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# COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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# COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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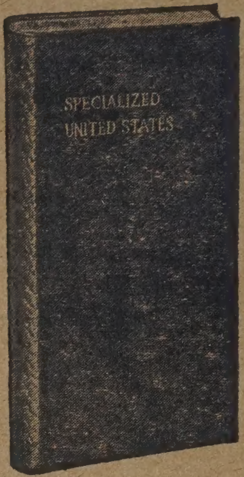

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VII. JANUARY, 1928. No. 1.

11 Dec. 1930 Mann

# Collectors' Club Roll of Honor

By J. Brace Chittenden.

In the year 1901, Victor Suppantschitsch published a rare work "*Die Entstehung und Entwickelung der philatelistischen Literatur in der zweiten Halfte des XIX Jahrhunderts,*" the edition being composed of 150 copies. In this work the names and deeds of the founders of Philately are recorded. As the foremost collector of philatelic literature of his time, Judge Suppantschitsch was best able to select the names of those men who did the most and the best for Philately in the first half century and at the close of his work appended the names of about sixty Philatelists and called this roll "*Das goldene Buch der philatelistischen Literatur.*"

It is impossible for one familiar with the history of philately to fail to recognize how well these names were chosen, with but few exceptions, due to his failure to appreciate the standing of certain philatelists in other lands. Moreover such a one must be deeply chagrined to realize how very little the rank and file of our collectors, to say nothing of the few of those whose names are now famous can really recall of the work of these our predecessors. It would seem that the *Collectors Club* would do well to enroll most of these names and those of others as they pass on and are judged worthy, and recording at the same time the most important of their contributions to Philately; to frame the same, to be constantly on view to remind us that one will do much more than collect stamps to be worthy of this honor.

This sense of obligation which at least our strongest organizations owe in each generation has not been entirely neglected since the famous Judge wrote his "*Golden Book of Philately.*" The Lindenberg Medal for conspicuous service to philately was instituted by the "*Berliner Philatelisten Club*" on February 14th, 1906, and has been awarded to the following:

E. D. Bacon, London, 1906
Dr. E. Diena, Rome, 1906
Thos. Haas, Berlin, 1906
Dr. Legrand, Paris, 1906
L. H. Hanciau, Brussels, 1907
Major E. B. Evens, London, 1908
M. P. Castle, Brighton, 1909
Hans Kroff, Prague, 1909
Pierre Mahe, Paris, 1910
Dr. Franz Kalckhoff, Berlin, 1911
Baron A. de Reuterskiold, Lausanne, 1917
Judge V. Suppantschitsch, Gratz, 1913
Dr. Jose Marco del Pont, Buenos Aires, 1924
A. E. Glasewald, Gosnitz, 1920
Capt. Paul Ohrt, Dusseldorf, 1923
Dr. Herbert Munk, Berlin, 1924
Charles Lathrop Pack, New York, 1926

## CRAWFORD MEDAL.

Instituted in 1914 by the *Royal Philatelic Society of London*, for the most valuable and original contribution to the study and knowledge of Philately,

757582

published during the two years preceding the date of the award. It has been received by the following:

Hugo Griebert, "Stamps of Spain," 1914
E. D. Bacon C. V. O., "Line engraved postage stamps of Great Britain" 1921
C. Nissen and Bertram McGowan, Plating of the Penny Black 1922
Charles Latrop Pack, "Victoria," 1923
Col. G. S. F. Napier, "1843 Issue of Brazil" 1924

During the same year, 1914, the *Royal Philatelic Society of London* instituted the *TAPLING MEDAL* for the best paper written by a member of the Society and the *TILLEARD MEDAL* for the best display of stamps. *The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists* was founded by the *Philatelic Congress of Great Britain* in 1920. From one to three names are added each year and the honor of a selection is highly esteemed.

## ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS.

*Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.*

H. M. King George V (1920)

Anderson, Peter John M., L.L.B., Aberdeen (1920)
Anderssen, Dr. Justus, Kristiania (1920)
Bacon, Edward Denny, C. V. O., Croydon (1920)
Bate, Arthur Thomas, deceased, Wellington, N. Z. (1920)
Beckton, Walter Dorning, Manchester (1920)
Bishop, Pery Cooke, Durban (1921)
Buve, L. A. (1924)
Chapman, J. H., England (1925)
Chase, Dr. Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1920)
Cochrane, W. J.
Diena, Dr. Emilio, Rome (1920)
Earee, Rev. Robert Briscoe, Cheltenham (1921)
Elicabe, Dr. Ricardo D., Buenos Aires (1922)
Evans, Major Edward Benjamin, R. A. (1920) deceased
Fulcher, Lionel William, London (1921)
Ferguson, A. D.
Goodfellow, B.
Hall, Thomas William, London (1921)
Griebert, Hugo, London (1921)
Hanciau, Louis, Brussels (1920)
Hatfield, A., United States America (1925)
Hayman, Harry Lewis, London (1920)
Higlett, G. A., England (1925)
Hill, David Howarth, Victoria (1922)
Howes, Clifton Armstrong, B. Sc., Boston, Mass. (1920)
Hull, Arthur Francis Bassett, Sydney (1920)
Joynt, W. R. Lane
Kimura, Umejiro, Tokyo (1920)
Langlois, Maurice
Lichtenstein, A. F., New York City (1926)
Luff, John Nicholas, New York City (1920)
Manus, H. P.
Marsden, John Norris, Lisbon (1922)
M'Gowan, Bertram, Dumfries (1922)
Melville, Fred J., London (1921)
Napier, Commander F. J. H. Scott, R. N. (1921)
Nissen, C.
Oldfield, Herbert Rooke, London (1922)
Pack, Charles Lathrop, United States America (1921)
Pemberton, Percy Loines, London (1921)
Phillips, Charles James, London; now New York (1920)
Poole, Bertram William Henry, Los Angeles (1920)
Renouf, Winter Charles, C. I. E., Lahore (1920)
Reuterskiold, Baron Axel de., Lausanne (1921)
Ricketts, William Reynolds, Forty Fort,
Rundle, W. R.
U. S. A. (1920)
Severn, Charles Esterby, Chicago (1920)
Smeth, Paul de., Belgium (1926)
Stewart-Wilson, Sir Charles, K. C. I. E. (1921)
Strandel, Nils, B. A., Stockholm (1922)
Tamsen, Emil, South Africa (1920)
Van Weenan, E. D. E.
Walker, John, Edinburgh (1921)
Warren, Arthur John, Epsom (1921)
Westcott, Harry William, deceased, London (1921)
White, Henry L. Scone, Australia (1922)
Worms, Anthony de., Egham (1921)
Yardley, Robert Blake, London (1920)

*The COLLECTORS CLUB MEDAL* was instituted by the *Collectors Club* in 1924, and was awarded in that year to Charles Lathrop Pack.

The *J. H. SMYTH MEMORIAL MEDAL* was established in 1926 by the *Sydney Philatelic Club* but to be awarded to a member.

*MEDAILLE de MERITE PHILATELIQUE* established by the *Federation Royale des Circles Philatelique de Belgique* for the members having contributed most to Belgian Philately during the year. Award to P. J. Maingay, 1922 and to Jean Singeby 1923.

This list of honors and awards still leaves a place for the *COLLECTORS CLUB ROLL OF HONOR.*

## COLLECTORS CLUB ROLL OF HONOR.

### Adopted 1927.

**Anderson, Peter John.**

Librarian, Authority and writer on early English Philatelic Literature. Born 1853. Died 1926.

**Baillieu, Alexander.**

French Cataloger 1863-64 & 65.

**Bauschke, Gustave**

Leipzig, 1865, Compiled the most important of the early German Catalogs, Editor Briefmarkensammler 1866.

**Berger-Levrault, F. G. O.**

Prepared the first list of stamps ever circulated Sept. 1861, The foremost name in early Philately.

**Bogert, R. R. 1866-1900**

One of the leading Dealers and Catalogers in the United States.

**Bosredon (Ph. de).**

Author of Bibliographie Timbrologique de la France et de la Bilgique, Brussels, 1878.

**Brecker, G.**

Author of first Italian Catalog. 1864.

**Breitfuss, Frederick**

Distinguished Russian Philatelist. Born 1851. Died 1911.

**Brown, Mount**

Author of first English Catalog. 1862. Born 1837.

**Castle, Marcellus Purnell, M. V. O.**

First Editor "London Philatelist," 1892, Pres. R. P. S. L. 1913. Prolific Writer. Died 1917.

**Cooper, Sir Daniel**

First President R. P. S. L. 1869-1878.

**Craig, Edward Allison**

Editor "Postman's Knock", Pioneer Philatelist of Canada.

**Crawford, James Ludovic Lindsey.**

26th Earl of Crawford. One of the greatest Collectors of all time, to whom we owe Bacon's Philatelic Library Catalogue. Pres R. P. S. L Gave his Philatelic Library to the British Museum, 1910. Died 1913.

**Crocker, Henry J.**

Noted Collector and Authority on Hawaiian Islands. Died 1912.

**Dannenfelser, W. F.**

Pioneer in Holland, Author of first work "Vade Mecum", 1863.

**Djurling, Hilmer**

Famous Collector and Swedish Writer.

**Durbin, Leon W.**

Most highly esteemed of early American Dealers 1870-1895. Editor of "Philatelic World" 1881-1900, and compiler of many Catalogs.

**Duveen, Henry J.**

Art Dealer and Expert, whose collection was one of the finest. Died 1919.

**Eberhardt, Enrique Conrad**

Author of "Historia de la Filotelia." Valparaiso, Chile, 1890.

**Evans, Edward Benjamin**

Noted English Cataloger, Writer and Translator. Died 1922.

**Ferrari, Philip La R. von.**

Made the greatest collection of all time.

**Figueroa, Marino Pardo de (Pseud. Dr. Thebussem.)**

A Pioneer Spanish writer of great distinction.

**Fraenkel, Heinrich.**

Author, noted Collector and owner of a celebrated Library. Wrote many philatelic works.

**Glasewald, Arthur E. (pseud. A. Erdmann)**

One of the most prolific writers of Germany.

**Gibbons, Edward Stanley**

Foremost philatelic Dealer and Publisher in England. Founder of Stanley Gibbons & Co.

**Gray, John Edward, Ph. D.**

Curator of the British Museum. Most scholarly and influential of the early Founders of Philately. 1862-1874. Published Gray's Catalogue.

**Griebert, Hugo.**

Noted Dealer and Writer, Authority on Spain and Uruguay. Born 1867. Died 1924.

**Haas, Theodor**

A leader in German Philately especially as a magazine writer and Editor.

**Hanciau, Louis Francois.**

R. D. P. Editor. "Le Timbre Poste." Editor of most of the works of Moens. Born 1835. Died 1924.

**Hausburg, L. L. R.**

Author of Handbook on India. British advanced Student and Writer on many countries.

**Heitmann, Ernst**

Editor, Dealer and Publisher in Leipzig. 1885-1893.

**Kitt, T. W.**

One of the earliest known Collectors in England, influential as a writer and in establishing the first philatelic magazine 1862.

**Kohl, Paul.**

Noted dealer in Leipzig, Publisher of the world's greatest Catalog.

**Kloss, Paul (Dr. Jur.).**

Cataloguer, Editor, Author 1880-90.

**Kropf, H.**

Leading Authority and Author in Austria. 1899-1908.

**Krotzsch, H.**

Leading Authority and Cataloger in Leipzig.

**Lallier, Justin**

Publisher of the first Stamp Album in Paris, 1862, translated and used in many languages.

**Legrand, Jacques Amable (pseud. Dr. Magnus.)**

Leader in French Philately. 1867-1912. Called the Father of Scientific Philately. Born 1820. Died 1912.

**Leoni, C.**

Editor of the best of the early Italian Journals, 1876.

**Leavy, Joseph B.**

Writer of Authority on Hungary and Belgium. Curator of the U. S. Collection at Washington.

**Lietzow, Paul**

Leading name in Berlin, 1879-1896, Author, Editor, Cataloger.

**Lund, Carl**

Early Danish Philatelist, Editor "Nordisk Frimaerke Tidende". 1867.

**Mahé, Pierre**

Noted Dealer and Cataloger of Paris, 1864-1913. Died 1913.

**Maury, Arthur**

Noted Dealer and Publisher of Paris, 1863. Born 1843. Died 1907.

**Meyer, Ferdinand.**

Primary Authority on Oriental Stamps in Austria.

**Mirabaud, Paul**

Famous as having colaborated and financed the finest work ever published, with de Reuterskiold, Switzerland, 1899. Born 1848. Died 1908.

**Moens, Jean B. P. C.**

The first Dealer and leading Publisher of all time. Born 1833. Died 1908.

**Moschkau, A. O. C., Dr.**

Leading Philatelist of Germany 1871-1894. Called "Altmeister der Philatelie", Founded Societies, edited papers and wrote many important works.

**Nankivelle, Edward J.**

Did valuable work to popularize philately. Writer. Editor and Publisher. Died 1909.

**Pemberton, Edward Loines.**

The greatest name in early English Philately. Edited the first "Philatelic Journal" of importance in the world and "Forged Stamps." 1863. Born 1844. Died 1878.

**Pont, J. Marco Del.**

The foremost name in the annals of Argentine Philately. Died 1913.

**Philbrick, Judge Frederick Adolphus**

The leading amateur of England and one of the founders of the R. P. S. L.

**Potiquet, Alfred**

Publisher of the first general Catalog in the world. Died 1861.

**Rommel, Otto, Dr.**

Leading amateur Author and Publisher in Munich, Authority on Philatelic Literature. Collected a very fine Library.

**Rothschild, Baron Arthur de**

First President, Société Francaise de Timbrologie, noted Collector and Author.

**Roussin, C.**

Noted Dealer and Cataloger of Paris, 1874-90.

**Schwaneberger, H.**

Noted Dealer and famous Album Publisher of Germany.

**Scott, John Walter**

Celebrated Dealer, Editor, Cataloger, Auctioneer and Author. Called "Father of American Philately." 1859-1917. Born 1845. Died 1919.

**Senf, Richard**

Noted Dealer and extensive Publisher in Leipzig.

**Smith, Alfred**

One of the earliest Dealers; Publisher of many Catalogs and Albums in England. 1864-1893.

**Smith, Stafford**

Noted Dealer, Editor and Publisher in Brighton, 1862-93.

**Sterling, Edward Boker.**

Among American Early Dealers. Leading Authority on Revenues. 1877-1896.

**Suppantschitsch, Victor.**

Leader in Philatelic Literature and Philatelic History. Born 1838. Died 1918.

**Tapling, Thomas Keay**

Noted Collector; V-Pres. R. P. S. L. Gave his Collection to British Museum. 1891. Born 1855. Died 1891.

**Tiffany, John K.**

Leading Philatelist in the United States 1870-1890. Formed the first great Library and was the leading Authority on Philatelic Literature. One of the Founders of the A. P. S.

**Toppan, George L.**

Leading Philatelist in Boston, 1899-1906. Wrote several works. Died 1916.

**Torres, P. R. de**

Leading Dealer and Cataloger in Italy. 1873.

**Triffet, Ferdinand Marie**

Active Dealer and Editor in Boston. 1861-1879.

**Westoby, W. A. S.**

Leading Editor and Author in England 1880-1900.

**Wetzel, Vicomte Victor**

Reputed to have been the first Collector in France, 1862.

**Worthington, George.**

One of the greatest Collectors in the United States. Died 1924.

**Wuttig, O.**

First Dealer in Germany and first Publisher of Albums 1862-3.

**Zschiesche, Alwin**

Leading Dealer and Cataloger in Leipzig, 1868-1896.

Report submitted by the Committee and adopted by the Board of Governors, October 26, 1927.

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN, *Chairman;*
CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,
JOSEPH S. RICH.

# Stamps of Mexico 1856-1868

## Handbook by S. Chapman.

MR. Chapman's splendid new book on the Mexican issues of 1856-1868 is of such importance that we again want to call the attention of our readers who have not secured a copy.

A review appeared in our April 1927 number, pages 97-98, and we notice an inaccuracy in printing the number of pages which should read 29+CCCVII +17, making a total of 353 pages. As the review in question gives details of the contents of the book it is not necessary to repeat same nor can we deal with such an extensive mass of information in detail. We will therefore confine ourselves to turning over the pages and making a few running comments.

On reading the foreword and introduction, the former explains how the Author was able to glean little by little in various parts of the Republic the interesting information given in the latter which is to a great extent new to most Collectors.

Coming now to the statistical details, it will be a surprise to most Collectors to see the very small numbers of stamps supplied to certain of the District Offices. The Author gives the number of stamps supplied with each invoice from the first sending in 1856 down to the end of the provisional period after the death of Maximilian and a specialist can easily compile from these figures the total number of stamps sent to any one District Office, and in some cases, it will be found that the stamps are amongst the rarest of those of any country in the world.

Even of the common values of 1 real and 2 reales for the 1856 issue, the total numbers issued to all parts of the Republic during a period of nearly five years were 1,424,275 and 1,629,773 respectively, and for the 1861 issue, in a little over 3 years, 866,068 and 962,171.

If we take for comparison the 1847 issue of the United States, there were distributed to the Post Masters for sale 3,712,000 of the 5 cent, and 891,000 of the 10 cent (the "Postage stamps of the U. S. A."—Luff), and the respective catalogue prices show how unpopular Mexico has been with Collectors up to the present.

The next issue generally known as "Eagles" possesses a fascination for Specialists owing to the unique method adopted of showing, after the first two months of issue, the actual invoice number on the stamps themselves, so that Specialists endeavor to obtain a specimen of each invoice or, if possible, a specimen of each value sent with each invoice. A rapid glance through Mr. Chapman's book shows that in some cases as few as 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. stamps were sent and the reasons for such small numbers can mostly be ascertained by a study of the book. Apart from these unusual sendings, however, there are dozens of cases where the numbers of a given value sent with an invoice were 100 or less, so that with the advent of a few more specialists (and there are already indications of increasing interest in Mexico itself, in Cuba, the U. S. A. and elsewhere) it will not be long before the rarity of these stamps will make itself left.

The method of accounting was extended to the District Offices so that when these sent supplied to their subordinate offices, they impressed *their* invoice numbers and a reference to Mr. Chapman's book, pages CCIII-CCXI for the District of Puebla discloses that for the two higher values (4r and 8r) in most cases only five or ten copies were sent, 20 being comparatively infrequent, 50 only occurring three times with 80 once and 100 once throughout the whole of the "Eagle" period. These figures demonstrate the excessive rarity of these sub-varieties and similar remarks apply to the Maximilian period with its rare colors and opportunities for plating.

The "notes" (pages CCLXIX-CCLXXXI) give a great amount of interesting information for the Specialist, and the lists of Districts with their sub-offices and historical references as to changes of names are invaluable for deciphering cancellations.

The Book should not only be in the hands of every Mexican Specialist, but, judging from Mr. Chapman's earlier work, should be a good investment for the Collector of Philatelic Literature.

It can be ordered direct from the *Collectors Club*, price—cash in advance —$20. For Collectors residing outside the U. S. A., it will save time to remit £4:4:- to the National Provincial Bank, 116, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C., England, "*for account of S. Chapman,*" as the work will then be forwarded direct from the Printers in England.* In accordance with the terms of the original circular the price may presently be raised so early application is recommended.

---

*A "De Luxe" copy—with duplicate working sheets for noting additions etc. printed on one side only—can similarly be supplied on remitting $60 or £12.12.0.

# Pricing the Stamps of Denmark

By Harry M. Konwiser.

WHEN *The Collectors Club* decided to translate the Kohl Handbook pertaining to the stamps of Denmark, it was agreed to print, not the Kohl-made prices of 1925 but prices reflecting the current market values, and to that end the President appointed a Committee of three, consisting of Charles J. Phillips, A. E. Pade and the writer.

This trio are well informed on the stamps of Denmark. Mr. Phillips as a dealer and compiler of a handbook on Danish stamps; Mr. Pade as a student and a wholesaler, familiar with conditions in Denmark, his native land, and the writer, who has written considerable upon these stamps and is in close touch with trade conditions.

At the first meeting of the Committee the following guides were selected as a basis: Scott's Catalogue, Gibbons Catalogue, Andersen's Skandinavisk Catalogue, half a dozen Danish price-lists and the 1925 issue of Danmaerks Frimaerker, an authoritative work on the stamps of Denmark, issued by The Copenhagen Philatelists Club. The Kohl Handbook was used of course.

Prior to the first meeting I had prepared a list of the stamps with their varieties, most of which are not listed in the regular Catalogues.

At the outset we agreed that if we could not produce facts warranting a deviation from the catalogue prices that we would assume the price-makers knew as much or more than we did, and I think a close scanning of the results will impress any person that this Committee did its work in an impersonal manner.

We naturally began at the beginning, taking the first stamp listed in the Kohl Handbook, which is the Fire R. B. S. These are still to be had in small quantities and as Kohl calls for a number of shades, we believe that our price is about right.

The Rigsbank Skilling, blue comes in two types; printing types, true, but as specialists consider that one printing is more desirable than the other, our price for unused copies is higher than the prevailing Catalogue quotations; and some of us know that real nice copies are decidedly scarce. The ordinary type, used, we find, is not selling up to Catalogue prices, and we therefore have made a slight deduction from current Catalogue quotations.

Kohl thinks well of the 1863 rouletted 16s violet, and so do all the specialists. It is indeed a rare stamp to secure in the fine condition one likes to see. The Catalogue price, it might be said, was held down with a sigh.

Coming to the Inverted Frames of the 1870-71 issues, as well as the later issues that develop this variety (first written about by A. A. Kranhold) we found that both the Scott and the Gibbons' ratings were seemingly not based upon any facts that were developed from the sheets and blocks as well as singles held by the Committee, and it was not a pleasant matter to cut down on the inverted frames all of us had and elevate those we needed for our own collections!

Our sheets and large pieces backed by recent retail prices in Denmark, were employed as a basis to price the current values of the Inverted Frames.

Coming to the imperforates of 1864-65, as well as the following Ore issues, our dealers prices and our research stood us in good stead. We price the 10 Ore red, Scott No. 39a, a bit higher than does Mr. Clark, for it is scarce, and we rate the 20 ore, small numeral, Scott No. 40a, equally as high, unused. In this the official documents were used as one guide. We consider both of these stamps, used, quite rare.

Provisional and surcharged stamps come in for some changes, as against the current catalogs, for the reason that we have the records of printing, plus the price quoted by the leading dealers in Denmark.

Quite a few of the stamps that are priced from 1c to 3c in the Catalogue are all priced at 1c by us, as the wholesale prices indicate their extreme commonness.

Suggestions by specialists are welcome, and while we do believe we may not be 100 per cent. right, no country has ever been better priced from the actual prevailing facts.

In every case the Committee wishes it understood the prices are quoted for good commercial copies.

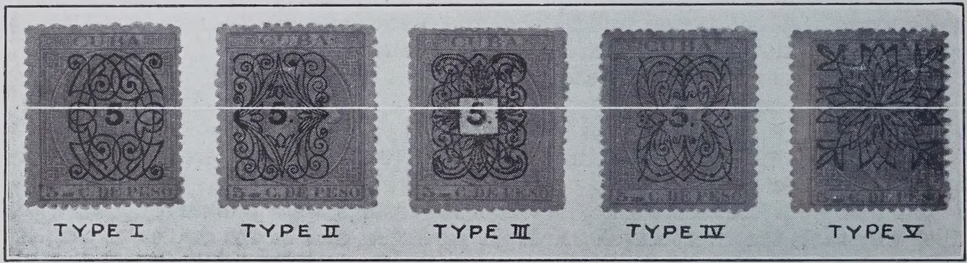
# Notes on Cuba, 1883

By Percy McGraw Mann.

PERHAPS, if I would hunt diligently throughout the philatelic literature of the world, I would find the information that has divulged itself to me about the overprints on the Cuban stamps issued in 1883, but I doubt it. It has been, I imagine, many years since this particular issue was written up, and the material presenting itself while I have been arranging and mounting Hans Lagerloef's collection, is too valuable to let it pass without presenting it to others who may be interested.

As in my former researches among classic issues, such as Ecuador, now embodied in Kohl's Handbuch, Serbia, now embodied in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Liberia, etc. done for Charles J. Phillips, the conclusions arrived at are from extensive and original study of the stamps themselves.

I have not seen it mentioned what the purpose of the overprint was for the 1883 issue of Cuba, but I believe it was a control applied to prevent the use of forged stamps to defraud the post. The latter were quite extensively used in Cuba, but I have never seen any of the 1882 issue thus forged and used. The same reason may be extended for the change of colors, 1883-88, and the retouching of the transfer dies. However, the forging to defraud the post continued and I have seen the 1888 issue extensively forged and used to defraud the post.



There are five types of the overprint. Gibbons' types 20, 21, 22, and 23, I respectively call Types I, II, III, and IV, and the same type 19, I call Type V. In studying them the face value of the stamp should be separated, and not according to Gibbons' lining up by types. Therefore, I will make my notes by values.

There was undoubtedly more than one setting of the overprints for the 5 c.de.p. The collection contains two panes of 100 each, one the left pane and the other the right pane. The line-up of both are entirely different. These two panes are overprinted in *carmine* and *do not* contain Type V overprint; I conclude that a preceding setting contained Type V, and in *vermilion*, as I have only seen that type in that color. It is a presumption, I know, to conclude that the *vermilion* printing occurred before that in *carmine*, but this presumption occurs because of various little reasons which will disclose themselves. A cover with *carmine* overprint is postmarked July 13, 1883, and one with *vermilion* overprint is August 4, 1883.

5c *Left pane*: Nos. 26 to 30, 32 to 40, and 42 to 49; twenty-two in all, are Type I. No. 29 has a very faint period. Nos. 35 and 36 have a comma instead of a period after 5. Nos. 2 to 10, 12 to 20, and 22 to 25, twenty-two in all, are Type II. No. 20 is without period after 5. Nos. 50, 52 to 60, 62 to 70, and 72 to 74, twenty-two in all, are Type III. No. 64 has a very faint period. Nos. 75 to 80, 82 to 89, and 92 to 99, twenty-two in all, are Type IV with period. Nos.

88 and 89 have space up to left of 5 making the value appear as 15. Nos. 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 89, 91 and 100, twelve in all, are Type IV without period.

5c *Right pane*: Nos. 31 to 60 are Type I. Nos. 1 to 30 are Type II. Nos. 61 to 90 are Type III. Nos. 91 to 100 are Type IV. All without period after 5.

10c. Probably left pane: Nos. 26 to 30, 32 to 40, 42 to 49, twenty-two in all, are Type I. No. 49 has a broken 1 which looks like a semi-colon. Nos. 2 to 10, 12 to 20; 22 to 25, twenty-two in all, are Type II. Nos. 50, 52 to 60, 62 to 70, 73 to 75, twenty-two in all, are Type III. Nos. 72, 76 to 80, 82 to 89, 92 to 99, twenty-two in all, are Type IV. Nos. 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 90, 91, and 100, twelve in all, are Type V.

It will be noted that the layout of the 10c. de p. is similar to the left pane of the 5c de.p. *carmine* overprinting as described ante. It is presumed that the latter 5c de.p. Type IV *without period* overprint cliches replaced Type V cliches, and that the mix-up of Types III and IV in the eighth horizontal row were rearranged for the types to be together.

The three panes described are the only ones in the collection. It is hoped that others who possess panes of these stamps will write them up and send them for publication in this journal.

Split overprints show parts of two cliches overprinted on one stamp.

## CHECK LIST.

**5c. de.p. Vermilion overprint:**

- Type I. with period
- Type I. with comma
- Type II. with period
  - a. split overprint
- Type III. with period
  - a. split overprint
- Type III. with comma
- Type IV. with period
  - a. split overprint
- Type IV. with comma
- Type V.
  - a. split overprint

**5c. de.p. Carmine overprint:**

- Type I. with period
  - a. faint period
- Type I. with comma
- Type I. without period
  - a. split overprint
- Type II. with period
  - a. split overprint
  - b. period 1½ mm. from 5
  - c. 5 towards left, period missing
- Type II. without period
- Type III. with period
  - a. split overprint
  - b. faint period
- Type III. without period
  - a. split overprint
  - b. double overprint
- Type IV. with period
  - a. long space up (15)
  - b. short space up (15)
- Type IV. without period
  - a. split overprint

**Forgeries:**

- Type I. Small 5
- Type V. Magenta overprint on Plate II. 5c.

**10c. de p. Blue overprint**

- Type I.
  - a. split overprint
  - b. ;0 instead 10
- Type II.
  - a. split overprint
- Type III.
  - a. split overprint
- Type IV.
  - a. split overprint
  - b. double overprint
- Type V.
  - a. split overprint

**Forgeries:**

- Type I. Loops at top and bottom pointed
  - a. double overprint in unusual colors
- Type II. Variation in ornamental centre
  - a. inverted overprint
  - b. double overprint
- Type III. Variation of design of overprint*
  - a. inverted overprint
  - b. double overprint

**20c. de.p. Black overprint:**

- Type I.
  - a. split overprint
- Type II.
  - a. split overprint
- Type III.
  - a. split overprint
  - b. broken "o"
  - c. 10 instead of 20
- Type IV.
  - a. split overprint
- Type V.
  - a. split overprint

**Forgeries:**

Type I. Loops at top and bottom pointed

Type V. So-called hand-stamped reprint†
a. on a cancelled stamp
b. on 10 chestnut of 1888.

In addition to the types and varieties mentioned, the designs of the *frames* of the overprints differ at top and bottom; thus, when the frames are inverted, the numerals normal, the difference can be determined the same as for the Danish and Danish West Indies Stamps, but which is the normal way up I am not at present able to state with the lack of material at hand. The tops and bottom differences appear to be evenly divided on the three panes in Mr. Lagerloef's collection. Likewise the four sides of the square design of Type V differ one side from the other, which gives us four varieties if these cliches are set another way up; likewise which side is normal up-side is difficult to determine.

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*The inverted and double forged overprints are but the normal forged overprint is not in the collection.

†The design differs slightly from the genuine.

# Discussions at the Collectors Club

During the past couple of months an attempt has been made to devote an hour or so at each meeting to discussions of topics of interest to Collectors. These discussions have been more or less haphazard to date in an endeavor to bring out subjects that could be gone into thoroughly with profit to the hobby.

One subject which developed a decided difference of opinion was that of guarantees on stamps. In the case of condition and correctness of description it seemed to be the general consensus of opinion that the guarantee should be for a limited time only and that any claims should be made after a reasonable time had been given the purchaser to satisfy himself that the stamp was correctly described and in the condition claimed.

As to the guarantee of genuineness it was also generally agreed that this should be made without time limit but the divergence of opinion developed as to whether this guarantee should be made only to the direct purchaser or should follow the stamp indefinitely. For instance if dealer A sells a stamp to collector B the guarantee of genuineness is binding without time limit as between these two principals. If collector B, however, sells to collector or dealer C, should the new owner be permitted to come back on dealer A for any claim without going through collector B who in turn must claim the refund from dealer A? If collector B, in the meantime has passed away is the original seller forever relieved of any claims? Those advancing this did so in the belief that most collections are purchased "as is" and the new purchaser deducts in advance for any bad stamps that he may notice. Continuing the above illustration, if C buys the entire collection of B it is quite possible that he may have noticed any stamps which were not good and took this into consideration in making his purchase. If he could afterward take these stamps, for which he had allowed nothing, and make a claim on the original seller A it might result in creating causes for misunderstandings. It was assumed that in every case the fact that the original sale had been made was admitted. While many of those at the meeting took it for granted that the guarantee was only binding between the two principals there were others who just as strongly advocated that a guarantee should follow the stamp indefinitely and just as long as it could be established that "A" made the sale at any stage that purchasers C, D or Z could come back and claim a refund.

All of which apparently would make it desirable to frame a Code of Procedure and Practice that would be generally accepted as fair by both dealers and collectors.

Questions for profitable discussion will be welcomed at these meetings as well as interesting announcements and news items that have not appeared in the philatelic press, or about which additional information can be given.

# Chinese Stamp Booklets

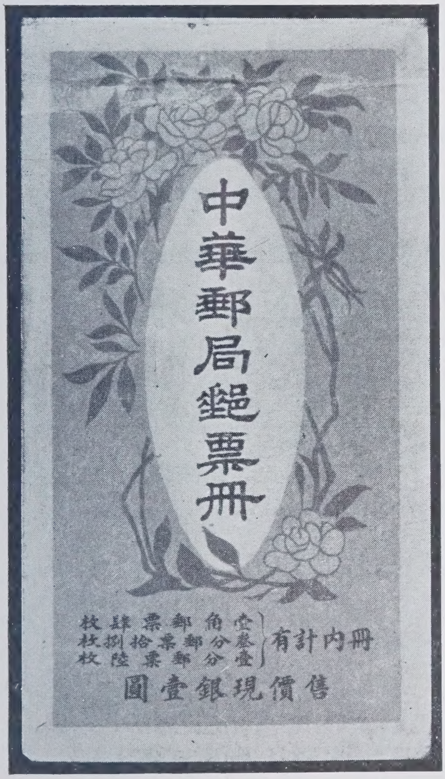
By James Starr.

On October 10th, 1917, the Chinese Post Office placed on sale at all post offices two sorts of stamp booklets, the price being the exact face value of their contents, viz., one dollar, silver, for each.

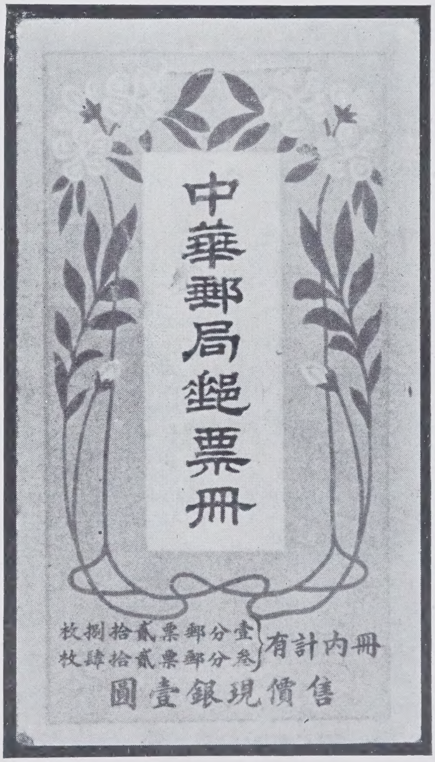
Both measure 89 by 49½ mm. and consist of two light card board covers enclosing the stamps between waxed papers, the stamps and waxed sheets being fastened together with a steel staple, and the covers glued on.

The one book has a background of pale blue over which is a rectangle of greenish yellow containing a wreath of leaves and blossoms of the tree peony, which surrounds a vertical inscription. The flowers are cream and the leaves and stems of slate color.

In the second booklet the background is pale yellow with a pink border. The vertical inscription is upon an almost colorless upright oblong, which is surrounded by a conventionalized flower of pale pink whose leaves and steam are brown.



Book 1.



Book 2.

Front Covers.

The inscriptions and translations are as follows; all characters are to be read from top to bottom in column, and the columns from right to left. All lines are to be read from the right.

**Outside of Front Cover. Vertical Inscription**

1 冊內計有
2 壹角郵票肆枚
3 叁分郵票拾捌枚
4 壹分郵票陸枚
5 售價現銀壹圓

| | | Literally | Translation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 中 | Chung | Middle | Chinese | |
| 華 | Hwa | Flowery | | |
| 郵 | Yu | Post | Post | |
| 局 | Chu | Bureau<br>Office | Office | |
| 郵 | Yu | Post | Post | Note. This character is of the old fashioned seal form and may be omitted in the translation. |
| 票 | Piao | Stamp | Stamp | |
| 冊 | Tso | Book | Book | |

Beneath the above we find the following horizontal inscription to be read from right to left:

1

| | | Literally | | Translation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 冊 | Tso | A lot<br>A column<br>A book | Book | Have | Book contains |
| 內 | Nei | Within<br>Inner<br>Inside | inside | counted | |
| 計 | Chi | To plan<br>To count<br>To calculate | counted | inside | |
| 有 | Yiu | To have<br>To possess | has | book | |

2.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 壹 | Yi | One | ten cent | Four ten cent stamps |
| 角 | Chiao | Dime | | |
| 郵 | Yu | Post | post | |
| 票 | Piao | Stamp | stamps | |
| 肆 | Szu | Four | four | |
| 枚 | Mei | One of<br>Each<br>Pieces | pieces | |

3

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 叁 | San | Three | three | Eighteen three cent stamps |
| 分 | Fen | Cent | cent | |
| 郵 | Yu | Post | post | |
| 票 | Piao | Stamps | stamps | |
| 拾 | Shih | Ten | eighteen | |
| 捌 | Pa | Eight | | |
| 枚 | Mei | Pieces | pieces | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 壹 | Yi | One | Six one cent stamps |
| 分 | Fen | Cent | |
| 郵 | Yu | Post | |
| 票 | Piao | Stamp | |
| 陸 | Liu | Six | |
| 枚 | Mei | Pieces | |

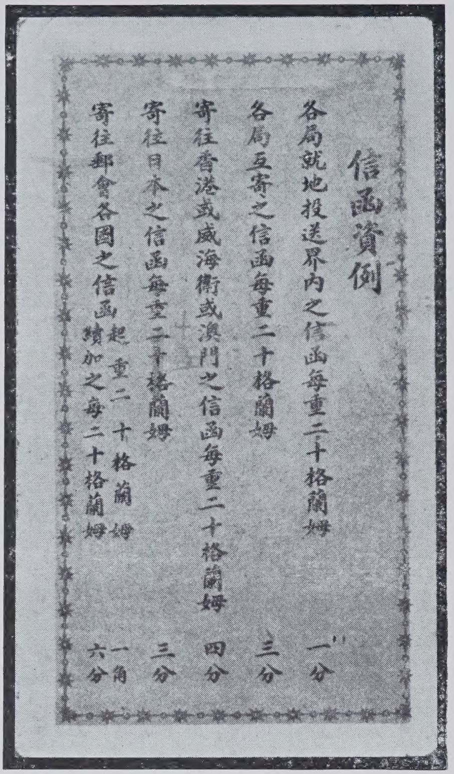
5

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 售 | Sheu | To sell<br>To trade | selling | Selling price one silver dollar |
| 價 | Chia | Value<br>Price | price | |
| 現 | Hien | At once<br>Apparent<br>Ready | ready | |
| 銀 | Yin | Silver | silver | |
| 壹 | Yi | One | one | |
| 圓 | Yuen | Round, Circular<br>A dollar<br>A rupee | dollar | |

## COMPLETE TRANSLATION.

Book contains—four ten cent stamps
eighteen three cent stamps
six one cent stamps

Selling price—one silver dollar.



信函資例

各局就地投送界內之信函每重二十格蘭姆 一分

各局互寄之信函每重二十格蘭姆 三分

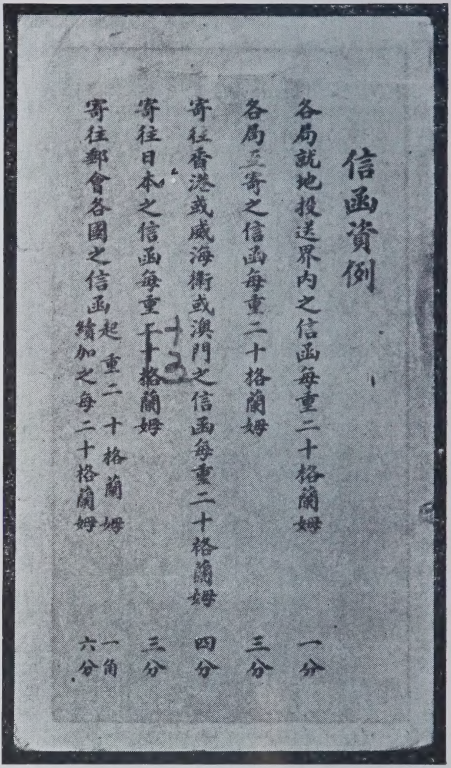
寄往香港或威海衛或澳門之信函每重二十格蘭姆 四分

寄往日本之信函每重二十格蘭姆 三分

寄往郵會各國之信函起重二十格蘭姆 一角

續加之每二十格蘭姆 六分

Book 1.



信函資例

各局就地投送界內之信函每重二十格蘭姆 一分

各局互寄之信函每重二十格蘭姆 三分

寄往香港或威海衛或澳門之信函每重二十格蘭姆 四分

寄往日本之信函每重~~二十~~十五格蘭姆 三分

寄往郵會各國之信函起重二十格蘭姆 一角

續加之每二十格蘭姆 六分

Book 2.

Back Cover.

The design on the outside of the back covers of both books is the same, except that in the No. 1 the two colors are separated by a border of stars, circles and dashes that is absent in No. 2. The inscriptions are exactly alike.

An error has been made in printing the 10th and 11th characters in the second column from the left, viz., "Er" and "Shih" and they have been obliterated by an indelible pencil and the correct characters "Shih Wu" written in by the same means.

The Chinese characters and translation are as follows:

*6th or Right Column*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 信 | Hsin | Letter | Letter contains property regulations | or | Regulations of property contained in letter | or | Rates of Postage. |
| 函 | Han | To enfold<br>To contain<br>Contents | | | | | |
| 資 | Tsz | Property<br>Riches | | | | | |
| 例 | Li | Rules, Regulations<br>Directions<br>Customs | | | | | |

*5th Column*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 各 | Ko | Each, All<br>Every | 9<br>each | Letters delivered within the boundary at the place of each bureau each weighing 20 grammes |
| 局 | Chu | Bureau | 10<br>bureau | |
| 就 | Tsiu | To go towards.<br>To approach. At. | 6<br>at | |
| 地 | Ti | The earth. A spot, A place. | 7<br>place | |
| 投 | Teu | To deliver. To throw at, into, or down. Towards. | 3<br>to deliver | |
| 送 | Sung | To send. To give.<br>A gift. | 2<br>sent | |
| 界 | Chie | A boundary. Limit, Border or Terminus, To sunder. | 5<br>boundary | |
| 内 | Nei | Within. Inner, Inside | 4<br>Within | |
| 之 | Ch | To arrive. To go.<br>Cf. He, She, It. | 8<br>of | |
| 信 | Hsin | Letter | 1<br>letter | |
| 函 | Han | To contain<br>To comprehend<br>Contents | | |
| 每 | Mei | Each, Every<br>Anyone<br>Always | 11<br>each | |
| 重 | Chung | To weigh<br>Heavy Weighty | 12<br>weighing | |
| 二 | Er | Two | 13<br>twenty | |
| 十 | Shih | Ten | | |
| 格 | Ko | To reach<br>To arrive at the end. A rule | 14<br>Grammes | |
| 蘭 | Lan | The name of a flower of the orchid family | | |
| 姆 | Mu | An elderly woman<br>A school mistress | | |

Translation

Local letters, each weighing 20 grammes.

The foregoing pages are given as specimens to show in detail the Chinese characters, their pronunciation and literal meaning and the real English sense. As it would require too much space to continue on the same scale, the remainder of the article has been condensed. It might be proper to state that the characters used above are the correct ones as found in the dictionary and that they differ somewhat from those actually printed on the booklets.

*4th Column.*

Ko Chu Hu Chi Ch Hsin Han Mei Chung Er Shih Ko Lan Mu, literally, "each, bureau, reciprocating, to transfer, it, a letter, to contain, each, weighing, two, tens", to arrive at, the end, a plant of the orchid family, an elderly widow, or a school mistress. It will be seen that the literal translation of the last three characters has no bearing whatever on postal rates and as a matter of fact their meaning is to be disregarded as they are used phonetically for "Grammes". This explanation applies also to the succeeding columns where these characters occur. The meaning is "Letters transferred all reciprocating bureaus each weighing 20 grammes" or "Letters for China, each weighing 20 grammes."

*3rd Column.*

Chi Wang Hiang Chiang Hwo Wei Hai Wei Hwo Ao Man Ch Hsin Han Mei Chung Er Shih Ko Lan Mu, literally, "sent, to go, Sweet, Streams, or, Majesty, beyond the sea, defending, or, a bay inlet, a gate, of, letter, contents, each, weighing, two, tens, grammes." The characters Hiang Chiang while literally meaning Sweet Streams and pronounced Hong Kong, in English, are not to be translated: Wei Hai Wei, pronounced the same in both languages and meaning "Defending the Majesty of the empire from the Nations beyond the Sea" is in the same class, as is also Ao Man "A Gate to the shore" and is the Portuguese colony Macao. The literal translation is therefore "Sent to go Hong Kong or Wei Hai Wei or Macao letters each weighing 20 grammes" or "Letters for Hong Kong, Wei Hai Wei or Macao, each weighing 20 grammes."

*2nd Column.*

Chi Wang Zhih Pan Ch Hsin Han Mei Chung Shih Wu Ko Lan Mu. Literally "Sent, to go, the sun, source, of, letter, contents, each, weighing, ten, five, grammes." Here the characters Zhih Pan literally meaning "The source of the Sun" stand for Japan and the translation is "Letters for Japan each weighing 15 grammes."

*1st or Left Column.*

Chi Wang Yu Hwui Ko Kwo Ch Hsin Han, literally "sent, to go, post, club, each, country, of, letter, contents" or "Letters sent to each country of the Postal Union." At this point, as seen in the illustration, the column is split into two, the right portion reads "Chi Chung Er Shih Ko Lan Mu," literally "To begin, weight, two, ten, grammes" or "First twenty grammes"; the left split reads, "Suh Chia Ch Mei Er Shih Ko Lan Mu," literally "To continue, to add, (these together meaning additional) of, each, two, ten, grammes" or "Each additional 20 grammes."

We now come to what looks like two horizontal rows of characters but it is really five columns of two characters each, and in this case the Chinese and English words are given here in the actual positions in which they are found:

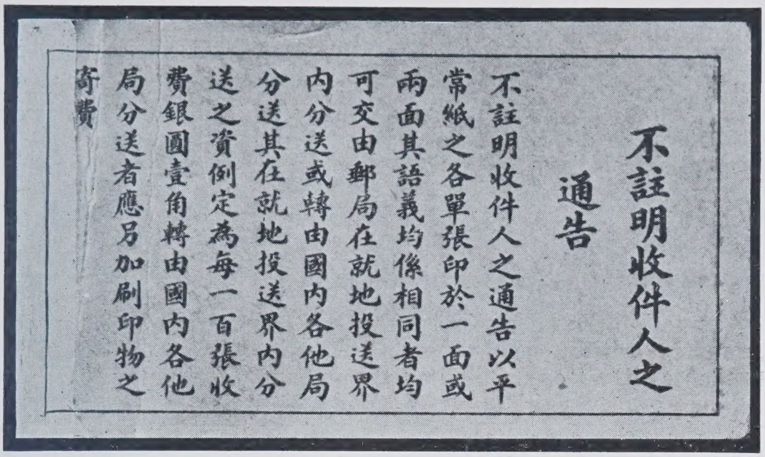
| Liu | Yi | San | Szu | San | Yi | or | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fen | Chiao | Fen | Fen | Fen | Fen | | cents | dime | cents | cents | cents | cent |

The complete translation in English style of the outside of the back cover therefore is:

### RATES OF POSTAGE

| | |
|---|---|
| Local letters, each weighing 20 grammes | 1 cent. |
| Letters for China, each weighing 20 grammes | 3 cents. |
| Letters for Hong Kong, Wei Hai Wei or Macao, each weighing 20 grammes | 4 cents. |
| Letters for Japan, each weighing 15 grammes | 3 cents. |
| Letters for Postal Union Countries, first 20 grammes | 10 cents. |
| Each additional 20 grammes | 6 cents. |

We now come to the inside of the front cover which is illustrated opposite and is to be read as before, down the columns and from the right by column:



不註明收件人之

通告

不註明收件人之通告以平常紙之各單張印於一面或兩面其語義均係相同者均可交由郵局在就地投送界内分送或轉由國内各他局分送其在就地投送界内分送之資例定為每一百張收費銀圓壹角轉由國内各他局分送者應另加刷印物之寄費

In the preceding inscriptions each column composed a complete sentence in English, but here there are but two sentences in the entire inscription. In rendering the translation therefore we must divide the columns to fit the English.

*Right, or 12th Column, and 11th Column*:

Pu Chu Ming Sheu Chien Zhan Ch Tung Kao.

These two columns compose the title to the paragraph and the characters in the order given literally mean "No, to write about or record, bright or clear, to receive, the definite article talked about, a person, to communicate and to request politely." The second and third characters together mean "Written clearly or fully" and the first three together would usually mean "Not written clearly" but in this case the meaning is "Not written at all." The fourth, fifth and sixth characters "Person receiving the article" may be condensed into "Addressee." The next character is omitted in translating. The last two characters together mean "Circulars." The translation therefore becomes "Circulars with no address indicated" or "Unaddressed circulars." It will be seen that Chinese writing is considerably reduced when rendered into its English meaning.

*10th Column, first nine characters*:

These are exactly the same as those of the 11th and 12th columns as above translated.

*10th Column, last two characters, 9th Column and first two characters of 8th Column.*

I Ping Chang Ch Ch (entirely different characters) Ko Tan Chang Yin Yu Yi Mien Hwo Liang Mien. Literally "to make, level usual (used together—common), paper, of, each, single, sheet, to print, on, one, face, or, two, face" translation: "Made of common paper in single sheets, printed on one or both sides."

*3rd to 10th characters—8th Column.*

Chi Yu I Chiun Hi Siang Tung Cho, literally "whose, words, meaning, all, to be—are, with, same (last character not translated, it is generally used as a qualifier but may mean this, that, it or what) or "whose wording is the same."

*8th column, last character*
*7th column*
*6th column, first three characters*

Chiun Ko Chiao Yiu Yu Chu Tsai Tsiu Ti Teu Sung Chie Nei Fen Sung, literally "All, can, deliver, through, post, office, in, at, place, (these two together—the exact place), to deliver, to send (these two together—delivery), a boundary, within, separately, sent. The 7th to 13th characters together mean "locally" and the translation becomes "Can all be delivered separately through the post office locally."

*Rest of 6th and first two characters 5th column*

Hwo Chwan Yiu Kwo Nei Ko Ta Chu Fen Sung, literally "Or, to transmit, through, country, within, each, other, office, separately, to send" which puzzle picture condenses into "or distributed throughout the country."

*5th column, remaining characters*
*4th column*
*3rd column, first five characters*

Chi Tsai Tsiu Ti Teu Sung Chie Nei Fen Sung Ch Tsz Li Ting Wei Mei Yi Poh Chang Sheu Fe Yin Yuen Yi Chiao.

In the order given these characters mean "those, in, to approach, a place, to deliver, to give, a boundary, within, separately, to send, of, property, rules, fixed, is, made, each, one, hundred; a sheet, to collect, price, silver, dollar, one, dime." Tsiu Ti however, when used together mean "exact place": Teu Sung means "delivering" and Fen Sung together are "delivered." Tsz Li similarly become "rates" and Ting Wei means "is fixed." The 2nd to 8th characters "in exact place delivering boundary within" condenses into "locally" and the translation is given as "The rate for local delivery is fixed at one dime, silver, per hundred sheets."

*3rd column remainder*
*2nd column*
*1st column*

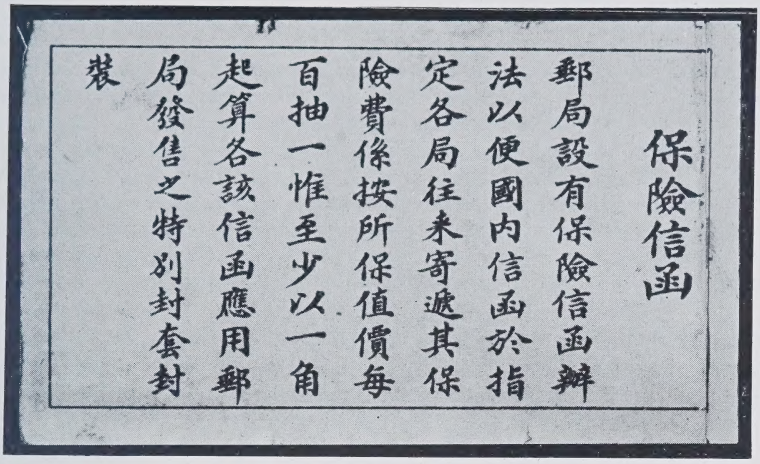
Chwan Yiu Kwo Nei Ko Ta Chu Fen Sung Cho Ying Ling Chai Shwa Yin Wuh Ch Chi Fe, literally "to turn, through, country, within, each, another, office, separately, to send, (a qualifier omitted in translation), ought, separate, addition, a brush, a seal, matter (or anything at all), of (omit in translation), a message, price." Fen Sung together mean "delivered," Ying Ling become "must have," Shwa Yin together means "To print," and with Wuh added means "printed matter," Chi Fe are "rate"; the translation therefore is "That to be distributed throughout the country must have the rate of printed matter added." The complete translation of the inside front cover therefore is:

## CIRCULARS WITHOUT ADDRESSES.

Circulars without addresses, made of common paper in single sheets, printed on one or both sides, whose wording is the same, can be delivered through the Post Office locally, or throughout the country.

The rate for local delivery is fixed at ten cents, silver, per hundred sheets; that for distribution throughout the country must have the rate of printed matter added.

We now come to the inside of the back cover where is found the following text:



保險信函

郵局設有保險信函辦法以便國内信函於指定各局往来寄遞其保險費係按所保值價每百抽一惟至少以一角起算各該信函應用郵局發售之特别封套封裝

*Right or 9th column:*

Pao Hien Hsin Han. This is the title and means Protected, danger, letter, enclosure or Insured Letters.

*8th Column and 1st Character 7th column.*

Yu Chu Sho Yiu Pao Hien Hsin Han Pan Fa. Literally, post-office, establish, has, protect, danger, letter, enclosure, provide, method, the last two meaning system, or "The Post-Office has established an insured letter system."

*7th Column, remainder and 6th Column, first 7 characters:*

I Pien Kwo Nei Hsin Han Yu Ch Ting Ko Chu Wang Lai Chi Ti; literally, "to make, convenient, country, within, letter, contents (letter) among, to teach,—secure (these two together mean "Designated"), each, office, to go, to reach, (these two meaning "mutual"), a message, to deliver; translating "country within" as "domestic," we have "for convenient mutual delivery of domestic letters among designated post offices."

*6th Column, last two characters*
*5th Column, 4th Column, first three characters*

Chi Pao Hien Fe Hi An Su Pao Chih Chia Mei Poh Cheu Yi, literally, "whose, protect, danger (these two meaning "Guarantee"), fee, is, according to, what, protected, price, value (these two meaning "worth"), each, hundred, to take out, one"; the last four characters together meaning "one hundredth" gives us "whose guarantee fee is according to what is protected worth one hundredth" or "The fee is one per cent of the amount insured."

*4th Column, last six characters*
*3rd Column, first eight characters*

Wei Ch Shao I Yi Chiao Chi Swan Ko Kai Hsin Han Ying Yung, literally, "the greatest degree of, little, make, one, dime, to begin, to count, every, which, letter-contents, proper, to use." "The greatest degree of little" is "least" or "minimum" so the translation becomes "But the minimum charge will be ten cents. These letters must be."

*3rd Column, last character*
*2nd Column, 1st column*

Yu Chu Fa Sheu Ch To Pieh Fang Tao Fang Chwang, literally "post-office, distributes, to sell, of (omit in translation), alone, separate (these two meaning "special"), to enclose, to surround a thing (these two meaning "envelopes"), to enclose, to put into." The last two characters meaning "enclose," we translate "enclosed in special envelopes sold by the post office." The complete translation of the inside of the back cover therefore is:

The Post-office has established an insured letter system for convenient mutual delivery of domestic letters among designated offices. The fee is one per cent of the amount insured, but the minimum charge will be ten cents. Such letters must be enclosed in special envelopes sold at the post-offices.

It must not be supposed that this system was a new thing at this time for these insured letter envelopes were first used under the Empire.

### Book 2.

All inscriptions are the same as those in Book 1 except the characters to the left of the bracket on the front cover, which describe the contents, and which read, Yi Fen Yu Piao Er Shih Pa Mei, or one cent post stamp, two ten eight pieces, or 28 one cent stamps; and San Fen Yu Piao Er Shih Szu Mei, three cent post stamps two ten four pieces, or 24 three cent stamps.

This completes the translation, and I desire here to ackonwledge my indebtedness to Mr. C. T. Yen, a graduate of Columbia and Lehigh Universities, without whose very able and interested assistance I would not have been able to translate this article.

We now come to the stamps themselves and the question of the sheets from which they came.

Book 1 contains three pages of three cent stamps and one page of one cent stamps, each page being a vertical block of six, and one page of ten cent stamps in a block of four.

Book 2 contains four pages each, of one and three cent stamps, in blocks of six, and one page of one cent stamps in a block of four.

From this we judge that two varieties of sheets must have been used in the production of the booklet stamps; that the three cent value is found in one variety, the ten cent value in the other and that the one cent must come from both.

Unfortunately, it has never been possible to procure any of the actual sheets of these stamps, nor have I been able to obtain official or reliable information in regard to them and we can only proceed by deduction.

It is evident that as each sheet-block must have a top margin attached in order that the pages could be bound in the covers, the use of the ordinary sheet was uneconomical, as it consisted of a solid block of 200 stamps and only the top three or top two rows with the top margin attached was possible for booklet purposes. If these had been taken for booklets, it would have been necessary either to scrap the rest of the sheet, to glue margins to other rows (which was not done) or to sell the remainder as ordinary stamps. The latter choice would have led to endless confusion in counting, etcetera and we may be sure it was not done.

We are therefore safe in assuming that special sheets were used, and that these were divided into horizontal panes, each pane being three stamps deep for one form and two stamps deep for the other, so that when the panes were separated, each pane formed a horizontal strip of pages. We cannot tell how many stamps were in each horizontal row, but it must have been a multiple of two, and as the ordinary sheet contained horizontal rows of 20 stamps, the presses etc., were set for sheets of that size, and therefore it seems probable that the booklet sheet contained the same number. This would make the booklet panes 20x3 and 20x2 and each pane would make 10 pages.

It is more difficult to figure the number of panes to the sheet. There were 10 stamps to the vertical row of the normal sheet, and while this would, by placing margins between every second row, make a five pane sheet, which would be suitable for the block of four pages, it will not work out for the six stamp pages. I am inclined to believe that for the four stamp pages the sheet consisted of four panes, as the binding margins at the top of each booklet page would just about take up the same space as the two extra rows of stamps on the normal sheet and this would make the presumed booklet sheet fit the presses.

If we apply this same method to the six stamp pages, we will find it does not work out so well, but approximately it will indicate a sheet of three panes, and it seems probable that this was one form of sheet used. The above varieties of sheets were actually prepared and they will be mentioned in detail later on, whether they were used for the first issue of booklets, is the question.

In 1925, however, the surcharged four cent gray (Scott's No. 229) appeared in a sheet of 120 stamps divided into four panes of 10x3 stamps each, and this is evidently a booklet sheet. It will be noted that this sheet is one half as wide as the normal sheet. It might be argued that the normal sheet was cut into two parts before the surcharge was applied, as this had been done in previous issues, but the argument seems to fail as the sheet in question has margins on all four sides as well as guide lines at each corner. It appears to be a type of its own and we must therefore admit that there are two possible forms of sheet for the six stamp leaf. Whether one succeeded the other or whether they were coexisting we cannot say at the present time.

With the reengraved issue of 1923-4, four new varieties of booklets appeared, containing assortments of one, three, five and ten cent stamps as listed below The four cent gray was also prepared for booklet use, but was never so issued.

These booklets are of the same size and manufacture as those of the first issue, but the covers are far less artistic and the printing much inferior.

The design of all four is the same, viz., an elongated wreath of rice, open at the top and tied with a small double bow at the bottom. The color of the design is brown, modified by that of the background. Within the wreath on all four books are the same vertical characters as previously described.

Book 3 contains 6 one cent stamps, in a block of six; 18 three cent stamps, in 3 blocks of six; 8 five cent stamps, in 2 blocks of four. It is bound in a pale blue cover, on which is an oblong of yellow bearing the design and the blue background shows through in the center. The horizontal characters are the same as those of the first issue, except as modified to denote the contents.

On the back cover, with some modification of characters, is the same information as is given on both sides of the back cover of the first issue and the inside of the front cover is the same as before. The inside of back cover is not yet translated. As this book more nearly resembles those of the first issue than do the next three it would seem that it precedes them in date of issue.

Book 4 contains 10 one cent stamps, one page of six and one of four, and 30 three cents stamps in five pages of six each. It is bound in a red cover.

Book 5 contains 28 one cent stamps in four pages of six and one of four stamps, and 24 three cent stamps in pages of six. The color of the cover is yellow.

In Books 4 and 5 there are but two characters to the right of the bracket, viz., Nei Chwang, translated "contents." The other horizontal characters give the contents of the book. These three books sell for a dollar each as before.

Book 6 contains 20 ten cent stamps in three pages of six stamps and one of two. The two horizontal lines read "Contents, 20 ten cent stamps, selling price two dollars, silver." The cover is blue.

We have here a new variety of page, viz., a horizontal pair, which necessitates a third form of sheet. This is found to be one composed of 140 stamps, divided into seven panes, each containing a single row of twenty stamps.

The above are believed to be the only booklets that have been issued to date, but last spring the writer obtained the following sections of sheets, each two stamps wide:

One and ten cents. Seven horizontal rows, one stamp deep, with pane margins between each row, and a sheet margin at bottom and also beyond the top pane margin. In other words each row is a pane, with margin for binding at top and a sheet margin at top and bottom extra. Horizontal guide lines are between the third and fourth rows, and the one cent value has a guide line in the top sheet margin over the first stamp.

Ten Cents. Four horizontal panes, each two stamps deep. Margins as above and guide lines between the second and third panes.

Five Cents. Three horizontal panes, each three stamps deep, margins as before and no guide lines.

According to Mr. Church Chu, these sheets contained 20 stamps to the horizontal row, and would therefore seem to prove the booklet sheets to be as deduced.

It should be noted, however, that no two cent values have appeared in booklets at all; the one cent stamp appears only in blocks of six and four, and the five cent value only in blocks of four. It therefore would appear that while the above sheets represent the *type* used, these actual sheets (except the 10 cent value) were prepared for use in booklets that never were issued.

# Support the Cleveland Exhibition

At the meeting of the *Collectors Club* held December 21st, 1927 a resolution was adopted officially endorsing the *Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition* to be held in Cleveland May 21-26, 1928, and pledging our active cooperation in making it a success.

The Exhibition is being financed in an unique manner and the promotors confidently expect to make it practically self supporting. There are no paid officers or publicity agents although all of the work is in competent hands; there are no excessive rentals for exhibition rooms and the basic expenses for frames and glass are at such a low figure that the salvage will make them nearly self supporting on the rentals.

As against this carefully worked out budget the Exhibition will receive income from the rent of booths to dealers, the selling of advertising in the Official Catalog and the Admissions at the Gate. As a result they require an underwriting fund of but $10,000. divided into 1000 shares at $10.00 each and after the Exhibition a dividend will be declared of all moneys left over. This should be a substantial part of the total investment. The *Collectors Club* desires to have its members purchase a substantial number of these shares and will be glad to pass on any remittances sent us for that purpose. If you send direct just mention it is through the efforts of the Club.

The dealers booths at the exhibition are of so much real value that little difficulty will be experienced in disposing of them. It is therefore unnecessary to urge this type of support but as a tip we believe it will be a wise move to secure one before they are all gone.

Aside from the financial support which our members can render the Exhibition we hope that all will feel it a duty to enter such portions of their collections as may seem most desirable and so make the venture so highly successful that others will be encouraged to continue the idea throughout the country.

Note further details on page 28.

# South Africa, 1910-1926

By Stephen G. Rich, Ph. D.

(Continued from Vol. VI, No. 4, Page 210.)

There are a large number of varieties in which dark or white spots are found on various portions of the stamp, in certainly all values up through 6d. There are also a goodly number of small breaks in various lines, which are hardly worth listing. The broken-beard variety is the only one of these that is sufficiently conspicuous to be of interest.

There exists a shift or re-entry in the 6d. It is most conspicuously shown around the lower left shield with figure of value; but extends throughout the whole left side of the stamp. It appears to be found in early printings, as both the specimens of it that I have are in early shades and one has a postmark dated 1910. Shifts in 1d and 2d are reported.

The 1d exists, and is as yet unrecorded, with the lower right corner below the shield with figure of value empty.

I have, in Figure 3, embodied in one diagram as many as conveniently possible of the more interesting varieties thus far mentioned.

## E. Varieties of Print.

By all odds the outstanding rarity in Union of South Africa stamps is the ½d double-printed. This was discovered in 1919. I have the ½d in two other print-varieties which are worthy of notice. In one of these, the whole stamp is broken up by a series of straight but beaded, irregular, parallel, vertical lines. In the other, a smaller number of such vertical lines pass across the head and the upper part of the stamp. In both cases the lines are white.

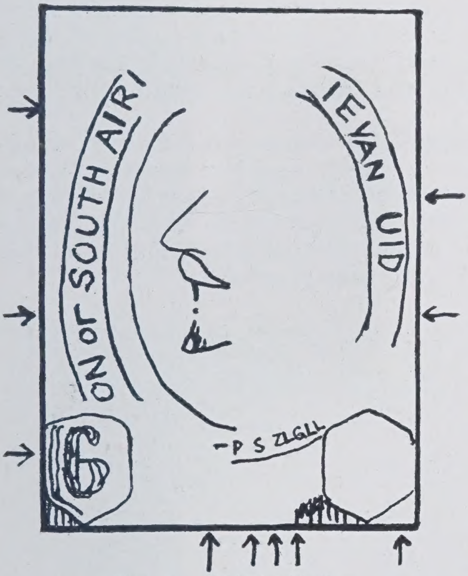


Fig. 3. Shift Varieties.

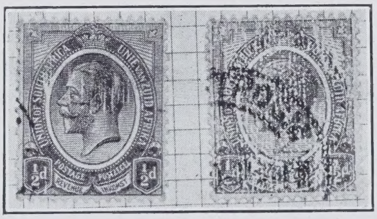


Fig. 4. Print Varieties.

Figure 4 shows these two varieties.

All the stamps up through the 10s come in both heavy and light printings. In the bicolored stamps, combinations of heavy-print medallion with light-print border and vice-versa exist. These light and heavy printings should not be confused with light and dark shades; and they furthermore do not correspond with thick or thin paper. The heavy print may be most readily identified by the hair of King George's head and by the shadings under the ribbons below Postage and Postzegel. When the printing is heavy, the hair at the nape of the neck is almost a solid patch of color, or at most has a few white dots in it; when light, the individual hairs can be clearly seen. The shadings under the ribbon are solid in color in the heavy print, and show the lines of the background below them continued up to the ribbon as separate lines in the light print. I have not yet been able to make out any time-sequence for light and heavy printings. It is necessary here to remark that heavy printings of light shades are quite common in the ½d, 1d, and 2d, from 1920 on.

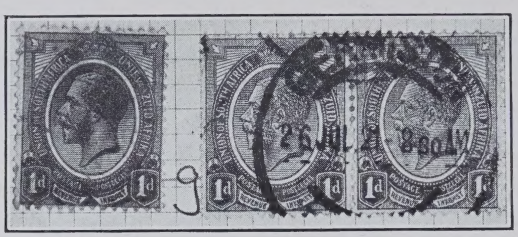


Fig. 5. Heavy and Light Prints.

Figure 5 shows the two prints.

The 2½d blue appears to have been printed from two plates, exactly as were the bi-colored values. This is shown, first of all, by an occasional slight difference in color between the medallion and the border; and secondly, by the occasional off-center position of the medallion. As in the bi-colored values, the white border around the medallion is often narrow towards one corner or one side. This condition is not found at all in any of the other single-color stamps, not even in the 1s.

## 5. Booklets.

All booklets, despite a current impression to the contrary, were made up of the stamps from regular, ordinary sheets. This is contrary to the statement that special sheets, in which the stamps were printed in tete-beche by rows of three, were used for this purpose.'' Such sheets were actually prepared in the case of the 1½d of 1920, to be described below; but no booklets are known to have been made from such sheets.

Such tete-beche sheets would provide half the stamps with inverted watermarks. In that case, the inverted-watermark variety would be common—not as common as the normal one, but certainly not at all unusual. Actually, we do not find one inverted watermark to less than two or three hundred copies, in chance accumulations of South African stamps, except for the 1½d value. In that value I find usually one invert to about twenty normal specimens.

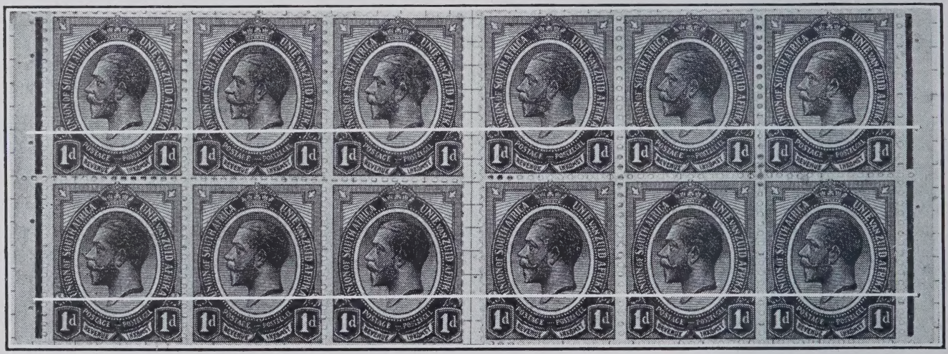


Figure 6. Booklet Panes.

But there is first-hand evidence that the normal sheets were used. Figure 6 shows panes from two booklets. In one, the margin, used for binding, is on the left; in the other, on the right. These two panes together are exactly the width of the office sheet of stamps as sold over the counter. They both are from booklets sold between 1920 and 1922. We have, therefore, both left-hand bound and right-hand bound booklets; and during my residence in South Africa I distinctly recall that the booklets were not all alike: some seemed to be "wrong end to."

The booklets were originally provided with dark-red covers; in 1920 pink covers came in; in 1924 the pink covers are surcharged with changed rates and 2d stamps included. More interesting is the change in interleaving. Waxed paper—not glassine—was used between the panes of stamps until 1924; booklets that I secured in that year showed advertising-sheets, of plain thin paper, between the panes of stamps. There are six such sheets, each with an advertisement on each side; but only six advertisements are included. Following the bilingual law that requires both Dutch and English on everything official, each advertisement is printed in Dutch and again in English. In the specimens I have seen, four soaps, a shaving-cream, and a shoe-polish are advertised.

I have reason to think that booklets with the changed postal rates in effect in 1920-21 and superseded in 1921 by those given on the 1924 surcharged cover, surcharged on the covers, exist; but I have not seen any such.

## 6. Coil stamps.

The South African coil stamps are made by joining up sheets of stamps. Accordingly, there are several varieties of paste-up joints found. Ritchie has elaborated this matter in such detail that it would be mere repetition to mention any features. It will suffice to say that all the coils are endwise; that the shades, paper varieties, print varieties, missing letters, etc., all are found on coil stamps exactly as on sheets. All the difference consists in the perforation. Instead of the regular comb-machine, perforating three sides of a stamp at a time, such a machine is used with the punches for the sides of the stamps removed. Occasionally and apparently for some use in guiding the cutting of the rolls, a single hole is found punched along the side of one or two stamps in a coil.

## 7. The 1920-1922 stamps.

In 1920, when the postage rates were raised from 1d to 1½d for single letters and the telegraph rate raised from 1s to 1s3d minimum charge, a need for new values was felt. At this time, the 1½d and the 1s3d stamps were issued.

In the 1½d I have found these varieties: thick and thin paper, light and heavy print, inverted watermark, sidewise overlapping watermark, "blotch" watermark (see Fig. 2). The shades run from orange-brown to light yellow-brown. They begin with orange-brown, grow lighter until 1922, and darker again after that date. The only known minor varieties are broken front line of beard and thick 1 in right ½.

The 1½d exists as a coil stamp, and was also to have been used in booklets. However, the unit letter-rate was raised to 2d late in 1921, and hence the booklets were never made. But, in preparation for them, sheets were prepared which had three rows of stamps tete-beche to the other three. This was with the purpose of making all booklets right-handed in binding. The tete-beche sheets were sold over the counter as regular stamps, however. Pairs across the tete-beche division are common. Furthermore, the tete-beche sheets produced a large number of inverted-watermark specimens. Unless the cancellation or evidence of purchase shows that an invert-watermark 1½d dates from before 1922, it may be taken as being a specimen from a tete-beche sheet. Inverted watermark specimens from thus early actually exist.

The 1s3d stamp comes on thick and thin paper, in light and heavy print, with inverted watermark, and with overlapping watermark both vertically and horizontally. A defective 3 is the only recorded minor variety. In its short life the shades ran only through a moderate range of violets.

In 1922, the international letter-rate was raised to 3d. In October of that year the 3d was issued in ultramarine-blue and the 2½d no longer continued. No further supplies of the 2½d were made, after those on hand had been used up. The 3d blue was printed from the same plates as the old 3d orange-brown and black; hence, like the 2½d, it is found with medallion off center. In 1924 a few specimens turned up with the medallion distinctly lighter in hue than the border.

The 3d blue exists on thick and thin paper, with inverted watermark, in light and heavy print. The loop-on-beard variety, found on the old 3d, reappears here.

## 8. Postage Due Stamps.

The 1915 issue of postage due stamps shows the same watermark-varieties as the contemporary postage stamps. I have found thick paper only, and no varieties of print. The varieties consist almost entirely in the thickness and position of ''d'' after the figure of value, and in damaged numerals of value.

I forbear to give details of the due stamps, as Ritchie has covered them most extensively and completely. I must here remark that one current misnomer consists in calling a damaged ''d'' an ''inverted p.'' All damaged d's show one serif less than the ''p'' of the same font would have.

Beginning in 1922, due stamps were lithographed at the Government Printing Works in Pretoria. The first lots were rouletted; the later lots perforated. Here again I must refer the reader to Ritchie, whose work is beyond all criticism and probably beyond adding to, in the field of Pretoria print due stamps.

## 9. Cancellations.

At the start of the national postal service in South Africa, the colonial types of cancellation in use up to that time were naturally continued in use. In most cases, these cancellations were of the typical British style, one circle with place-name within or two circles with place-name between, and date in center. The greater number of those that I have seen have the name or abbreviation of the colony at the bottom, as well as the place-name at the top. Except for the few cases in which offices of similar name exist in two provinces, any cancellations with name of province or colony may be taken as being as colonial cancellation retained in use. Colonial cancellations from the Cape province bear the abbreviation C. G. H.; those from the Orange Free state the abbreviation O. R. C. I have not yet run across any Orange Free State cancellations from before the Anglo-Boer war continued in use since the formation of the Union. If such are fround, they will be known by the abbreviation O. V. S. at the bottom.

As a rule the colonial cancellations from the Cape have large and heavy lettering. A fair number of these from the Transvaal and from Natal are lacking in province-name, but have a Maltese cross or some other ornament in place of this at the bottom. From Johannesburg, machine-cancellations bearing the name of the province either in the circle or vertically in the ''killer'' are also found used after formation of the Union. The oval registration-cancellations of colonial days, from the larger offices in the Cape and Natal, appear to be still in use. The Natal and Transvaal telegraphic cancellations, consisting of a large and heavy single figure 1, 2, 3, or 4, within a very heavy circle, appear to have continued in use until some time after the 1913 issue appeared.

In Durban the colonial cancellations were gradually withdrawn from regular use and utilized in the various fields requiring lighter service. At the general-delivery window and the window for delivery from boxes, colonial cancelling stamps were in use for postage-due stamps, etc. as late as 1920, and possibly are still being used. A considerable number of the smaller offices in Natal are still using the colonial cancellations.

The Union administration introduced, apparently about 1912, a cancellation somewhat larger than those previously used. It was of the double-circle type, and had the word ''South'' above the date and the word ''Africa'' below it, within the inner circle. A later variant, in several sizes, had "South Africa" or "S. Africa" between the circles, at the bottom. Wynberg, Cape, which is easily confused with Winburg, Orange Free State, was provided about 1920 with a large cancellation of the double-circle type, in which the word "Cape" was placed between the circles at the bottom. Any cancellation with just the word "Cape" at the bottom is probably of this same period: I have seen such only for places in which such confusion between offices in different provinces might occur.

In several cases, when repairing colonial cancellations, the administration removed the colonial name or abbreviation and replaced it with a curved bar. This appears to have been most often done with cancellations from the Cape.

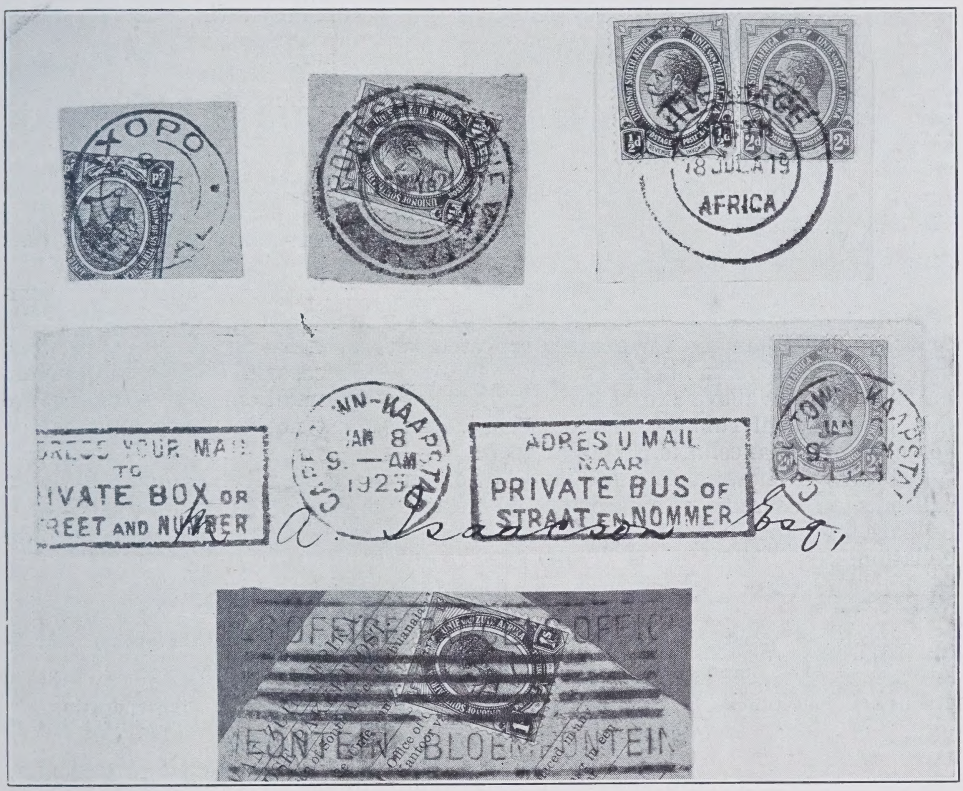


**Figure 7. Cancellations.**

Machine-cancellations were introduced in various places by the Union administration. For the most part the earlier ones had killers of five straight bars. In contradistinction to the American practice of having the cancellation arranged to reach only the upper right-hand portion of the letter, the South African machine-cancellations are designed to print a band right across the top of the envelope. The die always contains two circles with place and date. In 1916 the killer used at Durban included between lines the words "Union of South Africa" and "Unie van Zuid Afrika."

Beginning in 1920, slogan-cancellations have been used at various times, on the machines. These slogans, following the bilingual requirement of the South African constitution, are always in both English and Afrikaans. When the slogan is short, it is printed in both languages in two lines, between place-name circles; when long, the alternate copies are alternately in the two languages.

The following list of slogans is offered as a first attempt towards a record:

1920: Buy Union Loan Certificates. (Durban, Capetown, Johannesburg).
1923: Post Early in the Day (Durban, Johannesburg).
Buy Union Loan Certificates, different arrangement of slogan from 1920 (Durban, Johannesburg).
British Empire Exposition (Johannesburg).
1924: Last three continued: Post Early in the Day from Pietermaritzburg also (first use of machine-cancellation in that city).
Support South African Industries (Durban, Capetown).
1925: Address your mail to Private Box or Street and Number (Capetown).
Air-Mail Saves Time (Capetown).
1926: Buy S. African Made Goods (Capetown).
Census Day 4th May (Capetown, probably other cities also).
1927: Support S. A. Industries (Johannesburg, Durban).
Support South African Industries (different arrangement from 1924), Capetown.
Make Careers for Our Juveniles (Johannesburg).
Buy S. African Made Goods (Durban).
Buy Union Loan Certificates (Durban, Johannesburg; differently arranged slogan in the two cities).
Fruit for Health (Capetown).

For circulars a machine-cancellation with a triangle and place-initials has been used. It occurs with J. H. and the slogan ''Support S. A. Industries,'' from Johannesburg, 1927. A similar triangular hand-stamp with the initials D. N. was used on circulars in Durban in 1920.

Roller-cancellations for parcel-post come from Pretoria, Capetown, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, and Durban; probably from other places also. The Durban roller has the town-name repeated several times in one line, between two heavy bars. The others have the town-name twice, with four bars between, and a single bar above and below. At Eenedracht, a small office, in 1920, a large double-lined oval rubber-stamp was used. This must not be confused with the common fiscal cancellations similar to it.

Figure 7 shows a colonial cancellation in use long after Union, a colonial cancellation altered by replacement of ''Natal'' by a curved bar, an early type of national cancellation, a machine-cancellation with slogan, and a roller-cancellation.

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# The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition, Cleveland, Ohio, May 21-26, 1928

By W. W. MacLaren, *President, The Midwester Philatelic Co., Inc.*

THE holding of a first-class philatelic exhibition outside of the metropolis, New York City, must be considered an experiment. Thruout the United States there are cities commonly referred to as ''Stamp Centres''. Such a city is Cleveland, with one of the oldest and best known stamp clubs in America, The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, organized in 1890.

Cleveland is also fortunately situated, being centrally located in a territory in which philately is well organized. In April the writer proposed to the members of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, that it undertake the holding of a first-class public philatelic exhibition, to be held in 1928, and that all the stamp clubs in the territory, taking in Detroit on the West, Pittsburgh and Buffalo on the East, and Cincinnati to the South, be invited to associate together in the enterprise.

The proposition was enthusiastically received, and favorable responses came from the various clubs. It was decided to conduct the exhibition on a strictly business basis, no donations to be solicited or accepted. To that end there was incorporated on September 15th, The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition Co., with officers as follows—President, W. W. MacLaren; Vice-President, Alvin Good; Secretary, Otto F. Moses; Treasurer, Albert S. Hill; other Directors, F. W. Green, Dr. J. N. Schneider, F. W. Grant, and M. J. Lloyd.

Committees were appointed, with the following Chairmen—Hall, Dr. J. N. Schneider; Finance, F. W. Green; Exhibits, Alvin Good; Catalog, M. J. Lloyd; Publicity, W. W. MacLaren. The capital stock of the company was fixed at $10,000.00, consisting of one thousand shares of $10.00 each, the stock to be sold either for cash, or one-third down and the balance in equal monthly payments, all subscriptions to be paid in full by May 1, 1928.

The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club agreed to place 250 shares amongst its members, and at this writing two-thirds of this amount has been subscribed. Twelve clubs in other near-by cities have already joined the enterprise, and are selling stock amongst their members. From latest reports these clubs will subscribe in the aggregate 250 to 300 shares. The balance it is hoped will be taken by friends thruout the country, especially by dealers, associations and all who will benefit from this forward movement in our hobby. If this exhibition proves a success, there are a score, yes a hundred other cities in the United States, where a similar exhibition could be held, and who can estimate the tremendous boom that would give our hobby.

The first requirement for an exhibition, next in importance to the personal of those who are to conduct it, is the exhibition hall. We have completed arrangements with Hotel Cleveland, situated on the Public Square, and a comparatively new and fire-proof building, for adequate space on the third, or parlor floor. This space, consisting of nine thousand square feet, is especially suited to our purpose, the ceilings being high, light and ventilation on three sides, and every convenience for the comfort of visitors within the exhibition doors.

There will be ample space for 200 to 250 frames and cases, and the contract for the manufacture of the frames has been let. These frames will accommodate three rows of four album pages, Oriole size or smaller, being three feet high, by four feet wide. They will be faced with best quality plate glass, and arrangements are being made for special lighting, which will be something quite new.

An eight-page prospectus, giving full details is now in the printers hands, and will be ready for distribution by Dec. 10th. The exhibition is open to all collectors in the United States and Canada, and already many exhibits have been offered, some of which won prizes at the recent New York Exhibition.

There is space for about twenty dealers booths, and eight have already been reserved in advance of their being offered for rent. The official catalog, to be issued just prior to the exhibition, will consist of 96 pages and cover, of which 50 pages will be devoted to a description of the exhibits, and 46 and three cover pages sold for advertising purposes. The Chairman of the Exhibits Committee, Mr. Alvin Good, is well known to nearly all the leading collectors in America.

Under his able management, collectors can feel certain that their exhibits will be carefully and safely handled. Upon receipt, they will be stored in the vault of one of our leading banks, and until reshipped to owners, will be under special police guard, day and night.

Any further information regarding the exhibition will be furnished upon request by addressing the Secretary, Mr. Otto F. Moses, 616 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

# Norway

## THE PLATING OF 8 SKILLING OSCAR I—1856-1860

By Dr. Justus Anderssen, R. D. P., in collaboration with J. Jellestad and Abr. Odfjell, F. R. P. S. L.

### BLOCK C

C. 1 Left edge heavily inked. E in the left FRIMÆRKE crippled. The pearl inside K in the left FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot. There is a period after the right "8".

C. 2 The upper frameline has a colored dot at the right end. In the left FRIMÆRKE the F has a colored dot at the top and the Æ has a long thin footline.

C. 3 This stamp has hardly any distinguishing features. I in the left FRIMÆRKE is slanting. The second T in OTTE has a tiny dot. There is often a white flaw under the bust.

C. 4 There is a colored dot in K in the right FRIMÆRKE. The first L in SKILLING has a heavy headline.

C. 5 The cross is missing in Æ of the left FRIMÆRKE. A tiny dot in N in SKILLING. The right figure "8" is open at top.

C. 6 Left edge heavily inked. A cut from the edge into E in the left FRIMÆRKE. S. and K. in SKILLING has both a colored dot. The large oval pearl under O in NORGE as well as the pearl inside K in the right FRIMÆRKE have each a colored dot. Some tiny white lines under the upper frameline in the N. W. spandrel.

C. 7 N. W. corner broken. E in the left FRIMÆRKE has the top line broken. The left "8" has a colored dot. In OTTE the first T has a colored dot, the second T has the left part of the footline missing. In SKILLING are both the L's crippled and the G is open at bottom.

C. 8 The right rosette is crippled. So is FR in the left FRIMÆRKE. The right "8" is open at bottom. The first T in OTTE has a colored dot.

C. 9 In the shade line on the nose there is a colored dot. K. in SKILLING closed at foot.

C.10 Only feature, G in NORGE has a colored dot.

C.11 The left edge heavily inked. The left part of the footline of E in NORGE is missing. The left "8" open at bottom, so is O in OTTE. There is a colored dot in N in SKILLING.

C.12 A small dent in the edge outside the left "8". The lower frameline has two dents above N in SKILLING.

C.13 The S. W. corner broken. The lower part of "8" open on the right side.

C.14 The large oval pearl below O in NORGE joins the white circle. Below the eye there is a colored dot.

C.15 K in the right FRIMÆRKE has a long footline. E in OTTE has the foot broken. The white wavy lines in the S. W. spandrel above TT in OTTE are broken.

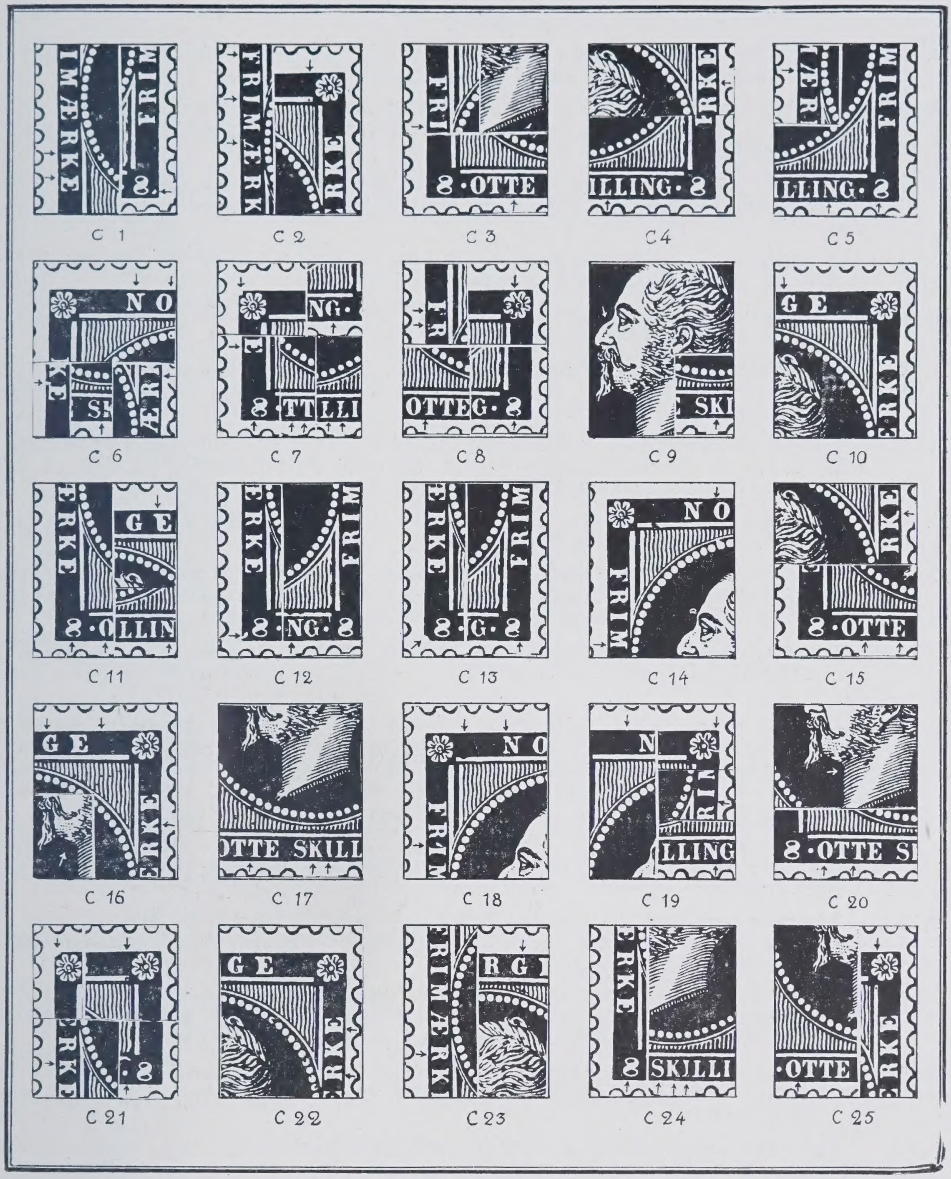
C.16 Left edge heavily inked. G in NORGE has a colored dot (crf C. 10). To the right of the moustache there is a colored dot. Upper part of K in the right FRIMÆRKE is crippled. Several of the white wavy lines in the N. E. spandrel are broken.

C.17 The foot of the E in the left FRIMÆRKE is broken. In SKILLING the K has a tiny hairline across the upper part, the first I is pointed at foot. Several colored dots in the S. W. spandrel. The white circleline is broken above TT in OTTE.

C.18 There is a dent on the top side towards left end of the upper frameline. A colored dot in N in NORGE. There is a crossline between the R. and I in the left FRIMÆRKE.

C.19 A white line out from the right rosette to the edge. The colored wavy lines in the N. W. spandrel are broken. The pearl inside I in the right FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot. The right leg of N in SKILLING is broken.

C.20 A colored dot in the shade lines on the throat. In OTTE the O is open at the bottom and the left topline of the first T is crippled.



C.21 The left and lower edge heavily inked. The N. W. corner is broken. The upper frameline has a colored dot in the right end. The right end of the lower frameline is narrow and bended. K in the left FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot. I in SKILLING the same.

C.22 Lower edge heavily inked. Three of the pearls in the N E. spandrel have a colored dot—viz: inside R—K and E in the right FRIMÆRKE.

C.23 Lower edge heavily inked. The wavy lines below G in NORGE are crossed by a colored line. R in the left FRIMÆRKE has a white flaw.

C.24 Lower edge heavily inked. There is a colored dot in the left "8". S—K and I in SKILLING have all colored dots.

C.25 Lower edge heavily inked. There is a colored dot in the upper end of the right frameline. Also a tiny colored dot in O of OTTE.

## BLOCK D

D. 1 Lower frameline narrows at the right. In the left FRIMÆRKE M has a colored dot and the main leg of K is crippled.

D. 2 The bottom end of the right frameline forms a hook. The large oval pearl under O in NORGE has a colored dot. So has the pearl inside I in the right FRIMÆRKE.

D. 3 The left rosette has a colored dot. The third white wavy line in the N. W. spandrel is broken, so is the white circleline above the second L in SKILLING.

D. 4 A white dot inside the pearl-circle and in line with RI in the left FRIMÆRKE. K in SKILLING is crippled.

D. 5 Right edge heavily inked. The S. W. corner is round. The pearl inside FR in the right FRIMÆRKE has a tiny dot.

D. 6 The topline of E in NORGE is broken. The large oval pearl under O in NORGE, the pearls inside the I's in both the left as well as the right FRIMÆRKE have colored dots.

D. 7 The large oval pearl under O in NORGE has a colored dot. There is a colored dot in the pearl inside KE in the right FRIMÆRKE. A few of the colored wavy lines in the NE spandrel are broken.

D. 8 There is a small dent in the left edge nearly touching the R in the left FRIMÆRKE. This R has a tiny dot.

D. 9 M in the left FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot. The second R. in the same word has the cross line missing. O and T in OTTE are joined. The white wavy lines, N. E. spandrel, under G in NORGE are broken.

D.10 The right edge heavily inked. N in NORGE has a colored dot. In the left FRIMÆRKE the I has a long footline. The E in the same word has a tiny dot.

D.11 There is a dot on top of the nostril-line. In the left rosette the upper leaf has an additional shade line. The pearl under N in NORGE has a colored dot, so has the large oval pearl under O in NORGE. The left "8" has a colored dot. Two pearls above E in OTTE have colored dots.

D.12 The white wavy line above G in SKILLING joins the lower frame line. The left "8" has a colored dot. The pearl inside K in the left FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot. The fourth and fifth lower shade line on the neck are joined together.

D.13 There are colored dots in the large oval pearl under O in NORGE and in the pearl inside I in the right FRIMÆRKE. The lower edge has a dent under "O" in OTTE.

D.14 In the left FRIMÆRKE the F has the cross line crippled, and inside the R the two pearls have colored dots. The white circle line is broken above E in OTTE. There is a colored dot above the point of the moustache.

D.15 The right edge heavily inked. The white circle line is broken above IN in SKILLING. The pearl under G in NORGE has a colored dot. The right "8" is open at bottom.

D.16 The edge outside K in the left FRIMÆRKE has a dent. The lower frameline is prolonged and pointed at the left.

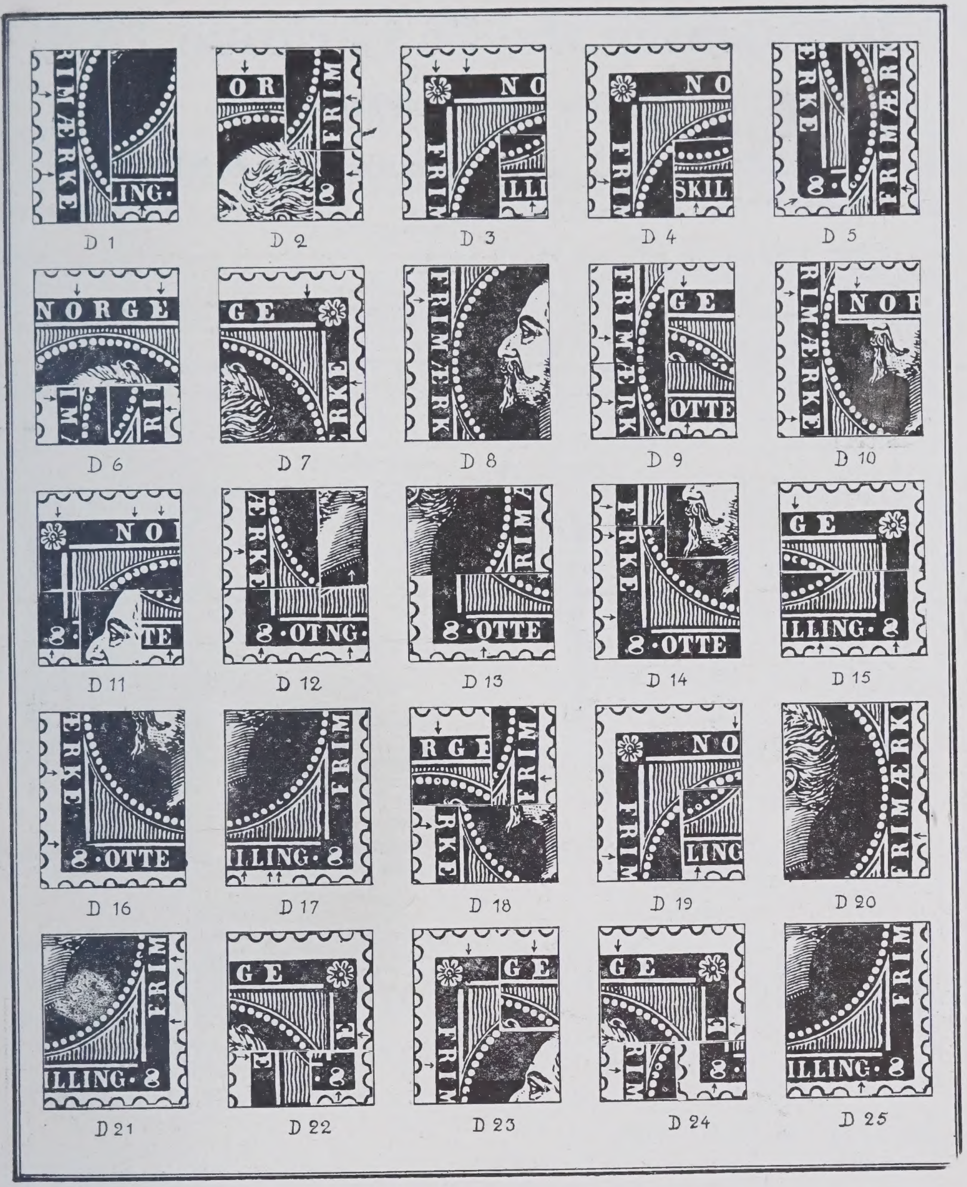
D.17 The wavy white line above the second I in SKILLING joins the lower frameline. The footline of the first L in SKILLING is broken. The pearl above N in SKILLING has a tiny dot.

D.18 A small dent in the edge touches the second R in the left FRIMÆRKE. The pearl below R in NORGE and the two pearls inside FR in the right FRIMÆRKE have all colored dots.

D.19 The pearl inside I in the left FRIMÆRKE, the large oval pearl below O in NORGE and the pearl above LI in SKILLING have all three a colored dot.

D.20 The right edge heavily inked. The pearly inside I in the right FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot.

D.21 The lower edge heavily inked. The wavy lines in the upper part of the S. E. spandrel are broken. The pearls inside IM in the right FRIMÆRKE have colored dots.



D.22 The lower edge heavily inked. E in the left FRIMÆRKE is crippled. E in the right FRIMÆRKE has topline broken. The right "8" open at the bottom.

D.23 The lower edge heavily inked. The E in NORGE is joined with the upper frameline by a hairline. The upper frameline forms a hook at the left end. A colored dot in the forehead.

D.24 The lower edge heavily inked. The white wavy lines below G in NORGE are broken. There is a white dot below the beard. Both pearls inside I in the left FRIMÆRKE have colored dots. The left "8" has a colored dot. E in the right FRIMÆRKE has the topline broken.

D.25 The lower edge heavily inked. G in SKILLING has two colored dots.

# Retouching the 2c Carmine 1898 Issue of Canada

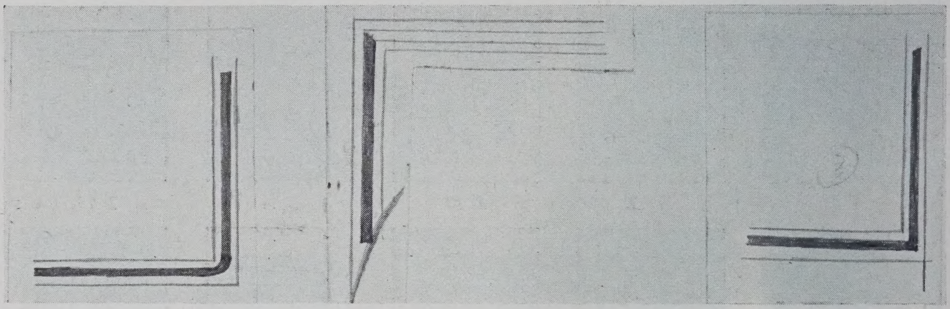
### Letters from R. W. T. Jones and Henry C. Hitt.

The Editor, Collectors Club Philatelist:

I beg to enclose a few remarks in answer to Mr. Hitt's query as to the Retouching upon the 2c carmine, 1898 Issue Canada.

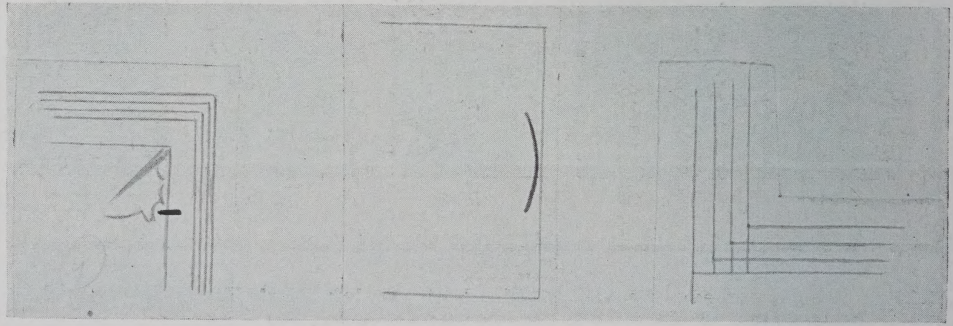
Mr. Hitt's controversy deals with the righthand side of the stamp. My remarks are as to the whole of the stamp.

The margin border of the stamp consists of 4 fine lines in colors, each in itself making a complete rectangle; thus we have four complete rectangles, one smaller than the other starting at the outside. Again the rectangles do not touch or intersect in any way, even at the corners.



1 2 3

1—As a rule corners are angular. This one quite rounded. Two lines in one, as illustrated.
2—Two lines drawn in one. Each individual line joins the oval usually. Upon Retouching the line is square and only touches at one point.
3—Two lines in one. Outside line over engraved.

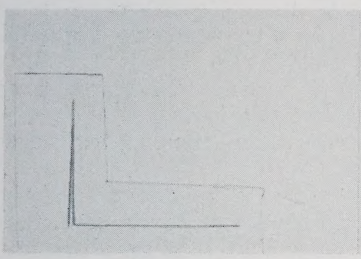


4 5 6

4—Retouched near Maple leaf.
5—Oval line usually coincides with true outside rectangles. Here it is well inside pointing to retouching.
6—Retouching lower Left Corner.

I find, like Mr. Hitt, many copies have the two middle lines of the form, on the right side of the stamp appearing as one. Mr. Hitt fancies this to be a Retouch. I look from the other viewpoint, and take the suggestion that ink is of a viscous nature, and it is quite possible that the ink between the said two lines has run together. I cannot agree with that probability, as the line comes in so many copies, whilst one never comes across a thick line in place of lines 1 and 2 or 3 and 4, or both or any three or all four. I consider the thick line variety to be a Retouch for there is to my mind no other way of accounting for the thick line.

I have many cases where a worn border is shown. What I think has happened is as follows: The man who had charge of the plate noticed the wearing, and has seen fit to get his apparently solid border—which consists of the 4 lines giving the appearance of a solid line—by means of running his graver in between lines 2 and 3 of the 4 lines, which would give the necessary solid looking appearance to the frame.



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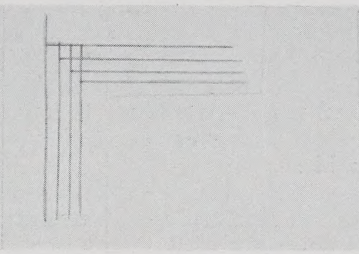

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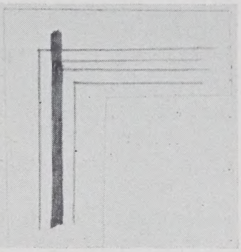

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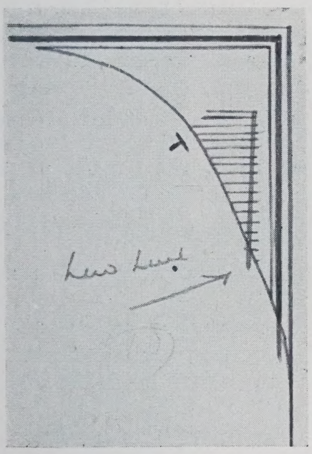
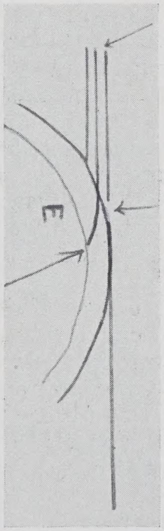
7—Retouched Outside of Stamp—(Slip whilst Retouching of Graver).
8—Top Left Corner Retouch.
9—Clue to retouching 2nd & 3rd lines, making one. Part overlapping Border of Stamp.



10

10—Three lines for Frame instead of four. Centre Line overrunning oval. Also New Lines drawn not found in normal design.


Graver Overrun Oval (on Retouch?).
E
Break.
Three Lines not Four Showing Retouching.

To substantiate the fact that Retouching actually was carried out on the plate I enclose drawings of the varieties of retouches I have found. Each variety I have examined carefully under the microscope, and to me there is no doubt about retouching fairly generally. The many examples I feel go to prove that the thick line is a true retouch.

I shall be pleased to learn through the C. C. P. or otherwise of any further ideas or research upon this interesting feature of Canada.

As a new student of Canadian stamps, I should be glad to learn if the books on Canada are likely to be published ere long. Many are anxiously awaiting their publication.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. T. Jones.

DEAR MR. LINDQUIST:

I am very sorry that I have had to keep the interesting letter by Mr. R. W. T. Jones so long, and hope I have not inconvenienced you in the make-up of your next issue thereby.

As soon as I had read his letter over I saw that I did not want to attempt to answer it without going rather exhaustively into the questions involved, and that meant finding time for several evenings of consecutive research, which did not appear until now.

When I sent you the little row of 2c 1898 it was just an oddity that I had run across without taking time to investigate much and I hoped some of your Canada experts there with the Collectors Club would do the studying I was too busy, or lazy, to tackle. Hence the cut appeared without much to tell what it was all about. But it certainly brought forth one fine piece of research from Mr. Jones, and in turn made it up to me to do a bit of digging.

I agree most heartily with every one of Mr. Jones' conclusions, and will now only amplify them a bit.

We often see the 1898 issue of Canada spoken of as a modification of the 1897 maple leaf issue; in fact no less an authority than Howe covers it in that way. But a very little study of the stamps will show that it is an absolutely new design in every detail. The portrait is quite different in its handling (I would say decidedly by another engraver) and every line on the stamp differs.

The detail we are now most interested in is the outside border line, which is solid in the 1897 issue and in the 1898 consists normally, as Mr. Jones brings out, of four lines exceedingly close together, giving the effect of a broad pale line.

I will now digress to describe briefly what was probably the method used in manufacturing the plates for both of these issues, as near as one can judge from study of the stamps themselves. I take it that first a die was engraved complete except for value. From this a transfer roller laid down this incomplete design on a series of small plates 75mm high by 60mm wide. Here the design for each individual value was completed and many small retouches were made on the balance of the design. I have a die proof of the 3c plate before me and besides the design it has "American Bank Note Co., Ottawa" and "F—113" engraved on the plate, or intermediate die.

From this die transfer rollers were of course taken from which the plates were laid down.

The outside border of four very delicate lines looks very good on the die proofs and was doubtless all satisfactory on the early impressions from the plates. But it was obviously a very poor, or rather impracticable, a method of making a border, which always gets excessive wear.

So any study of a quantity of these 1898 stamps will show frequent retouching of this detail, and Mr. Jones has very painstakingly drawn up a number of variations he found of the 2c carmine, which, as far as my material would indicate, seems to have more than its share of these retouchings. (Possibly that ink was unusually hard on the plates).

The four lines are so exceedingly close together that it was out of the question to retouch them all by hand so, as Mr. Jones says, the retoucher usually ran one line down the middle of the row.

The outer line of the oval was also quite fine and projecting out where it got the wear badly, so we often find it touched up.

The retoucher often combined these two and ran up the center of the side borders, then around the bit of oval, and up on to the top of the stamp. The specimen I sent, and you pictured, is merely an example of this where he made a wild sweep out where the oval should be, with the result that the stamp shows a decided bunion at the middle of the right side.

One interesting variation I find on the 1 cent stamp where on the left hand side both above and below the oval an inner line is added at the ends of the horizontal shading. This is, perhaps, rather more of a "variety" than the touching up of the outer line.

When the 20c and 7c were added to the series a year or so later we find this border somewhat changed, the 20c appearing to have two heavy lines and the 7c three. The new issue of Kings heads went back to solid line, which was of course very much more practical.

If this were an early issue these many retouches would be of the greatest to philatelists, for they would present a new problem in plating. But here there is no use in plating stamps that are very common in full sheets; there are too many of the retouches to make them even unusual, so it would seem that they have but little philatelic interest except in that such extensive retouching in a modern issue is most unusual.

There might be some interest in the 1c with added inner line, for that is not a case of touching up a worn line, or possibly my original exhibit of the 2c where the retoucher has made an oddity, or quite probably further search may yield other similar material that as a group would be worth while.

In my inspection of something over a thousand of these stamps for this letter I noted only one reentry, and it was too insignificant to make any note of.

I will be very glad to have you forward these notes to Mr. Jones when you have made any use you please of them, and again may I hope I have not delayed too long in writing you.

Yours truly,
HENRY C. HITT.

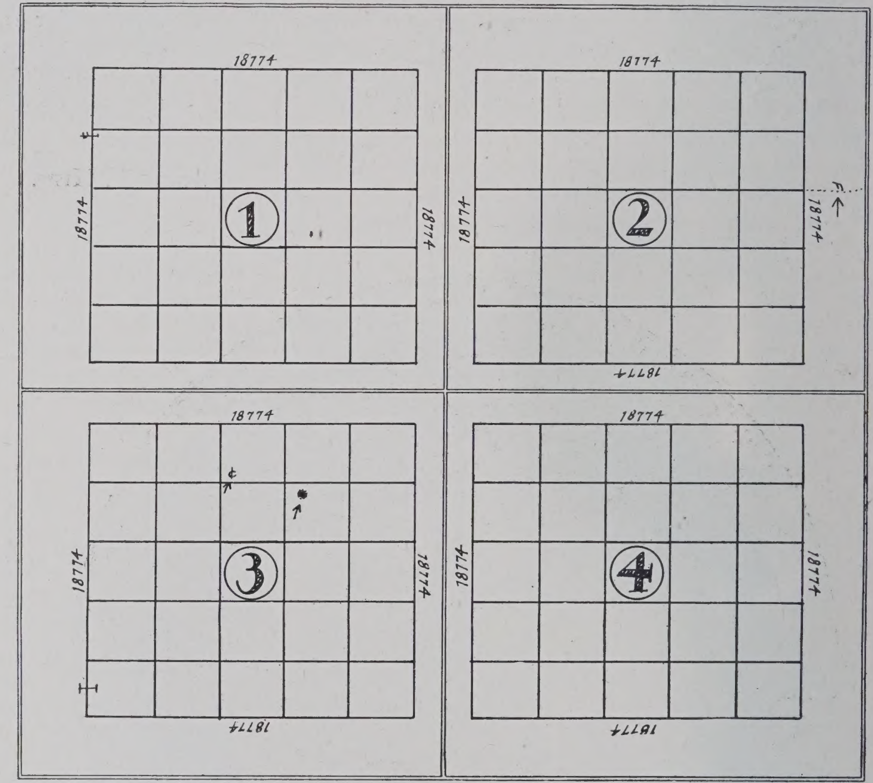
**Headquarters of Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition.**
See Page 28.

# The White Plains Exhibition Panes

By Max Adler.

ON October 4th, 1926, the U. S. Post Office Department, for the first time in its history, printed miniature sheets of stamps in panes of 25. These were of the White Plains commemorative issue and were sold to the visitors at the International Stamp Exhibition held at the Grand Central Palace in New York City.

Five plates were used in the production of this artistic issue, as follows: 18770, 18771, 18772, 18773, and 18774. Plate 18772 was used at the Exhibition on a roller hand press in charge of Mr. Radue, the plate printer, and 700 impressions were made from it. The printed sheets from this plate were not put into circulation but were returned to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, D. C., and destroyed there.



The main object of this article, however, is to illustrate the formation of the plates; of the four numbers used as described below:

The diagram represents a complete sheet of 100 stamps made up of four panes of 25 each. These are indicated as No. 1, upper left; No. 2, upper right; No. 3, lower left, and No. 4, lower right positions. The letter "F" which is indicated by the Arrow in the right margin appears but once on each plate. The "F" indicates a finished plate that is hardened and burnished and ready for printing.

Guide Lines separate the four panes as indicated with wide outer margins so that the sheet is easily reconstructed from the panes. The minor varieties so far listed include a line through the "C" of "cents," on the third stamp of pane 3 of plate 18774. On the ninth stamp of the same pane of plate 18774 directly above the "S" of "States" there is a large dot. These varieties occur but once in each 16 panes so that out of the 107, 400 Exhibition sheets were printed; there are 6,712 small sheets bearing this variety.

Plate numbers 18770, 18771 and 18773 can be arranged in the same way although the line through "c" of "cents" and the "dot" over the ninth stamp will of course not be present. The formation of the four plates are not necessary however, except for students specializing in this stamp.

## IMPRESSIVE AUCTION CATALOGS.

The large and wonderfully illustrated auction catalogs which have recently been issued in Europe have attracted much attention and favorable comment and E. Luder-Edelmann & Co. have sent us some interesting details of their 7th International Auction held from November 3rd to 12th, 1927, inclusive.

The total realized at the auction was 462,000 Swiss Francs and many of the stamps brought record prices. A pair of the Baden 1 kr. 1851 brought Fr. 600., a single with wide margins of the 3kr brought Fr. 105 and a superb copy of the 6kr. on piece of cover brought Fr. 250. The stamps of Spain were especially well represented in the sale and copies of No. 1 with various cancellations averaged over Fr. 100 each. A block of 10 of the Spain 1r pale blue, 1851-54 brought Fr. 21,500 after it had first been offered in units of two blocks of four and a pair. This latter proposition brought bids of Fr. 5,000 and Fr. 6,500 for the blocks and Fr. 2,100 for the pair, a total of but Fr. 13,600, a powerful argument for keeping large pieces intact.

Some remarkable properties have recently been offered at Auction in Europe as well as in the United States and the ability of collectors and dealers to absorb them without affecting the market is a splendid indication of the stability of the hobby.

## THE FAMOUS LEK CASE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE INSURANCE PEOPLE.

A final decision in the important Mathews vs. Lek case was recently rendered by the House of Lords and the following facts from the *London Times* of November 26th will be of interest:

The action was brought by Mr. Lek under a Lloyd's policy secured through Mr. Mathews for the sum of £44,000 due to the theft of a collection of postage stamps. Mr. Lek claimed that his collection in three Schaubeck albums kept in a wooden box especially made for them was stolen about Feb. 11, 1924 from his room at Schmidt's Hotel, Berlin. On Feb. 15, 1924 the albums were recovered by the police, still containing 17,000 stamps, but claim was filed to the effect that 80 of the greatest rarities were missing resulting in the suit for the amount named.

In the course of the trial philatelic experts were called in to pass upon the list of stamps supposedly stolen which included a number of specimens and pieces not known to exist and, in fact, believed to be non-existent. As a result judgement was denied Mr. Lek on a clause in the policy which read:

> "If the assured shall make any claim knowing the same to be false or fraudulent as regards amount or otherwise this policy shall become void and all claims thereunder shall be forfeited".

On appeal, this verdict was reversed and the present decision is an appeal from the appeal which is final.

The effect of this case has been to create distrust of all philatelic risks but it is now hoped that confidence will again be restored to such an extent that some equitable plan whereby stamp collectors can protect their collections at a reasonable rate can be worked out.

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## THE COLLECTORS CLUB ROLL OF HONOR.

In keeping with the growing activities of the *Collectors Club* it was felt that we should establish a *Roll of Honor* as a means of perpetuating the names of those who have taken an outstanding part in the development of philately. The Committee in charge of the preparation of our original list, headed by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, make their first report in this issue of our magazine and their method of adopting as a nucleus the names of eminent philatelists who have already been similarly honored gives us a substantial basis for future additions. From time to time additions will be made to this list, as outlined in the report, and the suggestions of members who are interested will be very welcome.

This list as well as other lists, including the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, the Past Officers of the Collectors Club and those who have been instrumental in the growth of our Library, have been suitably printed and framed, through the generosity of Joseph S. Rich and now hang in our Reception Room as a constant reminder of those to whom honor is due.

In connection with this addition to our club decorations we also wish to call attention to the handsome frame of Philatelic Medals that has been gathered by the club and which have been suitably framed through the courtesy of Messrs. Chittenden and Phillips, and to the beautiful display case which has been donated by Alfred F. Lichtenstein.

## WALL CASES FOR PHILATELIC DISPLAYS.

Our Meeting Room has now been equipped with sixteen large cases for the suitable display of stamps. These cases are the result of considerable experimental work undertaken by Hugh M. Clark, and the suggestions of several of our qualified members, and we consider them the last word in display cases for this purpose.

They are built of solid mahogany, with a backboard of compo board containing strips for the holding of the Album pages, and have the new light weight plate glass in the doors, which are fastened with a special locking device made for the purpose. The glass fronts are removable and fit into a frame which swings outward when mounting in order to prevent the album leaves from falling forward. After mounting the pages the glass frame is inserted and there is a guard which prevents the frame from resting upon the background until the edge is above the portion on which the stamps are placed.

These frames will be used to mount the stamps that are to be displayed at the meetings, so that they can be better seen by the members, and it is also planned to hold occasional displays to which the public will be invited. It is hoped that many will be attracted to these exhibits which can be made of much value in spreading a knowledge of stamp collecting. As the frames are located in the room used for the auction sales they will also be available for the display of lots that are being sold, if the auctioneer so desires.

## TRANSLATION OF THE KOHL HANDBOOK.

With this issue the *Collectors Club* undertakes another work of considerable possibilities in the translation of selected sections of the *Kohl Handbook.* The wonderful material prepared for this handbook is far too important to be limited to those who can read German well enough to understand it and members of the *Collectors Club* were among the first to support the handbook financially and arrange for the translation of certain portions in English.

This translation while retaining every feature of the original article is made more valuable by the addition of two new features. In the first place a Committee of the *Collectors Club* has repriced all of the varieties according to present market values and the original authors of the article, Messrs. Ch. Holm and Petersen of Copenhagen have brought it up to date with a list of varieties which have appeared since the original publication of the handbook.

This translation will be a feature of each issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist in the future and will be so arranged that the section containing it can be removed for separate binding, if desired. Suggestions are welcome as to the next countries to be translated which will be according to their popularity rather than alphabetically. At this time it has been suggested that France be the next country to be published.

## ENDORSING THE WESTERN FRANK ARTICLES.

The growing interest in Western Franks is apparent from the splendid response that such articles always bring forth from our readers. The recent contribution by Messrs. Needham and Berthold has been favorably commented upon by numerous collectors as well as the philatelic press and Louise Platt Hauck, author of the Pony Express Rider, presents the entire matter in an especially happy vein:

> My dear Mr. Lindquist:
>
> Dr. Berthold recently sent me a copy of his article "Handstamped Franks," reprinted from your magazine. I read it with deep interest and enjoyment when it appeared in "Collectors Club Philatelist." I read it again in its new form with equal interest and enjoyment. From the standpoint of philately it is of importance even to the layman, containing as it does so much of American history told in the most delightful manner. Its crisp, succinct style, its wise choice of detail and its unswerving fidelity to historical fact make of it something more than an article on handstamped franks, valuable though it is from that point of view.
>
> Dr. Berthold and Mr. Needham are to be congratulated on this genuine contribution to philately and to the literature of accurate history. I wish that every American boy, his pa, his ma, and his uncles and his aunts might have the privilege of reading it.
>
> Cordially yours,
>
> LOUISE PLATT HAUCK.

As a result of his historical researches in this branch of philately Dr. Berthold was also recently honored by being enrolled as a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

## AN EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION.

The editor wishes to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have so loyally supported his efforts during the past six years. The advertisers and writers who have made the issues possible, and the many friends who have assisted in preparing translations, reading proofs and assisting in the other details involved in a publication of this kind, have made the effort more of a pleasure than a task. The friends one makes in philately is one of its greatest benefits and it is through organizations such as the *Collectors Club* that one has the opportunity to meet kindred spirits and form the friendships that last through life.

H. L. L.

# Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

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## Review No. 13.—Quarter Ending, January, 1928.

**PHILLIPS (Charles J.)**: PHILLIPS' SPECIALIZED PRICED CATALOGUE OF CONFEDERATE STATES. GENERAL ISSUES. Charles J. Phillips, Specialist in all Postal Issues Before 1880, 10 West 86th St., New York City. 4+(26 leaves, printed on one side only) (Whole 56pp.)+8pp. (Adv.), 7½x4¾ in., paper cover, price $1.00 post free. 1927.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips is the acknowledged authority upon the prices of "Classical Stamps" (issues before 1880) and therefore any article or book compiled by him is the natural base for the future. An earlier work: **"Priced Catalogue of the 1856 to 1872 Issues of Mexico with a List of District Names and Numbers together with a description of the Reprints and Forgeries and Notes on the Plates, Colours, Retouches, Etc."**, published in 1917 (still to be had for $1.00), is absolutely indispensible to dealers and collectors who have these early Mexicans for sale as the only base on which they are able to correctly price them and especially is this so with the district names and numbers. The contents of this new work is as follows: Introduction, p. 3; Historical Notes for Specialists (Dates of Secession. Date of Capture of Cities), p. 5; Part I: THE LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS: (a) Lithographed and printed by Hoyer & Ludwig (Richmond, Va.): (1) 5c. Green, head of Jefferson Davis, Oct. 16, 1861, 7 & 8 (NOTE: The scheme of compilation is the same for all varieties listed as follows—Paper, Colors, Pair, Block, Pane or large Blocks, On Cover, Varieties and Cancellation Colors); (2) 10c. Blue, head of Thomas Jefferson, Nov., 1861, 9 & 10; (3) 5c Blue, head of Jefferson Davis, March, 1862, 11; (4) 2c. Green, head of Andrew Jackson, March, 1862, 12 & 13; (b) Lithographed and printed by J. T. Paterson & Co. (Augusta, Ga.): 10c. Blue, head of Thomas Jefferson, 1862, 14 & 15. II: THE TYPOGRAPHED STAMPS: (a) Typographed and printed by De La Rue & Co. (London): (1) 5c. Blue, head of Jefferson Davis, Feb., 1862, 16 & 17; (2) Printed from De La Rue & Co.'s plate by Archer & Daly (Richmond, Va.): 5c. Blue (pale), head of Jefferson Davis, Sept., 1862, 17 & 18; (3) Printed from Line Engraved Plates by Archer & Daly (Richmond, Va.): 2c. Brown-red, head of Andrew Jackson, May, 1863, 19 & 20; III: THE COPPER-PLATE PRINTED STAMPS: (a) Archer & Daly: (1) 10c. Blue (Frame-Line Var.), head of Jefferson Davis, Apr., 1863, 11; (2) Ten Cents, Light blue, head J. Davis, May, 1863, 22. IV: THE STEEL-PLATE PRINTED STAMPS: Type I—Engraved by Archer, Type II—Engraved by Halpin: (a) Printed by Archer & Daly: (1) 10c. Blue, head of J. Davis, 1863, 23 to 26, Perforated 10c., 26 & 27; (2) 20c. Green, head of Washington, June 1st, 1863, 28 & 29; (b) Printed by Keatinge & Ball (Columbia, S. C.), 10c. Blue, 1864, 30. The Un-Issued "One Cent", head of John C. Calhoun, typographed and printed by De La Rue & Co. (London), 31.

———: PHILATELIC CLASSICS. By Charles J. Phillips. Published Now and Then. Gratis to Serious Collectors. A house organ that is different. Six numbers have so far appeared, dated March (I think as I have mislaid No. 1), 2 (April), 3 (May), 4 (June), 5 (July), 6 (Oct., 1927), contents of Nos. 2 to 6: Relative Rarity and Catalogue Prices, Part I, (Apr.) 1, II (May) 1, III (Jun.) 1, IV (July) 2, (Oct.) 2 dealing with British North American stamps; New Approval Books, (A) 2, (M) 7, (Jun.) 5, (Jul.) 15, (O) 4; Some New Stock Books, (A) 12; Classic Stamps from the Duveen Collection, (A) 13; Reminiscences of Days Long Ago: (1) H. M. King George V, (A) 15, (2) H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, (A) 16, (3) Edward Stanley Gibbons, (A) 18, (4) Philip La Renotiere von Ferrary, (M) 15, (5) Fred W. Ayer, (June) 10, (6) Earl of Crawford, (July) 12, (7) Frederick Breitfuss, (O) 11; George Wolcott Collection, (M) 11; Stamps on Original Covers, (M) 19; Frank H. Alexander Collection of British North Americans, (June) 3; Recent Purchases —Confederates, (June) 4; Henry Schinzel Collection, (June) 7; Collectors Club, N. Y. A Notable Gift from Mr. C. L. Pack, (June) 15; Duveen Collection, (July) 6; Special Bargains for the Summer Season, (July) 7; Confederate States, (J.) 20; New Brunswick, London Auction Prices, (O) 16; Hobbies for Recreation and Education, (O) 17; Percy T. Berry Collection Victoria "Half Lengths" 1850-5. (O) 20.

**SLOAN (D. O.) & GOODMAN (F. C. A.) F. R. P. S. L.:** (A) SHORT HISTORY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND ITS STAMPS. By D. O. Sloan and F. C. A. Goodman, F. R. P. S. L. Pub. & Printed by John Goodman & Sons, 5, 6, 7, Castle St. (High St.), Birmingham, Eng. London Agents: F. H. Vallancey, 89, Farringdon St., E. C. 4; Harris Publications Ltd., 112, Strand, W. C. 2. 71 + (3 blank Memorandum) pp. and 1 map and double plate, 7⅜x4⅞in., bound cloth, price 5/3 ($1.31).

Many small handbooks that have been published in the past could have been made so much more interesting had they added as an introduction a short history of the country for there is nothing so fascinating as the combination of a well written smattering of history with the description of the stamps of any country. Here we have just such a handbook. In Part II: Stamps of the Falkland Islands, faults there are as pointed out by Mr. Albert H. Harris in his reviews in "The Philatelic Magazine", Oct. 30th, 1926 and Oct. 1st, 1927 (as this book incorporates an earlier work by Mr. Goodman: **"Postage Stamps of the Falkland Islands: Some Facts and Fallacies"**, reviewed in this department VI(27)99. The book points out that there is work here cut out for the student of the future as most every issue gives uncatalogued shades. The contents: Foreword, p. 5; Part I: INTRODUCTION. (a) Geographical and Historical, 8; (b) Port Stanley, 11; (c) Ecclesiastical, 17; (d) Educational, 19; (e) Medical, 20; (f) Military, 21; (g) Industries, 23; (h) Climate, 24; (i) Means of Communication, 26; (j) Memories, 27. Part II: THE STAMPS OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS. (1) Early Postal Franks, 33; (2) First Adhesive Stamps, June, 1878, 38; (3) Issue of 1884, 41; (4) Issue of 1886, 42; (5) Provisionals of 1891-2, 44; (6) Issue of 1891-1904, 46; (7) Issue of 1898, 49; (8) Issue of 1904-5, 51; (9) King Edward 1d. Sideways Watermark, 53; (10) Georgian Stamps, 1912, 56; (11) War Stamps, 58, Principal Varieties, 59; (12) Script Watermark Stamps, 59; (13) South Georgia Provisional, 60; (14) Postmarks in the Dependencies, 61; (15) Falkland Islands Postmarks, 63; (16) Watermarks, 64, Varieties of Watermark, 65; Dropping the Pilot, 66; Table of the Stamps of the Falkland Islands showing Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue prices from 1906/7 to 1927, 68 to 71.

**WARIN (D. F.):** THE POSTAL ISSUES OF HEJAZ, JEDDAH AND NEJD. By D. F. Warin. Illustrated by J. Calcott Gaskin. London: D. Field, 7 Vigo St., Regent St., W. 1. 1927. 10x7⅜in., paper cover, price 21/6. XII + 130 + (2)pp. (inc. p. cover). 350 copies published. Map of Arabia in colors and 2 plates.

The stamps for Hejaz were first issued in 1916, 3 values being issued and Scott's 84th (1928) Ed. Cat. lists 355 stamps for Hejaz and 212 for Nejd and 6 for Nejd-Hejaz, a total of 573 in eleven years. In preparing this work Mr. Warin has used the two previous handbooks as follows: Official handbook **"A Short Note on the Design and Issue of Postage Stamps Prepared by the Survey of Egypt for His Highness Emir & Sherif of Mecca & King of the Hejaz"**, El—Qalira, 1918. VIII + 22 + XII Plates in color + 1 double paged plate and a folded Table, 11⅛x7½in., bound paper boards, Special Edition. Contents: Fronticepiece a double plate (2 leaves), on the first is mounted a complete set of the original stamps, 6 adhesive and 3 tax stamps, on the second is the title in green ink, whole in a frame of Arabesque design in brown ink; Introduction, p. V; List of Plates, VII; Postage Stamp Issue for the Hejaz, 1 to 22, divided into headings: General, 1—Paper, 2—Watermark, 4—Protection of Postage Stamps, 5—Printing inks and Cancellation of Postage Stamps, 7—Perforation, 8—Control Number of Reprints, 9—Design, 9—Tax Stamps, 15—Discussion on the General Type of the Stamp, 16—Letters, 17 to 21—Higher Values and Demand for Stamps for Other Purposes, 22; PLATES: Twelve in colors picturing 87 types, preliminary, final stages and adopted type. A beautiful book which sold for $30.00 when published, now out of print and very rare. The second handbook: **"THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE HEJAZ"**. By W. R. Haworth and H. L. Sargent. London, 1922. Published for the Junior Philatelic Society By H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet St., E. C. 4. (Note: There is a mistake in Preface of Warin book in reference to this handbook, date 1912 for 1922) (2) + VI + 63 + (1)pp., 7⅜x4⅞in., paper cover, price 4/-. Contents: Chapter I—A Brief History of the Kingdom of the Hejaz, p. 1; II—Introduction of Postage Stamps and the 1st Issue for the Kingdom, 9;

III: "Fine Roulettes of 1916-1917, 27; IV: Adoption of the "Zig-Zag" Roulette, 13x13, 33; V—Postage Due Stamps, 52; VI—Postmarks, 55. After Chapters II, III & IV is Summary giving Value, Shade, Date of first issue (and Reprints), Control letters, No. printed, Perforation, Booklets, Name of Inkmaker, Name of Designer, Remarks. Contents of the Warin Handbook: Preface, p. VII; Contents, IX; Index to Illustrations, XI; Splendid folded colored map; of Arabia; Chapter I: Geographical and Historical Notes, p. 1; II: First Postal Issues and their Significance, 8 (This chapter includes: 2 colored plates "Reproduction of the Central Panels of the 1916-17 issues of the Hejaz with key for the recognition of the Arabic characters: (1) Arabic Numerals, (2) Key to the Arabic characters); III: Introduction of the Roulette, 16; IV: Overprinted Issues of 1921 and 1922, 26; V: Permanent Issue of 1922, 30; VI: Early Postage Due Issues, 67; VII: Jeddah Provisionals, 69; VIII: Permanent Type of May, 1925, 86; IX: Postage Due Issues of 1926, 108; X: Nejdian Issues, 112. Also loose a double plate (2 leaves) showing Hejaz-Jeddah Provisionals overprints.

**WILSON (W. T.), F. R. P. S. L.:** THE POSTMARKS OF MEXICO. Period 1856 to 1872 (with some of earlier date). Collected and arranged by W. T. Wilson, F. R. P. S. L. With an Alphabetical Index of the various Post Offices—based upon Mr. S. Chapman's Lists of 1912 and 1926, compiled by T. Rhys Jones, F. R. P. S. L. Published by W. T. Wilson, 18, Livingstone Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, England. 1927. V+(1)+Plates A, B, C+(pp. 1 to 65 (130) two leaves to page: (1) description, (2) illustration of postmark)+(1)+pp. 67 to 76. 10¾x8¼in. bound cloth, price

From the Introduction: "Most of the early Postmarks were locally made, which accounts for their variety. Crude and quaint as many of them are, they present a most interesting field for collectors. The imperfect way they were applied, poor ink (too much or too little), results in leaving many problems for their decipherment. In many cases their large size could only appear fragmentarily on the Stamps; these fragments have had to be pieced together before the name is known. In the collection are fragments which have not so far been completed. Then again, the extraordinary names—simple and compound—and many changes of names, with the alterations of grouping, increase the difficulty of the subject. The Postmarks were in Black, occasionally in Red or Blue, and rarely in Green. The cypher was largely used for obliterations. Large figure obliterations were casually used, but they cannot be looked upon as surcharges. Figure Hand stamps were in use in important offices similar to those under Campeche. The Illustrations are of reduced size for obvious reasons. Ample space is left for new forms, but many others were of Fancy Designs. This Postmark was at various times, and for short periods, permitted to be used on Prepaid Letters, in the absence of Stamps. "M. S. S." OBLITERATIONS: The smaller Offices, not having a proper Postmark, had to adopt this method. Most of the missing Postmarks are in this category. The Mails carried by Mule Diligences and Foot Runners were harried by Bandits, so that it became necessary to devise a system to protect the Stamps from being dealt with when stolen **en route.** The P. O. adopted an original and excellent plan to obviate this, which was in the first instance (1856) to distribute the Stamps without any Overprint on them—the principal offices had on receipt to overprint the local name before they were valid for postage—consequently the robbers could make no use of the stolen Stamps, and at first such Stamps were only available in their particular Districts. In 1864 (July 7th) the Eagle Issue was sent out from the Head Office with the Invoice Number ond Date overprinted so as to keep a more concise account. These were still unsalable until they reached their destination, when, as before the added name made them valid. The distribution to the Sub-Office necessitated a further overprint of a number to make them available in its Sub-district. During the Eagle and Maximilian periods (1864-67) the Principal Offices when issuing supplies to the Sub-offices added a consecutive number. In 1868 all the Principal Offices were given an Official Number, with abbreviated date, and the Sub-offices were no longer dealt with separately."—Contents: Introduction, p. III; Early Postmarks previous to 1856, 3 plates, lettered A B C; the next 65 leaves (130pp.) are given up to Names of Districts and Cities on left page with corresponding Postmarks on right page, each page being divided into 7 parts by horizontal lines; Index: Notes and Explinations. By T. Rhys Jones, F. R. P. S. L., 67—Alphabetical List of Post Offices, based upon Mr. S. Chapman's Lists of 1912 and 1926, pp. 68 to 76.

**LICHTENSTEIN (Alfred E.):** PROOFS OF THE RIVADAVIA STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC: 5 centavos Plate C, 10 centavos Plate B, 15 centavos Plate B. London, 1925. Printed from the Original Plates in the collection of Alfred F. Lichtenstein by Perkins, Bacon and Company Limited. Fifty sets of these proofs in black, of which thirty-five sets are for sale. This set is No. 23 and is issued to William R. Ricketts. 16pp., (fine parchment plate paper), 15x11in., loose in 4pp. same paper as a cover (portfolio), 3 proofs in black of 100 of each value, 13x10¾in. loose.

"The three proofs in black, issued loose in a portfolio, accompanied by this note, are printed from original plates used for the Rivadavia issue of the Argentine Republic; they are from the plates of the 5 centavos which is known as Plate C, and from the plates of the 10 and 15 centavos which were the last to be used, both of which are here called Plate B. Of the 5 centavos there were four plates, two known as A and B, made and sent out to Buenos Aires together with two plates each of the 10 and 15 centavos early in 1864, and two further plates of the 5 centavos, known as C and D, received at Buenos Aires in 1866. The three plates now under consideration were the subject of an article by me which appeared in the **Collectors Club Philatelist** for October 1924 and in **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal** for the same date, which should be consulted for details of the plates themselves. The plates were purchased in 1923 by Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, from the relic of Estaban Latour, who died in 1911. I have no information as to the way in which they came into the possession of Latour, but in a reference to him in **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,** 1912, Mr. C. J. Phillips stated that "Senor Latour seemed to have had unusual facilities for obtaining proofs, essays, original designs, etc." I do not think that reprints in entire sheets were ever made by Latour, or that the plates were ever used, with the possible exception of a very slight use of part of the plate of the 15 centavos. Copies of this stamp, imperforate, ostensibly on cover are known, which are certainly not genuine originals, and it is possible that Latour printed or had printed a few copies for trial purposes. Mr. Lichtenstein's primary object in buying the plates was to remove them from the market, and thus prevent them being used to the detriment of philatelists." (From the notes on the proofs by F. J. Peplow). Contents: Title Page; Proofs from Plates of the Rivadavia Stamps of the Argentine Republic (Notes), by F. J. Peplow, dated March, 1925, p. 5; List of Proofs printed from the Rivadavia Plates 5, 10 and 15 centavos (Peplow), 8; 3 Proofs in Black of 100 of each value.

**MEREDITH (W. G.):** THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF IRELAND 1922-1927. FOURTH EDITION. By W. G. Meredith. The standard catalogue of Irish stamps listing and pricing over 1,000 different items with full descriptive matter of all the plates and settings used for the overprints. W. G. Meredith, 5 Elmbourne Road, London, S. W. 17. 68pp., 7⅛x4⅞in., paper cover, price English Edition 2/2, U. S. A. Edition 54c.

"Collectors of bith Irish Overprints and British Georgian high Values should find the 4th edition of "The Postage Stamps of Ireland" of exceptional interest. The popularity of the Irish overprint issues has been one of the chief features of philatelic study during recent years; and the interest shown in these stamps is reflected in the astonishing prices which so many of the normal specimens fetch in the open market. The pricing of normal stamps, controll, and varieties in the several issues, has always been a feature of this catalogue. The listing (for the first time) of varieties in the Castle and Composite issues is one of the features of the new edition. Of special interest is the article which describes major plate distinctions and varieties in the engraved British high values. Specialists in the Georgian issues, should find this contribution alone worth the price of the whole catalogue: for recent discoveries can hardly be limited in scope to the purely Irish overprint issues. The notes on the 2/6 and 10/- plates are very illuminating; and the 5/- varieties are bound to attract wide attention. Taken all around, the handbook is the most complete of its kind." (From "Notes on Catalogue" sent with copy for review).—Contents: Index, p. 1; Foreword, 2; Distinguishing Features of the Various Overprints, 3; A Simple Guide to the Study of Irish Stamps. By C. F. McLoughlin, 4; (I.) The Provisional Overprint Types, 7; (II.) The Positive Overprint Types, 11; POSTAGE STAMPS OF IRELAND, 1922-7: Dollard Overprints, 15; (2) Thom Five Line Overprints, 20; (3) Thom Three Line Overprints, 29; (4) Harrison Overprints, 32; (5) Permanent Issue, 33; British Engravings With Irish Overprints. Plate Characteristics and Major Varieties. By C. F. McLoughlin, 34—(a) Shades and Plates British 2/6 with Castle Overprint, 34—(b) British 5/- with Composite Overprint, 35—(c) British 10/- Stamp with Irish Overprints, 36; PRICED CHECK LIST, 37;

ERRORS AND VARIETIES: I: Errors Appearing in the Original British Stamp, 39—II: Major Typographical Errors in the Overprint, 41—III: Errors Due to Shifted Settings or Overprints, 42—IV: Varieties Due to Defective, Broken, or Misplaced Type, 46—V: Constant Varieties in the Castle Overprint, 58—VI: Constant Varieties in the Composite Overprint, 60—VII: Permanent Issue Varieties, 62—VIII: Miscellaneous Varieties, 63; CONTROLS, 64.

**SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.:** SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. Giving date of issue, color, shape and value of every postage stamp that has ever been issued by any Government in the World, with illustrations of nearly every type of stamp, and giving the price at which most of them may be purchased, used or unused, of Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd. Edited by John N. Luff and Hugh M. Clark. Published by Scott S. & C. Co., 1 West 47th St., New York City. EIGHTY-FOURTH EDITION, 1928. X+1695+(1)+22 (Watermarks)+74pp.(Adv.), 5½x4½in.

The annual appearance of a new edition of Scott's Catalogue makes a new edition of America's most popular handbook. Last year's catalogue contained 1630pp. and this year's 1695 a gain of 65pp. United States part last year covered 84½ and this year 85½pp, (NOTE: "The Specialized Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps" published by same Firm covers the U. S. stamps in the most highly specialized way) so that this general catalogues these only in the major varieties. The prices of the U. S. show little change except in a few instances; Postmaster Stamps, 1847 and 1861 (August) Issues and these are slight. The prices of all other countries are about the same as Gibbons. As this catalogue is exhausted each year long before the next appears I advise those who have not yet secured their copy to do so at once, as it is the authority on which most stamp transactions both buying and selling or exchanging in America are based.

**YVERT & TELLIER-CHAMPION:** CATALOGUE PRIX-COURANT DE TIMBRES-POSTE. Yvert & Cie., 37, Rue des Jacobins, Amiens. Theodore Champion, 13, Rue Drouot, Paris, France. THIRTY-SECOND EDITION, 1928. XVI+1278+(2)pp.(inc. the cover), 7⅜x4¼in., bound cloth, price 38 francs.

The English Edition (which has appeared during the past three years) was discontinued with this edition. Last year's English Ed. contained 1244pp. and this year 1278pp. a gain of 34pp. The United States section covers 20 and ½pp. and is well illustrated. The new edition is as in the past a well printed, illustrated and bound volume and being one of the best of the Continental catalogues is needed by all libraries.

**ZUMSTEIN & CIE.:** EUROPA BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG. Zumstein & Cie., Marktgasse 50, Bern, Schweiz. ELEVENTH EDITION, 1928. XXII+775(inc. 3rd cov. p.), 8⅛x4½in., bound cloth, price

Another of the annual Continental catalogues that is wanted in every library. The 10th Ed., 1927, had 759pp. and this the 11th Ed., 1928, has 775pp. a gain of 16pp. This catalogue being published in Switzerland is of course very partial to the home country and is listed on pages 551 to 583, 32½pp. and is a very good guide for collectors of these stamps. These Continental Catalogues stand in the countries where published exactly as Scott's does in America: The Most Popular Handbook.

**MUNK (Dr. Herbert):** KOHL-BRIEFMARKEN-HANDBUCH. 11. Auflage. Vollstandig neu bearbeitet von Dr. Herbert Munk unter Mitwirkung erster Forscher und Sammler des in—und Auslandes. Verlag des Vereins der Freunde des Kohl-Briefmarken-handbuchs, E. V., Berlin W. 8, Friederichstrasse 162.

Since my last review of this "The World's Greatest Handbook" several parts have appeared as follows: Lieferung 9. Deutsche Kriegsmarken to Deutsch-Neuguinea. Part II. pp. 1 to 128+(8pp. Adv.) and cover.—Lieferung 10. Deutsch-Neuguinea bis Dominikanische Republik. II: pp. 129 to 256+(8pp. Adv.) & Cover.—Lieferung 11. Dominikanische Republik bis Estland. II: pp. 257 to 384+( pp. Adv.) & cover.—Lieferung 12. Estland (Teil 11) bis Finnland 1901. II: pp. 385 to 512+(2pp. Adv.) & cover.—Lieferung 13. Finnland 1901 bis Frankreich 1871. II: pp. 513 to 640+(2pp. Adv.) & cover.

**ASCHER (Dr. S.):** GROSSER GANZSACHEN KATALOG 1926. Auf Veranlassung des Berliner Ganzsachensammler-Vereins zusammengestellt und bearbeitet von Dr. S. Ascher, Berlin-Wilmersdorf. Borna (Bez. Leipzig), Druck von Robert Noske. 1926.

Again since my last review of this "The World's Only Complete Catalogue of the Stationery (Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers)" that has appeared in recent years, two parts have been published as follows: Teil V. Mocambique to Oesterreich. Part II. pp. 697 to 824 + (4)pp. & cover.—Teil VI. Oesterreich to Reunion. II: pp. 825 to 952 + (4)pp. & cover.

**KAPLANEK (Karel):** SPECIAL CATALOGUE OF CZECHOSLOVAK POSTAGE STAMPS. 1926. Karel Kaplanek, Praha-vinohrady, Kollarova 18. 44pp., 6⅝x9½in., paper cover. price —.

This catalogue is published in four languages, Czechoslovakian, German, French and English. Contents: Preface 1 & 2; Conditions of Sale, 3 & 4; Notice, 6; Catalogue, pp. 7 to 41; Special Assortments, 41; New Issues, 42; Albums for Czechoslovak Stamps, 43; **BIBLIOGRAPHY:** Literature of Czechoslovak Stamps, 44.

**SMETH (Paul de):** (Les) TIMBRES DE LA PRINCIPAUTE DE SERBIE (1866 a 1880). Paul de Smeth. Yvert & Cie, 37, Rue des Jacobins, Amiens. 1927. 55—(1)pp., 9⅜x6½in., paper cover, price 1/6 ($0.37).

Contents: Introduction, 5; General Notes, 8; 1st May, 1866, Issue, 10; 1st July, 1866, 20; End of 1866, 21; 11th March, 1867, 26; June, 1868, 30; July 1868 & February, 1869, 32; 19th June & 1st July, 1869, 34; 1st June, 1873, 48; Check-List and Prices, 50 to 54; Index, 55.

**ZUMSTEIN & CIE:** EUROPA BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG ZUMSTEIN. 1928. ELEVENTH EDITION. Zumstein & Cie, Rue du Marche 50, Bern, Switzerland. XXII—775 (inc. 3rd cover page), 8⅛x4⅜in., cloth bound, price 5 Swiss Fcs.

As usual a very fine catalogue of European Stamps, listing the regular varieties in larger type with major varieties in smaller type with the number of the issue followed by a letter. At the end of each issue (where possible) the complete issue, regular varieties, are priced, as a set. Printed on tough thin paper, illustrations reduced ⅓, clear type makes this catalogue one of the best of Continental catalogues. No library can do without this catalogue.

**DISERENS (J.), CRAUSAZ (L.) & GUYER-HABLUTZEL (H.):** "SIMPLEX" CATALOGUE SPECIAL ET PRIX COURANT DE TOUS LES TIMBRES-POSTE SUISSES 1927. Editeurs—Herausgeber L. Crausaz, J. Diserens, Lausanne. H. Guyer-Hablutzel, Montreux. J. Diserens, 3, Rue Voltaire, Lausanne. 163 + (1)pp., 7½x5in., double paper cover (outer brown alligator, inner green), price 2 Swiss Francs.

Mr. Harris in his review of this says: "No author's or compiler's name appears on this little work, but we gather it is the achievement of Mr. A. WILDY, who sends a copy. It consists of an analytical catalogue of all the stamps of Switzerland, with its own and Michel's and Yvert's catalogue numbers and prices for mint and used singles and blocks of four. There are also particulars of all the Swiss philatelic societies, Swiss air mails, quantities sold of the Pro Juventute stamps from the commencement, and much interesting material of some concern to collectors of Swiss stamps. The freakish part of the book is the "Simplex" system of index, or "thumb" cuts, designed to make it easy to turn to any stamp at a moment's natice, but, personally, we think it rather more complicated than useful." (Phil. Mag., Mar. 5th, 1927, p. 178).

**MELVILLE (Fred. J.), EDITED BY:** THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL AND YEAR BOOK OF PHILATELY. "The Whitaker of the Stamp World". EIGHTEENTH EDITION, 1928. Edited by Fred. J. Melville. London: Harris Publications Limited, 112, Strand, W. C. 2. 144pp., 7x4¾in., paper cover, price 3/6 ($0.87).

Contents of this Valuable Annual: Advertisements, pp. 1 to 22; Contents, 25; Preface, 27; Story of the Year, 29; Notable Dates for 1927, 37; Exhibitions of the Future, 37; Tacna-Arica Affair, 38; International Philatelic Press Federation, 39; Penny Postage, 39; Stamp Statistics, 40; Great Britain: The Penny Black Plate 1b, 59; **PHILATELIC LITERATURE IN 1926-27,** 62; **STAMP BOOKS of 1925-26,** 63; Types of the 4d. Woodblock Cape of Good Hope, 72; Riddle of the Russians, 85; New Stamp-Issuing States: Mongolia, 88—Tannou-Youva, 89—Yemen, 90—Yunnan, 90; Philatelic Expert Committee, 90; Consigning Stamps to U. S. A., 90; **WORLD'S PHILATELIC PRESS DIRECTORY.: Current Philatelic Periodicals and Their Publishers** (Alphabetically arranged), 91 to 101; Summary of Ferrary Sales, 101; Philatelic Honours and Awards, 102; Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 106; International Federation of Philately, 107; Colonial Postage-Due Stamps, 108; Public Stamp Collections, 109; Philatelic Agencies, 111; United States Official

Postal Notices, 1922-26, 112; Sources of Supply for Stamp Dealers, 138; Directory of British Philatelic Societies, 139; Directory of Stamp Exchange Clubs, 143.

**VALLANCEY (F. Hugh), EDITED BY:** THE "STAMP COLLECTING" YEAR BOOK. 1926-1927. Edited by F. Hugh Vallancey. Pub. at the offices of "Stamp Collecting", 89 Farringdon St., Ludgate Circus, London, E. C. 4. 88pp., 7¼x4¾ in., paper cover. Price paper 1/- Net. Limp Cloth 2/-.

Contents: Contents, 2; Foreword, 3; Business Names Registration, 3; Rapid Review of the Year, 5; Calendar, 1927, 6; **STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR 1925-26,** 7; "Stamp Collecting" Inquiry Bureau, 13; Development of Aero Philately, 15; Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 17; Philatelic Honours and Awards, 18; Philatelic Auction Activities. Season 1925-26, 21; Brief Philatelic Glossary, Some Common Terms Defined, 23; Protection Societies, 27; Stamp Collectors' London, 30; Market Notes, 33; Illustrations of Postage Stamps, 33; Philatelic Societies, 34; Stamp Exchange Clubs, 38; List of Some Foreign and Colonial Clubs, Societies, &c., 41; **DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD'S PHILATELIC PRESS,** 47; Stamp Auctioneers, Auction Commission Agents, Stamp Experts, 55; Directory of Advertisers, (1) British Section, 57—(2) Foreign Section, 77.

**HOPKINS (A. E.):** THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE IRISH FREE STATE. A descriptive priced Catalogue, revised and completed to June, 1927. Published by A. E. Hopkins, 3 George St., Bath. 34+(2)pp., 8x5¼in., paper cover, price 1/6 ($0.37).

Contents: Preface to 5th Edition, 1; **REFERENCE LIST OF RELEVANT ARTICLES AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON IRISH STAMPS,** 3; I: Sinn Fein Propaganda Labels, 4; II: Dollard Proofs & Essays, 6; III: Dollard Black Overprints of February, 1922, 8; IV: Thom Proofs, 9; V: Thom Dull Black Overprints of Feb., 1922, 9; VI: Dollard Red Overprints of April, 1922, 11; VII: Thom Glossary'Overprints of July to Nov., 1922, 11; VIII: Thom Red Overprints of July to Nov., 1922, 13; IX: Harrison Five Line Overprints in rolls from automatic delivery machines, 13; X: Thom Wide Overprints of Nov.-Dec., 1922, 14; XI: Thom Three Line Overprints of Dec., 1922, 15; XII: Harrison Three Line Overprints in rolls from automatic delivery machines, 20; XIII: Permanent Type, 21; XIV: August, 1925, New Setting for the High Values, 22; A few notes to assist in distinguishing the various overprints, 23; XVI: Controls, 24; Appendix I: Stamps of the Irish Republican Army. (Reprinted from "The Philatelic Magazaine", July 12th, 1924), 29; Appendix II: The Inverted Overprints, 32, Advertisements, 2 pages.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

## A NEW BOOK ON MEXICAN POSTMARKS.

An elucidation of the Puzzling Postmarks of Mexico, with a good index to the extraordinary names of the Post Offices, has long been wanted by specialists in these stamps, who will be interested in the compilation recently published by W. T. Wilson, 18 Livingstone Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, England. Mr. Wilson has been gathering material along these lines for forty years and the information is given in amplified form, so that it is possible to locate almost any difficult subject. The illustrations are on a large scale and room has been left for the addition of new discoveries as they are made.

Charles J. Phillips, in a recent letter to Mr. Wilson summarized the advantage of this plan in the following terms:

> "Chapman told me what good work you were doing in this line and it is ever more than he led me to expect. I like the plan of it exceedingly. The leaving space for tracings or photographs of new things that may come along is most important and I think this is one of the nicest planned specialized Handbooks that I have ever seen. Most hearty congratulations and all good wishes for a big sale."

The price of the book is $10.50, and at this price it will prove a good investment, for only one hundred copies have been printed and the plates destroyed. At the time of writing this article, sixty copies already have been sold, so that those interested should get in touch with Mr. Wilson at once.

Mr. Chapman's first book on the Eagles and Maximilians was originally published at 45/- and is now bringing £6/6.

# TRANSLATIONS FROM
# KOHL'S HANDBOOK
## By Dr. Herbert Munk

The translations appearing under this heading are all originals prepared under the auspices of the **Collectors Club**, who hold the copyright for the English translations and who reserve all rights for republication. Suggestions for future translations are always welcome as well as criticisms on any of the translations that may appear. Furthermore we want to know whether or not this work appeals to our members. Letters pertaining to this subject should be addressed to Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

# Denmark

Translated by Dr. Rudolph Loreck of the Collectors Club.

AUTHORS: Prokurist CH. HOLM and Oberfactor A. PETERSEN, Copenhagen, (St. Thomas-Allee 7 and Niels Juelsgade 12 resp.) assisted in the compilation of this work. We are furthermore indebted for their kind assistance to Dr. Bogh, Copenhagen, President of the Supreme Court LINDENBERG, Berlin, Mr. JOHN SPOHR, Paris, and Mr. ED. RUBEN, Copenhagen.—LITERATURE: O. V. RIISE: Denmark ("Die Postwertzeichen-Kunde" (Stamp News) 1892, also Separate Edition by A. Larisch, Munich).—O. KOEFOED: Danske Postfrimaerker 1851-1901, Copenhagen, Alfred Jacobsen, 1911 (Jubilee-publication with illustrations also of the essays &c.)—L. HANCIAU: The postal issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies, Gibb. M. J. 1907-08 (Entireties in Gibb. ST. W. VIII-IX). R. B. YARDLEY: Notes on the postage stamps of Denmark. London Phila. 1920.—With reference to the first issues particularly see articles R. EHRENBACH: Lond. Phila. 1898 p. 33 ff. p. 306 ff., H. KROETZSCH: "Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung 1898, p. 144 ff., C. LINDENBERG: D. B. Z. 1898, p. 173 ff. and D. D. Ph. 1924, No. 2, 3, and the Lecture of ALFR. JACOBSEN, Nord. F. T. 1912, p. 89 ff.—With reference to the preface see also article on "Schleswig-Holstein," by A. ROSENKRANZ, H. D. Postfr. Volume XV.

1 Rigsbankdaler equals 6 Mark, 1 Mark equals 16 Skilling (4 Danish Sk. equals 1¼ Schill. Courant); since Jan. 1, 1875: 1 Krone equals 100 Ore.

(PRICES: The prices quoted in this translation are believed to be the current market prices for fine copies of these stamps. Owing to the fact that the Kohl Handbook prices are based on 1924 valuations it was deemed desirable to revise the prices to this date and the Collectors Club Committee presents these figures.)

BY decree of the Post-Office Department of March 11, 1851, to take effect on April 1, 1851, the postal rates in Denmark, exclusive of Schleswig-Holstein, were abolished and a uniform rate introduced for domestic mail, fixed for each full or fraction of a "Lot" (a Danish Lot equalling 15, 625 gr.). This was 6 Sk when paid in cash and 4 Sk when stamps were used. In the Duchy of Schleswig the decree went into effect on May 1, 1851, in the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg on July 1, 1853. The stamp No. 1, created in pursuance of this decree, accordingly was placed on sale in Denmark at the end of March 1851, in Schleswig on May 1, 1851, in Holstein and Lauenburg on July 1, 1853, and was used exclusively for domestic mail until July 1854. (In Holstein and Lauenburg mail franked by postage stamps was to be taken as unfranked prior to July 1, 1853.) A special local rate was ordered for Copenhagen which was fixed at 3 Sk per "Lot" when paid in cash, and 2 Sk when stamps were used. As stamp No. 2, created for that purpose, was not ready until the end of April, the decree did not go into effect until April 29th, at least as far as the local rate was concerned in the event that stamps were used. But even after these stamps were placed on sale, their use for domestic mail and city letters in Copenhagen was not obligatory; on the contrary, decrees of the Post-Office Department, some years after stamps were in use, for instance, the decree of 1853 introducing stamps in Holstein, distinguish very distinctly between letters upon which the postage had been paid in cash or had been franked in writing and those franked with stamps. The timid, almost groping manner of these decrees is such a characteristic example of the ideas and methods prevailing at those times, that we may stop here for a moment to consider them more in detail.

The higher rate of 6 Sk (distinguished from the rate of 4 Sk. when stamps were used) was prescribed not only for unfranked (not prepaid) mail (for erroneously addressed or insufficiently franked letters the addressee had to pay a still larger fee than the sender) but also for all mail for which the postage was paid at the post-office in cash. It seems strange that anyone who wished to prepay the postage on a letter did not pay the amount by using stamps at 4 Sk., instead of paying 6 Sk. per "Lot" in cash. Here we meet some very singular provisions:

As far back as in the introductory circular order for Holstein of June 25, 1853, Article VII contains the express provision that the post-master should not advise a sender that mail could be sent in a manner cheaper than by cash payment. This last provision and its several applications (see below) indicate that it was intended not only to lighten the burden of the post-office employees but that the Post-Office Department, even if it did expect to obtain an increase of business and a higher revenue from the employment and general use of postage stamps, at first considered their use as a sort of privilege for wholesale users. The above provision, therefore, might have been made from the viewpoint of a merchant or manufacturer who charges his big customers wholesale rates, but, who in dealing with his smaller customers that buy at retail only, does not wish to forego the advantage of a larger profit. Such a distinction, however, between franking by prepayment in cash and the use of stamps, was productive of the dangerous situation whereby the post-office employee might receive 6 Sk. in cash and then place a 4 Sk. stamp on the letter and put the 2 Sk. which was intended for the State, into his own pocket. This danger, therefore, had to be met by a number of further drastic provisions. For instance, not only was every post-office employee strictly forbidden to place the stamps on any mail or to change the form in which the letters were being posted, but it was also ordered that he must collect from the sender the extra 2 Sk. representing the difference between the cash payment and the cost of stamps if the sender had marked his letter "franco", (franco being the mark of the cash prepayment) even though he had also affixed the stamps; if he failed to do this the addressee was required to pay the full postage required without giving credit for the stamps affixed. The post-office employees had to proceed likewise when the stamps had been affixed to the left hand side below the address, which was the place for the franco notation, instead of in the upper right hand corner as prescribed, or when a franco notation had been stricken out or erased. From the very beginning it was also the rule that the purchaser of at least one sheet (100 stamps) would receive a discount of 4%, a sheet of No. 1 stamps, therefore, costing only 4 Rbdaler instead of 4 Rbd 16 Sk. By this reduction it was probably originally intended to make the settlement of the accounts of the post-office somewhat easier; the fact, however, that the same method remained in vogue after the decimal standard of currency had been inaugurated, makes it appear probable that the purely mercantile viewpoint above explained was also a guiding reason. The same discount was allowed on the sale of official stamps, although in this case the Post-Office Department was not dealing with the public but two Departments of the same Government were dealing with each other. Later on the discount was reduced to 2% and was done away with entirely after 1913.

The charge of 8 Sk. for registered mail was to be paid in cash. The use of postage stamps on mail to foreign countries was first permitted in July 1854 (decree for Holstein in the German language was dated July 15th), and the amount of postage required for the foreign mail was to be paid by a corresponding number of 4 Sk. stamps, because higher denominations were not issued until July 1857. This explains why strips of later 4 Sk. stamps are often found while they are exceedingly rare in No. 1. In posting mail to foreign countries for which the postage could not be divided by 4, the higher amount of postage divisible by 4 had to be affixed (for instance on a charge of 22 Sk. 6 stamps of 4 Sk. were required) while if stamps were used for only part of the amount due the balance had to be paid according to the amount actually required. Consequently we have the somewhat strange situation that mail fully franked with stamps cost a higher fee than mail paid partly in cash, while one should assume, according to the provisions prescribed for domestic mail, that not the next higher but the next lower rate divisible by 4 (in our example 20 Sk.) would have had to be paid. But in providing as above, the guiding reason may have been the fear to act contrary to the agreements made with the foreign Post-Office Departments.

Outside Denmark, Danish post-offices were maintained in Hamburg* until the end of February 1864, and in Lubeck, with the exception of the time of the war in 1864 (see below) until May 1, 1868. The Lubeck post-office was opened on July 1, 1852 upon the opening of the railway line Lubeck-Buchen. These post-offices used Danish cancellation stamps with a 3 ring cancellation after August 1, 1855, marked resp. No. 2 and for Lubeck No. 3; as an exception one also finds the 1 ring date stamp K. D. O. P. A. Hamburg or Lubeck resp. (rare). As Ratzeburg was Danish with the exception of the Cathedral and two streets, a Danish post-office was established there with stamp number 150. In Bergedorf, in pursuance of special agreements, Danish postage stamps were used for service with Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein from October 1, 1857 until March 1, 1864, and were sold at the Bergedorf post-office. They were cancelled at first by a stamp showing the name of the place, later on when the Bergedorf bar-cancellation stamp was introduced in November 1861, they were cancelled with such bar-cancellation.

On March 1, 1870, the Danish Post-Office Department inaugurated the postal service with the Faroe Islands and with Iceland, where no postage stamps had been in use up to that time, and installed post-offices at Thorshavn, Reykjavik and Seydisfjord. They were assigned three-ring cancellations with the numbers 238 for Thorshavn, 236 for Reykjavik and 237 for Seydisfjord. While the Faroe Islands remained under the direct control of the Danish Post-Office Department, Iceland received the right to use its own stamps on April 1, 1873.

During the war against Prussia and Austria in 1864, the Danish postage stamps remained in use in the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg even after the occupation of these territories by Prussia and Austria. The Danish stamps were abolished in Holstein and Lauenburg on March 1, 1864 and in Schleswig on March 31, 1864. The stamps introduced in Holstein and Schleswig by the armies of occupation were cancelled for the time being by the Danish three ring cancellations. In Ribe (Ripen), which by the peace-treaty remained with Denmark, a post-office, established by Schleswig continued to do business from July 11, to October 15, 1864, and during this time postage stamps of 1¼ Schilling green, bearing the inscription "Herzogth. Schleswig", were sold. Ink cancellations showing the name of the place were used during the first days.

Stamps of foreign countries with Danish cancellations (as for instance Prussia, North German Confederation, German Empire, Sweden etc.,) are either cancellations made upon arrival on mail uncancelled at the place where it had been posted, or on letters that had been posted on board a mail steamer and were cancelled by the employees of the steamship service (3 ring number cancellations or small one-ring date cancellations DPSK. P. EXP. and number.) Reversing the case, the fact that Danish postage stamps are found with foreign cancellations (Swedish and others, for instance from Malmo), can be attributed to similar causes. A different and deeper reason, however, exists for the fact that postage stamps and covers of Mecklenburg-Schwerin are found with Danish cancellations of Ratzeburg or Lauenburg (3 ring cancellations 150 and 148 resp. or town cancellations). For the postal service between these two border places and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, for which special, cheap rates were prescribed, the postage stamps of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were undoubtedly officially permitted and may have been used. This is brought out by the large number of Mecklenburg stamps cancelled in these places, and the large stamped envelopes bearing the inscription of business firms located here. According to an official report from the Mecklenburg secret archives, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose mail from Hamburg had free passage through Danish and Lauenburg territory, kept its own postal service staff at Ratzeburg until 1862,—there is nothing known about Lauenburg,—and in the middle of the fifties Ratzeburg is even enumerated in the list of the Mecklenburg-Schwerin post-offices. This apparently refers only to the Schwerin staff (probably working in the Danish post-office). According to the documents mentioned, postage stamps of Mecklenburg were not delivered to Ratzeburg on their first distribution in June 1856. The stamps of Schwerin however, according to the statement of Post-Director Lorenzen who administered the Danish post-office Ratzeburg in 1863, were furnished direct from there for the correspondence with Mecklenburg. The stamp account was settled monthly with Schwerin.

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*The Danish Post-Office Department officially declared in the postal agreement with the North German Confederation under date of April 7, 1868, that the Danish post-office at Hamburg had been definitely abolished. The No. 2 cancellation stamp of Hamburg was assigned to the Post-Office branch of Copenhagen named Christianshavn in December 1868.

Denmark became a member of the Universal Postal Union on July 1, 1875.

## Quantities of Stamps Issued, Print Sheets and Counter Sheets.

As all postage stamps of Denmark, with the exception of No's 79 and 93, were either printed or distributed for sale in sheets of 100 stamps (10x10), the total number issued and the stock remainders are noted in sheets of 100 stamps each, if not otherwise stated. Even though the plates or printing sheets contained several such groups (for instance 2x100 stamps) they were distributed to the post-offices in counter-sheets of 100 each. Printing-presses for 2x100 electrotypes were put in use in the middle of the seventies for the two color stamps then in use. They were first used for the values then mostly used, namely for 4 and 8 Ore. According to Koefoed, plates for 2x100 electrotypes were used after 1900 for the values of 4, 5, 8, 10 and 20 Ore. After 1904 the paper was furnished in sheets for 9x100 stamps, and the different values, in accordance with the demand were printed in sheets of 100 or 3x100 or 6x100 or 9x100 resp. and then divided into counter-sheets of 100. Each delivery of stock consisted of 20,000 sheets for 9x100 stamps or 180,000 counter sheets and these consequently show the same (paper) factory number which have appeared since 1913 imprinted on the margin. (Explained more in detail later.)

## Dates of Stamps Issued and Their Invalidation.

On stamps and general issues where no official date was given for the sale to the public, we have given the approximate dates when they were distributed and could be obtained at the post-offices. As most post-offices usually had a stock of stamps of the preceding issue, which in accordance with the regulations had to be used up first unless the new issue was specifically requested, the dates of distribution of the stamps do not necessarily mean the dates when the stamps went into general use. In those cases however, when a particular date for the sale of the stamp to the public was officially fixed, we mentioned such date. Thus, for instance, the post-offices received the 24 Ore No. 50 the end of March, 1901 but with the explicit order not to place it on sale before April 1st. A special case is presented by the date when stamp No. 1 was to be sold. According to Koefoed this stamp was delivered to the post-offices on March 21st, immediately upon the receipt of the first shipment from the printer, and, consequently, was obtainable at the post-office from that date. Although the official postal records use the words ''gaeldende fra'' (—valid, available from) for that date, the stamp according to our understanding, had not as yet obtained franking power, as the rates for which the stamp had been issued, did not go into effect until April 1st. It is to be assumed, therefore, that March 21st simply indicates the date on which the stamps were available without necessarily meaning that it could be used for franking purposes before April 1st. Most Postal Administrations, and particularly those that introduced stamps at an early date, issued their first stamps on the first of a month or a quarter rather than on an indiscriminate date, but at the same time many of them (such as Belgium, Bergedorf, British-Indian, German Empire and others) sold the stamps prior to the date of the validity so that the public could become accustomed to the new institution and have an opportunity to secure a stock of the stamps in advance. As a result Denmark No. 1 was probably available from March 21st although it had no franking power until April 1st. The designation of "March" as the date of issue in Gibb. II, Kohl 10th ed. and others is therefore as little justified as would be June 25th instead of July 1st for the first Belgium stamps. Stamp No. 2, on the other hand had been considerably delayed and was therefore distributed and placed on sale at the post-offices in Copenhagen immediately upon its receipt from the printer on April 29th. In the same manner we ascertain the last day of validity as distinguished from the date when the distribution of the stamp was terminated and when it was actually withdrawn from use. As the stock of old stamps had to be disposed of before a new issue was placed on sale and the Post-Office Department gave little advance notice, we generally find stamps of previous issues in use for some time after a new issue appeared. On the other hand, remainders of the old stock were seldom called in by the Post-Office Department and the withdrawal of all Skilling stamps (see annotations to No's 10, 16, 21) did not take place until December 31, 1874. At that time the stamps in the hands of the public did not lose their franking validity and the declaration of invalidation of the Sk. stamps did not take place until 16 years later. In many cases the stamps were definitely withdrawn from circulation years after they became obsolete while in the meantime stock remainders had been reduced by surcharge. Where we have the definite official decrees we have distinguished in each case between these different periods.

## Stamp Watermarks, Margin Watermarks, Margin Print.

The watermarks of Denmark have changed only once in a postal sense. While several forms of watermarks were used in succession from 1851 to 1913 the printing part of all sheets contained a watermark of 100 crowns, the form of which changed slightly but twice, while the margin of the sheet always had the same margin-watermark. The latter is described more fully in the notes prefacing the stamps of the design 1-4, while the relatively small differences which the stamp-watermarks W1, W2 and W3 show in the execution of the crown, are described in conjunction with the different issues. In 1913 a new watermark (W4) was introduced, in which the distinction between the stamp-watermarks and margin-watermarks (printing part and margin) was eliminated and crosses in regular arrangement distributed over the entire sheet. In connection with this the plates for the first time received a marginal print as used by the Berlin Imperial Printing Office, the purpose being to protect the marginal electrotypes and at the same time prevent the use of the watermarked sheet-margins for forgeries. A description of this marginal print which has been continued since 1913, is given in the annotation to No. 92. According to this classification all issues of Denmark can therefore be divided into two large groups. The first group from 1851 to 1912, with crown watermarks, has the margin-watermark, but no marginal print. In the second group with cross watermarks on the other hand, the crosses are distributed in a continuous arrangement over the entire sheet including margins; but to guard against misuse by forgeries, the latter have separate marginal print. As a sole exception the two stamps No's 97 and 98 have the watermark crown with margin-watermark as well as the marginal print. This is probably due to the fact that in 1917 on account of the war the remainders of the old sheets that had been made for stamps without marginal print were used for the 2 Ore and 4 Ore plates that had marginal print.

## Cancellations.

Cancellation stamps consisting of four rings with a dot in the center were furnished all postoffices toward the end of March, 1851; a five-ring cancellation stamp was used by the post-office at Hadersleben. Each office was obliged to furnish its own stamping ink. As a result of poor inking material the cancellations were often unsatisfactory so that in April 1851 it was ordered that until further notice the stamps were to be cancelled "by a careful crossing with pen and ink." This decree, however, was rescinded a few days later, and a deep black stamping ink was furnished by the Post-Office Department. From January 1852 until about 1884, 3 ring cancellation stamps with the numbers of the post-offices (No's 1-286) were used; but the old 4 ring cancellors were used in some instances long after 1852 while in Borup and Glostrup they were used until the middle of the seventies, and appear on some of the Ore stamps. Exceptional cancellations which must be noticed are the 3 ring cancellation without number of Keitum, and the bar-number cancellations (with numbers 3, 12 and 19) of Holstein which appear occasionally on No. 1 and as late as No. 4 (rare). The town cancellations were originally used only for stamping the letters (note of the translator: to denote the place where the letters were posted); but occasionally they also appeared as cancellors (for instance a No. 1, formerly in the collection of Holm, bears the town cancellation of Holstebro, under date of April 1, 1851.) Such use was not contrary to the regulations under certain circumstances, as there was an order which was repeated in the decree for Holstein of June 25, 1853, that in case the ring cancellation stamp could no longer be used "the ordinary letter-stamp could be impressed on the stamps in the meantime." In such cases it had to be impressed a second time as a letter-stamp. About 1854, on account of the increase in the postal business, some post-offices were provided with a combined number and town stamp in order to avoid a double operation. In April, 1884, the town cancellations came into general use. The offices where letters could be collected ("Brevsamlingssteder", meaning: mail depositories), either used 3 ring cancellation stamps which contained the name of the place of posting, often abbreviated, in the center or small double circle stamps with the town name in the double circle and a star or similar ornament in the middle field. Two ring cancellations (without number) which are found on Ore stamps, are made by rubber hand stamps which were used by the currency post office in Copenhagen. The cancellations of the steamship mail service have been previously mentioned. It may here be noted that the stamp used by the steamship post-office No. 7 is found without a number. Feldpost cancellations are known to have originated from the Prisoners of War Camps at Hald and Erimitage in the seventies; 3 ring cancellations Nos. 213 and 214 and 221-225 and date stamps with inscriptions: "Feldpost No. 1" and "Feldpost No. 2" respectively. Of these Nos. 221 and 223 were used by Feldpost No. 1; No. 222 by Feldpost No. 2 (Steamship P. O. Korsoer-Kiel); No. 221 and 224 by Feldpost No. 3, and No. 225 by Feldpost No. 4. Of these No. 213 has so far been found on the issues of 1864, 1870 and 1875 only, and the others on the issue of 1863 in addition. Date stamps with inscription "Krigsfangelejr No. 1" and "No. 2" resp. were used in the Prisoners of War Camps in Denmark during the World War.

The color of the stamping ink is usually black; in some places however, for instance Luetjenburg-122, Oldenburg-127 and Hamburg-2, cancellations are also found in blue or purple (aniline) colors.

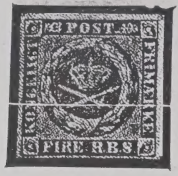
## Stamps of Design 1 to 4.

The stamps No's 1 to 10 inclusive were all printed in sheets of 100 stamps (10x10). White hand-made paper, furnished by Drewsen and Sons was used. Corresponding to the arrangement of the plates, the sheets contained 100 stamp-watermarks while the sheet margins, which were wide on all sides, contained a special margin-watermark: "KGL. POST-FRMK", once on each of the four sheet-margins. In addition to this there was a crown in the upper corners and a posthorn in each of the lower corners. Because of poor centering, the marginal stamps are sometimes found with parts of letters of the margin-watermarks, and occasionally almost without any watermarks. The stamp-watermarks at first consisted of the crown watermark No. 1, but from about 1859 it included crown watermark No. 2. The minor deviations in the form of both watermarks which are caused on account of the handmade nature of the paper must not be confused with the fundamental differences of the two crowns. A note will be made in connection with the different issues regarding inverted watermarks.

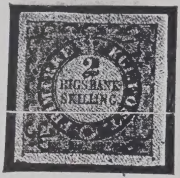
*Burelage*: The sheets for stamps No's 1 to 10, previous to the printing of the stamps, were first covered with a ground or net work (burelage) of diagonal wavy lines to about the outside line of the margin-watermark, that is about 1.2 cm. beyond the space taken by the stamp design. In the first stamps, No's 1 I and 2 I executed by Ferslew, this burelage was engraved in copper-plate, while in the later stamps executed by Thiele, (No's 1, II, 2 II and 3 to 10) it was typographed. The copper-plate printing can usually be distinguished from the typographed burelage as follows: In the copper-plate printing, the color of the wavy lines appears to rest on the paper so that the waves appear almost embossed, while in the typographical print the wavy lines appear to rest in the paper and the burelage is considerably lighter and is often invisible even when magnified. The wavy lines in No's 1 to 3 always run from the left top to the right bottom while in No's 5 to 10 they invariably run from the left bottom to the right top. In No. 4, which was issued between No's 3 and 5, the wavy lines can be found running in both directions. The color of the burelage is called "red" by Ferslew and "yellow" by Hanciau, but as a matter of fact the first printings as well as most of the later ones were dull-brownish or a dull orange brown, or dull yellow-brown. Later the burelage of the 4 Sk stamps is found in bright orange-brown and red-brown. These shade differences were undoubtedly unintentional as the colors were mixed in an open space outside of Copenhagen on account of the fire-hazard. The decided yellow burelage used on the 8 Sk green however was no doubt premeditated. That this yellow color was not the result of the influence of the yellowish-green stamp color is proven by pieces with full margins as well as by No. 5 which was printed bluish-green. Stamps found with an impression of the burelage on the back were caused by placing sheets that had not yet fully dried on top of each other. In so-called "error prints" with impressions on the back such as the error in No. 7 cited in the 6th Ferrari catalog, the probability is that they were caused in the same way and were not actually printed on the wrong side of the sheet.

*Control-marks* are found on all stamps, with the exception of No. 2, in the two bottom corner squares; in the bottom square on the right the letter "S" appears on all stamps while in the bottom square on the left there is a number. In the 2, 8 and 16 Sk. stamps (No's 3, 5, 6 and 10) this number is "2"; in the 8 Sk. No. 8, "8"; in the 4 Sk. stamps (No's 1, 7, 9) the number is "4", while the 4 Sk. No. 4, comes with both "2" and "4" (for additional data see note to No. 4). Numbers that look different, are defects in printing. To be distinguished from these control-marks are the engravers (secret) marks (first letter of the name of the engravers), Ferslew and Buntzen resp.) which in many cases can hardly be seen but which are found as follows: In No. 1: "F" in the wreath to the right, below (FRI)M(ARKE); in No. 2 also "F" in the posthorn below the value; in No's 3 to 6 and in No. 10 "B" in the wreath to the right, below (FR)M.

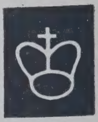
What has been said about the dates of issuance of the stamps also applies, particularly in the first issue, to the chronological order of the different shades of each stamp through the fact that when new stamps were issued the old stock had first to be used up. As a result it is very difficult and at times impossible to fix the date when the different color changes commenced as well as the order in which they appeared. The numerous changes of shades in the 4 Sk. stamps, as a result of the primitive preparation of the printing colors (see above; burelage) took place irregularly and without system (references are given in detail in connection with the several issues.)



1



2



**Watermark 1**

**1851** (No. 1: April 1, No. 2: April 29.) Designs 1 and 2. Designs, Engravings and Plates by Royal Engraver Martin Wilhelm Ferslew, Copenhagen. Stamps typographed, first by Ferslew, later by the Printing establishment of H. H. Thiele, Copenhagen. White hand-made paper with Watermark W 1 and with diagonal wavy dull brown burelage, first made by Ferslew engraved (I), since 1852 by Thiele typographed (II); Imperf.

| Printed by | Ferslew I. Engraved (1851) | | Thiele II. Typographed 1852–53 | | Total Sheets Printed I | II |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 FIRE(4) R.(igs) B(ank) S(killing) | | | | | | |
| a. chocolate brown (Apr. 1, 1851) . . | $12.00 | $ .15 | | | 38,624 | |
| b. dark brown (1852) . . . . . . . . . . . | | | $12.00 | $ .15 | | 39,830 |
| c. black brown . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | | 13.50 | .15 | | |
| d. gray brown, pale yel. brn. (1853) | | | 35.00 | .35 | | 39,792 |
| e. chestnut brown . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | | —— | 3.00 | | |
| 2 2 Rigsbank Skilling blue, April 29, 1851 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 90.00 | 25.00 | 60.00 | 18.00 | 1,018 | 3,775 |
| Pairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | 65.00 | | 50.00 | | |
| Var. "2" with pointed foot stroke . . | 250.00 | 60.00 | 175.00 | 50.00 | | |

*No. 1* was printed in three editions which were distinct in point of time: No. 1a which can be distinguished by the peculiar chocolate-brown, almost lilac-brown color, which again shades off from light to dark, and can be recognized by the engraved burelage, was made by Ferslew himself as his only edition in 1851 and furnished by him during the period from March 21st to May 5th in the number of sheets stated. No's 1b and 1c form the first edition printed by Thiele in 1852, with typographed burelage, and were supplied by him between March 3rd and March 10th, 1852. The color of this edition changes from muddy dark-brown to a dull black-brown. As the cancellation often remained indistinct and even invisible on these dark colors, the use of a lighter color was ordered for the subsequent editions. The third edition was composed of No's 1d and 1e, and went into general use some months later. In this edition most sheets were probably of the dull yellow-brown to olive-brown shades as the real chestnut-brown, very much like the color of the 4a (there are also intermediate shades between d and e) is rarely found used and unused pieces are among the greatest rarities.

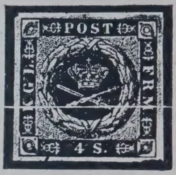
(In nearly all copies of No. 1e which are alleged to be unused the cancellation has either been removed or the shade is incorrectly described). These three editions actually represent three different kinds of stamps; for, after the first one was issued, not only the printing establishment but also the printing method of the burelage was changed, while subsequent to the second edition a change in the color of the stamp was officially decreed. Even in the third edition the shade changes again, if even to a smaller degree, from 1d to 1e, and furthermore in the 4 Sk. No. 4, issued later, a lighter tone of the color from the reddish-brown to the lighter yellow-brown is officially ordered so that also this stamp would have to be assigned two catalog numbers.

For the printing of No. 1 four plates were used. In the first edition, copies are found in which the letters of the word POST are distinctly lower and broader and the posthorn to the right is entirely changed in form. This was due to the fact that the upper section of a certain printing frame was somehow rearranged; but to date we can only surmise as to the cause and origin of this rare variety. The printing plates of No. 1 which were found in the year 1901, had all been destroyed for further service, one of them by pounding with a hammer (reproduced in Koefoed, p. 131). For the purpose of producing the reprint of 1886 (see below: reprints) they used an original die which had previously been prepared but not used. This differs in details from design No. 1, in that the hyphen after POST is left out. For the second reprint (II) of 1901, a die was sawed out from the above mentioned printing plate, the square hole made by the pounding of the hammer refilled, and the reprint made from the restored plate.

There exist specimens of No. 1 with private perforations, about 12 and 13. The first was made by Ballin & Sons in Copenhagen, the latter in Altona (ring cancellation 113). Both private perforations are very rare and the copies appearing on the market are mostly forgeries. Whether the rouletting which was done privately in Oldenburg (ring cancellation No. 127) on later stamps (see annotation after No. 6) also was used on No. 1 has not as yet been established with certainty. No. 1 is found with inverted watermark.

*No. 2.* The plate was formed by first making 10 plaster of paris casts of the original steel die stamp and then joining these into two horizontal rows of five each. This block was then reproduced ten times in printing metal, and the ten stereotypes thus obtained were joined together for the printing plate. In the sheet of 100 stamps of No. 1 (This should probably be No. 2—Editor) there must therefore be distinguished between such irregularities as appeared in the original plaster cast and which consequently recur in each of the ten blocks of ten in the same position, and the single accidental irregularity which first appeared in one of the ten stereotypes. Both kinds of these irregularities are unimportant. The only variety especially collected is the ''2 with pointed footstroke left'' which, with one exception, occurs on the second stamp of each block of ten and is caused by the fact that the horizontal stroke which forms the foot of the figure ''2'' does not join closely the lower end of the ''2''. In addition to this recognized variety there are two others according to English writers and three, according to Kroetzsch. A diagram of all recurring as well as single plate irregularities of No. 2, with description, was given by Kroetzsch in connection with reprint sheets in the ''DEUTSCHE BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG'' 1898 p 148 f.f. The first edition of No. 2 (No. 2 I with burelage engraved) was furnished by Ferslew during the period from April 28th to May 5, 1851, the second edition (No. 2 II with burelage typographed) by Thiele on August 5, 1852. The official statement of the combined edition (479,300 pieces) is three sheets short of the editions referred to above. These three sheets were probably either used for some special purpose or destroyed. A part of a sheet containing 20 stamps can be seen in the Postal Museum at Copenhagen. No. 2 shows only small differences in shades between editions I and II.

No. 2 was created as stated above for city letters in Copenhagen and was sold only in Copenhagen; it appears, however, with cancellations of other places—as Hamburg (2), Aalborg (4), Friedericia (17), Seeland Railroad P. O. (34)—as well as on letters addressed to places outside Copenhagen. The post-offices had orders to pass such letters, when found in the letter boxes, through the mail without objection. Copies with cancellations other than Copenhagen, pairs and strips and copies in combination with other values are extremely rare and merit special prices. No. 2 with a town cancellation does not appear to exist.



3

**1854 (May)-1857 (July).** Ill. #3. Engraved by A. Buntzen, electrotyped and printed by H. H. Thiele. The corners of the center part with dotted background. Wavy, brownish (in case of No. 5 yellow) burelage, lithographed only. Handmade paper with Wmk. W 1, Imperf.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | 2S. | a. | blue, dk blue (May, 1854) | $1.50 | $1.00 |
| | | b. | pale blue | 2.25 | 1.00 |
| 4. | 4S. | a. | chestnut brn. (May, 1854) | 5.00 | .15 |
| | | b. | light yellow brown (1855 & Apr. 1860) | 7.00 | .30 |
| | | c. | orange brn. (1857-8) | 7.00 | .15 |
| | | d. | deep red brn. (1859) | 10.00 | .50 |
| | | e. | pale brn., dark brn., (End 1859-60) | 5.00 | .10 |
| 5. | 8S. | a. | green, yellow green (July 1857) | 5.00 | 2.00 |
| | | b. | blue-green | 10.00 | 4.00 |
| 6. | 16S. | a. | gray (July 1857) | 12.00 | 4.50 |
| | | b. | gray vio., light vio. | 16.00 | 5.00 |
| | | c. | lilac | 27.50 | — |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SHEETS: | 79,684 | 13,366 | 5,651 |
| PRINTED: | No. | 3 | 5 | 6 |

For the plates of No's 3 to 6 blocks of ten were also formed but these were made by the galvano-electrical process (electrotypes). In making No's 5 and 6, which appear as the latest of these numbers, these electrotypes of ten each were cut up into separate blocks, possibly to allow for inserting substitute cuts. The plates of all subsequent stamps were formed by joining the several cuts together. For No's 3 to 6 the same original die was used.

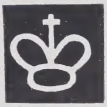
*No. 3* was first created to take the place of No. 2 for the local mail in Copenhagen. By decree of December 21, 1860, however, to take effect on January 1, 1861, a special rate for city mail was ordered for all places that had more than 6000 inhabitants, and No. 2 (This should probably be No. 3—Editor) consequently was officially sold after that date in the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein (in Altona, Elmshorn, Flensburg, Hadersleben, Heide, Itzehoe, Kiel, Neu Muenster, Rendsburg and Schleswig).

*No. 4* reached the post-offices in May 1854, but does not appear to have come into general use until a few months later. The original bright, nearly chestnut-brown (No. 4a) was purposely changed to a lighter yellowish-brown (No. 4b), because the former color did not take the cancellation ink well. The change was announced by the Post-Office Department in a decree of February 21, 1855 (see "DEUTSCHE BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG" 1898 p 175). This lighter shade was soon changed into a bright orange No. 4c. In 1890 Lindenberg established the fact, by showing a large number of covers, that one plate of No. 4 was again used in 1859-60 with the plate of No. 7. Although this observation is confirmed by old Danish collectors, we have not been able to establish the reason for this renewed use of No. 4. According to statements of persons familiar with the facts no special reason existed, and the use of both types together was not officially sanctioned. The later shades of No. 4 (No's 4c and 4b) for this reason are similar to those of No. 7. For the same reason the total number of No. 4 issued (194,059 sheets), as officially published, probably did not include the edition of 1859-60, while the total issue of No. 7 (505,967 sheets) probably was figured too high. No. 4 is found with control mark "2" and "4" (as explained above). According to our observation, stamps with control marks "2" and "4" never appear on the same piece, and in a proof-sheet before us (with statement of acceptance) all the stamps have the control No. "2" so that it is evident these come from different plates and that the one with No. "2" was used first. This observation is confirmed by the fact that stamps with control No. "2" have come to us in only the chestnut-brown and yellow-brown shades and not in the darker shades which were later in use. When the periods of the use of the control numbers "2" and "4" have once been definitely established, the subdivision of No. 4 into No. 4 I and 4 II will have to take place, and the several shades allotted to these subdivisions. No. 4 is found with inverted watermark.

*No. 6*: the shades 6a and 6b represent distinct shades and should not be mistaken for faded colors. The lilac-shade (No. 6c—color of No. 10) was probably never officially issued, but probably consisted of a small edition prepared for distribution, a few sheets of which came into the possession of philatelists. Cancelled copies probably did not go through the mail in the regular way, but are from sheets cancelled through courtesy. Trimmed used copies of No. 10 are frequently offered as No. 6c but such pieces can be recognized by the different paper and the watermark and sometimes by the shade of the stamp as well. With the exception of pairs, only such copies as have a margin of at least 1 mm all around should be accepted as genuine. It is possible that many genuine copies of No. 10 were occasionally cut out in spite of the rouletting as the public was never familiar with that method. (See annotation after No. 15.) Our prices for unused copies of No. 6c are for copies with original gum, as mint copies are no rarer than other early issues in a similar condition.

*Private perforations*: As in No. 1, there are copies of No's 3 to 6 with private perforations, about 12, made by Ballin & Sons in Copenhagen, also with perforations about 13, from Altona (ring cancellation 113). The Altona perforation is also known with ring cancellation 2 (Hamburg) and 154 (Blankenese). The price for No. 4 with private perforation is $2.50. The other values are seldom found perforated and when they are the perforations are mostly forged. Copies of No. 4 (perhaps also No. 3) were privately rouletted in Oldenburg (ring cancellation 127), for a small consideration, by a postal employee, with the aid of a small wheel and a rule; roulette about 9½. The roulette on the stamps of this issue is very rare and most of them are forged.

4


**Watermark 2**

**1857** (Aug.) Ill. #4. Engraved and printed as previous issue. The corners of the center part with wavy lines. Wavy burelage as previous, in case of No. 7 brownish, of No. 8, yellow. Handmade paper with Wmk. W 1. No. 7 after 1858 also with wmk. W. 2. Imperf.

| | A. W2 | W1 | B. W2 | W2 | Total Sheets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. 4S. a. chestnut brown | $ 2.00 | $ .08 | | | 505,967(??) |
| b. red brown (1858) | 2.00 | .08 | | | |
| c. pale brown | 2.50 | .10 | | | |
| d. coffee brown | 5.00 | .30 | | | |
| e. yellow brown (1860) | 2.50 | .08 | | | |
| f. dark brown (1860) | 2.75 | .10 | —— | .50 | 7,771 |
| 8. 8S. a. green | 12.00 | 2.25 | | | |
| b. light green | 12.00 | 2.25 | | | |
| c. gray green | 15.00 | 2.50 | | | |

*No. 7* appears to have come into general use a long time after it had been distributed. The stamp was used 1859-60 together with new editions of No. 4 (see above) which probably were added to the official number of copies issued, so that the quantity above stated is probably too high. The stamp is found with inverted watermark.

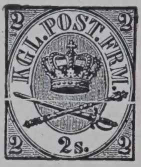
*No. 8* shows small differences in the design of the denominational figures and in their distance from the value designations which are explained by the fact that in this stamp, in contradistinction to the other stamps, the value figures were engraved singly in the dies.

As in the stamps of the preceding issue (see above) No. 7 is found with private perforations about 12, from Copenhagen, and No. 7 and 8 with private perforations about 13, from Altona. Such stamps are rare. Furthermore No. 7 and 8 have also been privately rouletted by the post-office employee in Oldenburg. There have come to our notice besides the 4 Sk. dark-brown (No. 7f—price of used copies $3.50) also 4 Sk. reddish-brown (No. 7b) with this private rouletting. Such stamps are to be distinguished from the 4 Sk. No. 9, issued later with official rouletting, by the color as well as by the measure of the rouletting which in the case of the official rouletting of the later stamp measures 11 while the private rouletting measures only about 9½ (a little over 9¼). Furthermore they differ from the later stamps also in the quality of the paper and always bear cancellation No. 127.

**1863** (April-June). Ill. #4. (No. 9) Ill. #3. (No. 10). Printing, etc. as previous issue except handmade paper with Wmk. W 2 used only. Rouletted 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9. 4s. a. Brown, reddish brn. (Apr. 1863) | $2.00 | $ .25 |
| b. dark reddish brn. | 2.50 | .25 |
| Total Printing 120,603 sheets. | | |
| 10. 16S. a. red lilac (June 1863) | 70.00 | 22.50 |
| b. light lilac | 70.00 | 20.00 |
| c. dark lilac | 85.00 | 27.50 |
| Total Printing 1,000 sheets. | | |

After the corresponding values of the subsequent issue had appeared, the stock remainders of the stamps with the small crown design, still on hand in the post-offices, were first used in accordance with the regulations. Even after the official withdrawal of all the Sk. stamps on January 1, 1875 (the date of the introduction of the decimal standard of currency), such stamps as were still in the possession of the public, did not lose franking validity; as a matter of fact all Sk. stamps only became invalid on January 15, 1891 (for details reference is made to preface and annotation to No. 22). Theoretically, therefore, it is possible that even No. 1 was used together with the Ore stamps. The remainders were probably very small and may have been partly destroyed. A small portion, namely 257 stamps of the 2 Sk., 108 stamps of the 8 Sk. and 178 rouletted 4 Sk. stamps, was put up at auction by the Post-Office Department in Copenhagen in April, 1912.



5

**1864 (May)-1868 (March).** Ill. #5. Design by Olrik. Steel Engraving by Philip Batz, Lithography by Thiele, Copenhagen. White machine-made paper with Wmk W2., Light gum. In the beginning (especially on No. 11) brown gum. Perforations Z1, 13¼ : 13 or 13¼ : 12¾ (horizontal row perforations); Z2: 12½ (Line perforations).

| | Z 1 | | Z 2 | | Sheets | * | ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. 2S. a. dk. blue (Sept. 1865) | $ 2.00 | $ .75 | | | 101,511 | 840 | 673 |
| b. blue | 1.75 | .60 | | | | | |
| c. light blue | 1.75 | .60 | $ 4.00 | $1.50 | | | |
| 12. 3S. a. dull violet (Oct. 1865) | 3.00 | 2.00 | | | 33,197 | 1,470 | 196 |
| b. lilac | 2.25 | 1.75 | 4.50 | 3.50 | | | |
| c. rose lilac | 2.25 | 1.75 | | | | | |
| 13. 4S. a. carmine (May 1864) | 6.00 | .25 | | | 530,750 | 2,059 | 813 |
| b. red | 1.25 | .10 | | | | | |
| c. light red | 1.00 | .08 | | | | | |
| Fz. Imperf | —— | —— | | | | | |
| 14. 8S. a. brown (Mar. 1868) | 7.50 | 2.00 | | | 23,125 | 404 | 199 |
| b. gray brown | 9.00 | 2.50 | | | | | |
| c. yellow brown | 7.50 | 2.00 | 15.00 | 5.00 | | | |
| 15. 16S. a. gray green (Aug. 1864) | 17.50 | 2.75 | | | 21,425 | 86 | 50 |
| b. light olive | 15.00 | 2.50 | 30.00 | 6.00 | | | |
| c. dark olive | 17.50 | 3.00 | | | | | |

* Perf. Remainders; ** Imperf. Remainders.

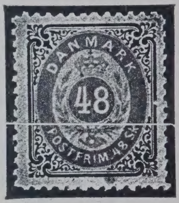
Imperforates (not officially issued)

| | Singles | Pairs | | Singles | Pairs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11a. 2s | $ 8.00 | $16.00 | 13a. 4s carmine | 40.00 | —— |
| 12a. 3s | 25.00 | 70.00 | 14a. 8s | 50.00 | 120.00 |
| 13b. 4s red | 7.00 | 14.00 | 15a. 16s | 35.00 | 100.00 |

*No's 11 and 13 to 15* were created to take the place of the similar values of the preceding design: No. 12 was the only new value which had become necessary principally through the signing of a postal agreement between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein who had no formal agreement up to that time. This went into effect on August 1, 1865. (The new rate was 3 Sk. and 6 Sk. resp. being the charge for heavy matter and shipments of samples as well as for ordinary letters to Schleswig-Holstein and Lubeck resp.). The design of the 4 Sk. differs from the design of the other four values in that the frame line of the 4 Sk. is broken on all four sides by the outer frameline of the center oval, while in the other values the outer frame line runs in an unbroken line. The explanation is that the four working cuts for No's 11, 12, 14 and 15 were not made from the original die (for 4 Sk.) but in the following manner: A special frame of brass was made for each of the four values with the figures of value in the corners and then four electrotypes of the center oval were made from the original die and fitted into each frame. The notation of value in the lower band of the electrotype was cut out and a metal plate inserted upon which the new values 2 Sk. 3 Sk. &c. were engraved. The arrangement of the sheets, stamp-watermark (W2) and margin-watermarks remained as before. The sheets were not, as a rule cut up into sheets of 100 stamps prior to the printing, but the printing plate (of 100 stamps) was printed twice on the same sheet, and these print sheets of 2x100 were then cut up into counter-sheets of 100 each. Proof sheets have come to our notice showing on the upper margin the right hand portion of the note of acceptance on one sheet and the left hand portion on another, indicating that the sheets were cut apart afterwards. It has been stated that unsevered imperforated part-sheets of such double sheets are in existence. No's 11 to 13 are found with inverted watermark.

*The imperforate stamps* (No's 13 F, and 11a to 15a): Of the imperforate stamps three different classes are to be distinguished. In the first place sheets or blocks of the 4 Sk. imperforate were really delivered to the post-office as pairs of this value which had been bought and used in the regular manner, were found on letters that had regularly gone through the mail. Cancellations: Ribe No. 55, Kopenhagen (Christianshaven) No. 2 and perhaps Thisted-cancellation No. 72 were used on these imperforates. Single copies of No. 13 were found on letters, used in regular correspondence, in which lot other letters were included with perforated 4 Sk. stamps. These stamps, which were officially sold imperforate either by mistake or because of urgent need (our No. 13 Fz), must be distinguished from a second class of imperforates which were sold by favor during the time that they were available for postage. We particularly refer to a lot of imperforate sheets of the 2 Sk. and 4 Sk. stamps which had been fully gummed (the 2 Sk. with brown gum). At least one sheet of each denomination (possibly more) was cancelled with the genuine three-ring cancellation on the pretense that it was done for experimental purposes. These later came into the possession of a dealer who soaked off the gum and cut up the sheets into smaller units (pairs &c.) which he offered for sale for many years afterward. It should be further noted with reference to the three ring cancellation "1", which is found on the imperforate stamps of all values, that the "1" shows a very short up stroke which did not come into use until very much later. The Imperial Postal Museum at Berlin has imperforate proof-prints, bearing this cancellation, in a different color than the succeeding No. 21, which seems to prove that this cancellation stamp was either misused or used on occasions other than when regularly required. Finally, as a third class, there appears a lot of imperforate sheets or blocks which were officially put up at auction in 1912, long after their invalidation, together with the remainders of this edition (see below), of which the number of pieces is enumerated above under the heading of quantities of stamps issued. (These imperforate 2 Sk. stamps had gum partly brown and partly light. We have grouped the imperforate stamps that were sold unofficially and those that were put up at auction in 1912 by order of the postal authorities, under No's 11a to 15a; but we have refrained from putting a price on the stamps which were offered for sale by dealers because in this case (in contradistinction to 13 Fz) the copies had not been regularly sold and used. Of No. 13 and other values (for instance No. 15) imperforate copies also exist in colors that differ from the originals, with the watermark W2 as well as the old watermark W1. Imperforate copies of No. 14 are also found with the old watermark W1, which was never used for the regularly sold copies of this issue. Such imperforate copies are proofs. Copies that do not have a margin of at least 2 mm all around are usually trimmed. On the other hand, the cutting off of the perforations was not always done for fraudulent purposes for in spite of the fact that the stamps had perforations many persons cut them apart with a scissors as a matter of habit. This explains why copies with perforations unquestionaly cut off are found on letters that assuredly passed through the mail in the regular way.

No's 11 to 15 were withdrawn from general circulation on January 1, 1875, but could be used for franking purposes even after that date (see annotation after No's 10 and 21). The auction sale of the remainders of the perforated and imperforate stock was held by order of the Post-Office Department in April, 1912 in quantities as stated. It included a complete sheet of the 2 Sk. imperforate and 4 complete sheets of the 4 Sk. imperforate.



6

**1870 (End of May)-1871 (April).** Ill. # 6. Design and steel engraving by Ph. Batz. Bicolored lithography by Thiele, Copenhagen. Wmk W2, Z1: 12½ (Line Perforations) Z2: 14:13½ (Row perforations).

| | Z1: 12½ | | Z2: 14-13½ | | a. Imperf. | | Sheets Printed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. 2Sk. a. light gray and dark blue (Jan. 1871).... | $22.50 | $25.00 | $ .75 | $ .35 | | | 205,498 |
| b. gray & Pruss. blue, green blue (1872) .. | | | 2.25 | .75 | | | |
| c. gray & dull blue. (1873) ........... | | | .75 | .25 | $ 6.00 | —— | |
| d. gray & dull ultram.. | | | 1.00 | .25 | | | |
| 17. 3Sk. a. gray & deep violet (Jan. 1871) ....... | | | 2.50 | 1.75 | | | 41,342 |
| b. gray & light lilac ... | | | 2.00 | 1.25 | | | |
| c. gray & lilac ....... | | | 2.00 | 1.25 | 7.00 | —— | |
| 18. 4Sk. a. gray & carm. (Nov. 1st, 1870) ......... | 6.00 | 1.75 | 1.50 | .08 | | | 490,321 |
| Fz. horiz. imperf ..... | —— | —— | | | | | |
| b. gray & carmine .... | | | 2.00 | .08 | 10.00 | —— | |
| c. gray & dull rose ... | | | 1.50 | .08 | | | |
| 19. 8Sk. a. light gray & dark brown (Apr. 1871).. | | | 3.00 | 1.00 | | | 35,511 |
| b. gray & yellow brown | | | 2.50 | .75 | 10.00 | —— | |
| c. gray & gray brown.. | | | 2.50 | .75 | | | |
| 20. 16Sk. a. light gray & dark brown (April 1871) | | | 6.00 | 2.50 | 10.00 | —— | 14,473 |
| b. gray & green ..... | | | 5.50 | 2.25 | | | |
| c. gray & light green. | | | 5.50 | 2.25 | | | |
| 21. 48Sk. a. brown & dull lilac (End May 1870) .. | | | 20.00 | 8.50 | 15.00 | —— | 4,020 |
| b. brown & gray lilac. | | | 20.00 | 9.00 | | | |
| c. brn. & bright lilac. | | | 22.50 | 15.00 | | | |

**1870-71. Inverted Frames, Perf. 14x13½.**

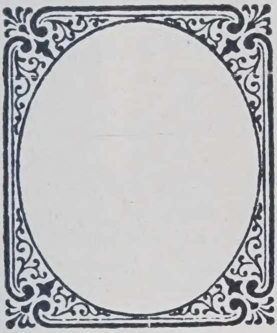
(These are not priced in the Kohl Handbook but as they are increasing in popularity it has been deemed desirable to include in this translation the price committee's estimate of their value. It should be borne in mind, however, that not enough information has been available to make these prices absolutely correct.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Sk. | $12.00 | $5.00 |
| 3 Sk. | 35.00 | 15.00 |
| 4 Sk. | 20.00 | 3.50 |
| 8 Sk. | 35.00 | 10.00 |
| 16 Sk. | 50.00 | 20.00 |

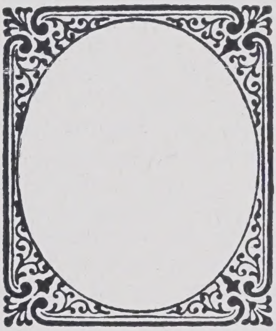
**Inverted Frames, Perf. 12½.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 48 Sk. | $75.00 | $30.00 |

The new denomination of 48 Sk. was the first value of the new issue to be distributed and this was announced by the Post-Office Department on May 27, 1870. The original die for the central position of the design did not contain any valuation figures and these were inserted in the working dies of the several values. The large value figures in the center were poundd in with steel dies while the small figures in the type band were engraved. The arrangement of sheets, stamp-watermark (W2) and the margin-watermarks remained as before. As in the color of the center designs, the color of the frame plates also appear in different shades of gray: occasionally copies are found in which the gray color shows a decidedly metallic (silvery) shine. We have also seen copies of No. 16 in which the center part, as in the thin paper varieties of the succeeding issues (see there) shows a fine streaking or squaring (quadrille) caused by the "make-ready" on the press.



**Normal Frame**



**Inverted Frame**

## Inverted Frames.

Although the design appears to be the same in the four corners of the frame the frame corners located diagonally across from each other, deviate in some particulars so that it is possible to tell whether the frame is printed in a normal or inverted position. The place where such distinction can be most easily identified with be found in the points of the frame corners. The ornament of these parts between the large middle thorn protruding to the center-plate (medallion) and the left and right respective outer (border) line of the stamp is formed by two ornaments each: a vertical embellishment in the form of an F which runs almost parallel to the outer line, and a smaller, horizontal embellishment which runs from the vertical F inward towards the center-plate (medallion). The F formed embellishment has two small leaves: a longer, upper one (or lower resp.) which is pointed inward, and a shorter, lower one (or upper resp.) which is pointed outward. In the upper left corner of the normal type the horizontal, inward running embellishment branches off almost directly under the first inward pointed leaf, from the vertical embellishment (position 1), while in the design of the opposite corner it branches off opposite the second leaf which is pointed outward (position 2). As the position of the frame in which the upper left corner holds position 1 is the usual one found in the stamps, this position has been designated as the "normal" while the opposite position, on the other hand, in which the upper left corner holds position 2 and the lower right position 1, as "inverted". This inverted position of the frame may be caused by two things. First, the frames may have been properly inserted in the frame-plates, but the printing of the entire form may have been done inverted in relation to the printing of the center plate. In a case where all frames in the sheet are inverted, it may be considered a mistake of the printer. In the second place, substitute electrotypes of singles or entire rows may have been inserted the wrong way, in relation to the rest of the form of the same frame-plate. In such a case normal and inverted frames may be had in pairs or strips and this may be considered a mistake of the compositor. (For all practical purposes these cases do not differ greatly). The fact that frame-electrotypes were thus inserted improperly, is the basis for the important distinction of the several frame-plates or issues, (the same frame plate was used for several values of Denmark and Danish West Indies)—in which the frame not only is in an inverted position in relation to its own center but also is in an inverted position in relation to its adjoining frame.

In the Sk. issue, in contradistinction to the subsequent issues in the crown currency, inverted frames are found very rarely, and merit special prices. While entire sheets or blocks of this issue with inverted frames have not come to our notice so far, we have found single frame electrotypes that had been inserted in an inverted position in the following cases: the 18th stamp in No. 16d, the 77th stamp in No. 17c, the 18th stamp in No. 18b and the 90th stamp in No. 20c. In all four cases the sheet margins showed the same (paper) factory number, marked with pencil, namely No. 31. A sheet of No. 19, however, with factory No. 31 did not show any inverted frame, nor did we find any in the sheets or blocks of previous issues of the values above mentioned or of No. 21; but there must have been inverted frames among the sheets of No. 21, as Spohr found unsevered pairs of the 48 Sk. stamps with normal and inverted frames. Spohr also found copies of No. 19 with inverted frames, but, up to this time, not attached to normal copies. Therefore, at this writing the existence of inverted frames has been established for all Sk. values (as well as of imperforate originals of all values), and inverted frames attached to normal frames have been found of all Sk. values except the 8 Sk. On the other hand, inverted frames of No's 16 and 18 in Z1 have not yet been found. Proofs of the working dies before the denomination had been engraved into the plates are frequently found with inverted frames in most of the values, which seems to prove that they did not pay particular attention to the position of the frame and may not even have noticed the different designs in the corners. In the reprints of all values, the frames, with the exception of the third stamp of the left vertical row are inverted.

Stamps without a dot after Sk or POSTFRIM (as also later in the stamps of the Ore denomination) are not plate defects, but merely print irregularities due to smudges or similar causes. These may appear in one or more printings in the same position.

The imperforate stamps of this issue come from unfinished sheets or parts of sheets (partly caused by imperfect perforation devices) which reached collectors and dealers through unofficial sources. The block of six No. 17a on cover sent from Copenhagen to Charlottenburg in 1875 (reproduced in the "BERLINER BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG" 1913, p 369,) was cut from a sheet of imperforate stamps, belonging to a private collector, by a well known Copenhagen dealer, and used for franking. The variety of No. 18, horizontally imperforated (FZ), described by Hanciau, was in the Wasserman collection (Berlin) in a vertical pair. A further copy from the Ferrari collection is now owned by Spohr.

All values of this issue are found with inverted watermark. Riise also had copies of No's 17 and 21 without watermark (from the sheet margin, see annotation after No. 31). No's 16, 18 and 20 have also been found without watermarks.

Color proofs of several values (very often with inverted frame, see above) are known to exist in large numbers.

With the introduction of the crown values on January 1, 1875 all of the Skilling values were withdrawn from circulation. The old values, in the possession of private persons however, could still be used in pursuance of the decree of December 19, 1874, 2 Sk. being equal to 4 Ore. As a consequence stamps of the old and new denomination may be seen used together after January 1, 1875. All stamps of the former denominations became invalidated on January 15, 1891. The stock remainders were sold at auction in Copenhagen by the Post-Office Department in April, 1912 in the following quantities:

| No's 16Z2 | 17 | 18Z1 | 18Z2 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1260 | 924 | 497 | 823 | 692 | 543 | 151 |

In this lot was an unsevered half-sheet and a block of 30 of No. 21.

7

**1875 (Jan. 1)-1879 (March).** Ill. #7. Design, printing, etc. as previous issue, except value now in decimal currency. At first thin, brittle and transparent paper A. was used followed about 1885 by a thicker not transparent paper B. of different strength. Some values are also found on carton paper C, Wmk W 2; perf. 14: 13½.

| Papers: | A. Thin. | | B. Thicker. | | C. Carton | | a. Imperf. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. 3o. a. dull ultra. & gray (Jan. 1st, 1875) | $ .75 | $ .06 | $ .25 | $ .05 | | | | |
| b. gray blue & light gray . . . . . . . . | .75 | .06 | .25 | .05 | $1.00 | —— | —— | —— |
| c. light blue & gray, dk. gray . . . . . | | | .25 | .05 | | | | |
| F 1. D NMARK (No "A") . . . . . . . . | | | 2.50 | 2.50 | | | | |
| 23. 4o. a. light gray & pale ult. (Jan. 1st, 1875) . . . . . . . | 2.50 | .20 | | | | | | |
| b. light gray & violet blue (1876). | 1.50 | .07 | | | | | | |
| c. gray & Prusssian blue . . . . . . . . . | .75 | .04 | | | | | | |
| d. gray and dull green blue . . . . . | .60 | .03 | .60 | .03 | | | | |
| e. dk. gray & blue. | | | .20 | .03 | | | $10.00 | —— |
| 24. 5o. a. carm. & dk. blue (Mar. 1879) . . . | .60 | .85 | | | | | | |
| b. rose & dk. blue . | .60 | .85 | | | | | | |
| c. rose & blue . . . . | .60 | .85 | | | | | | |
| F 1. "5" without ball at end . . . . | 4.00 | 4.00 | | | | | | |
| 25. 8o. a. light gray & carmine (Jan. 1st, 1875) . . . . . . . | 1.00 | .03 | | | | | | |
| b. gray & rose . . . . | .75 | .03 | .75 | .03 | | | | |
| c. gray & deep red. | | | .50 | .03 | | | | |
| d. blue gray & car. | | | .50 | .03 | | | 12.50 | —— |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26. 12o. a. light gray & dp. lil. (Jan. 1st, 1875) | 2.00 | .10 | | | | | |
| b. light gray & pale lilac | .75 | .08 | | | | | |
| c. gray & dp. clar. | .35 | .05 | .40 | .05 | | | |
| d. gry & brn. lilac | | | .45 | .08 | 1.00 | —— | |
| e. gray & wine red | | | .35 | .05 | | | |
| 27. 16o. a. light gray & yel brown (Jan. 1, 1875) | 1.25 | .10 | | | | | |
| b. gray & dk. brn. | .75 | .05 | .50 | .05 | | | |
| c. steel gry & brn. | | | .50 | .05 | | | |
| d. blue gry & brn. | | | .50 | .05 | | | |
| 28. 20o. a. carm & grey (Beginning Sept. 1875) | 1.75 | .20 | | | | | |
| b. rose & yel. gray | 1.50 | .15 | | | | | |
| c. dk rose & gray. | 1.50 | .15 | | | | | |
| 29. 25o. a. light gry & yel. green (Jan. 1st, 1875) | .75 | .15 | | | | | |
| b. gry. & yel. grn. | | | .60 | .15 | | | |
| 30. 50o. a. brown & blue violet (Jan. 1st, 1875) | 8.50 | 1.25 | | | | | |
| b. brown & lilac | 1.25 | .20 | | | | | |
| c. brn & brn lilac. | 1.00 | .20 | .85 | .15 | | | |
| d. brn & red lilac. | | | .85 | .15 | | | |
| 31. 100o. a. gray & yellow orn. (Oct 1877) | 1.50 | .30 | 1.25 | .20 | | | 27.50 —— |
| b. gry & yellow | 1.50 | .30 | 1.25 | .20 | | | |

The quantities of this issue which were printed are included with the issue of the same design of 1896-99 and cannot be separated. (See there). Only the 5 and 20 Ore values which were invalidated January 15, 1891, have been fixed at 24,105 sheets of No. 24 and 97,819 sheets of No. 28. We have given only the principal shades of the center design although the number of minor differences is very great. The gray frames are also found in gray to gray-green and slate and in the early issues also in yellow-gray.

In contradistinction to design 6 of the Sk. stamps for which only one original die was made, a separate original die of the center-piece was engraved of this issue, which explains the small differences in the wreath as well as the deviation of the crowns from those of the Sk. issue. The arrangement of the sheets was as before, and the dimensions of the plates have been previously explained. The plate defect of No. 22-F1 is caused by damage to a print plate. It occurred in the early edition, on paper B, but was afterward noted and corrected. As No. 22 F1 is found with normal as well as with inverted frames (see below), the defect must have existed during at least two printings, in one of which it was the 59th stamp on the plate. No. 24 F1 appears in some sheets as the 16th stamp and in others as the 80th; sheets of No. 24 also exist without this variety. The printing plates of No. 24 consequently had three settings. A large number of minor plate irregularities are also known as No. 25 with missing (POSTFR)-I(M), and with Ore (instead of ore), as well as with a small "8" in the band. In No. 26 we find among others, a plate defect consisting of a crack through the figure "1" in the center. Other defects are caused by smudges or similar effects. The smallest defects in the frames are particularly important because in most cases the issues printed from the same frame-plate or with the same make-up, can be proven.

Inverted frames in this issue are also caused either by incorrectly inserting single electrotypes into the frame-plate or by printing the entire frame-plate inverted in relation to the centers. (See the previous remarks and, also article by Kranhold, London Phil. 1922, page 299 ff.). These inverted frames occurred in the early printings as the Elster collection contains sheets of the 3 Ore in different shades, and a sheet each of 12 Ore and 16 Ore with all frames inverted as well as a sheet of 50 Ore in which all frames are inverted with the exception of No's 91 to 99 (see below). These sheets are all on thin paper and are in the colors of the early issues. We have found the following single inverted frames: No. 61 in sheets of 5 Ore and 20 Ore; No. 69 in sheets of 4 Ore and 8 Ore; No's 91 to 100 in sheets of 12 Ore; No's 91 to 99 in sheets of 3 Ore and 50 Ore. All of these sheets, with the exception of the 3 Ore last mentioned on thin paper. Furthermore we have seen a part of a sheet of No. 28 b (factory No. 35), consisting of the two upper rows, in which frames No's 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 17 were inverted. Spohr has also found the 16 Ore with normal and inverted frames in unsevered pairs. All values of this issue have therefore been found with inverted frames and normal and inverted frames in pairs are known of all values except the 100 Ore. No. 24 with inverted frame (in the issue without the plate defect No. 24 F I) is very rare. In some of the editions of certain values (also in the edition of 1896 ff.) the inverted frames are the commonest.

*Paper*: The thin, more or less meshy paper, first used, in which the printing shows through to the reverse side, is about 0.05 mm. in thickness; as a rule it is not pure white and when gummed is inclined to turn yellow much more easily than the heavier paper. As a result sheets or blocks of unused stamps on the thin paper often appear brownish. The printing of the center on this paper often has the streaky or squared (quadrille) appearance described in connection with No. 16a, which was probably caused by the ''makeready'' on the printing press. About 1885 a heavier paper which was almost entirely non-transparent came into general use. This is between 0.05 and 0.09 mm. in thickness. Paper C. is a sort of cardboard, 0.12 mm. thick, and has been found only in the four values enumerated under C.

Watermarks as before; all values are found with inverted watermarks. Stamps without watermark, which are also found in pairs joined to a normal stamp, are from the outside rows and are the result of incorrect centering of the sheet.

What has been said in connection with the preceding issue about imperforate copies also applies here. No. 25 Fz is found in several shades.

No's 24 and 28 were invalidated on January 15, 1891, No's 25 and 26 in March 1907 and the other values on January 1, 1927. The remainders auctioned in 1912 consisted of 18,631 copies of No. 24, 1670 of No. 25, 648 of No. 27 and 990 copies of No. 28 which was used for the surcharge stamp No. 73 (see there).

### 1875-1879 Inverted Frames.

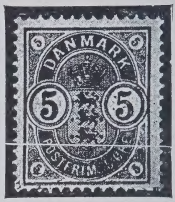
(The remarks made on the prices of the inverted frames of the 1870-71 issue also apply to this issue.)

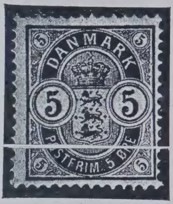
| | Thin Paper | | Thick Paper | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3o | $2.00 | $1.00 | $ .50 | $ .25 |
| D NMARK | | | 6.00 | 3.00 |
| 4o | 25.00 | 5.00 | 15.00 | 4.00 |
| 5o | 25.00 | 25.00 | | |
| 8o | 5.00 | .50 | 5.00 | .50 |
| 12o light gray & deep lilac | 12.50 | 1.00 | —— | —— |
| 12o gray & brown lilac | 10.00 | .75 | 5.00 | .50 |
| 16o | 7.50 | 1.00 | 3.00 | .40 |
| 20o | 6.50 | .35 | —— | —— |
| 25o | 7.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 |
| 50o | 6.00 | .50 | 6.00 | .50 |
| 100o | 20.00 | 3.00 | 15.00 | 2.50 |

**1882 (End June).** Ill. 8. Design by N. Fristrup, made smaller by means of Pantograph and (possibly also) engraved by L. Lauber of the Thiele printery in Copenhagen. Lithography by Thiele. World Postal Union colors. Small numerals in corners (compare cut I). Thin paper (A), later medium heavy to heavy paper (B) with Wmk W2; perf. 14:13½.

| Paper: | A: Thin | | B: Med.-Hvy. | | Sheets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32. 5o. a. yellow green | $2.00 | $ .80 | $2.00 | $ .80 | 17,161 |
| b. blue green | | | 2.00 | .80 | |
| c. dark green | 2.00 | .80 | 2.00 | .80 | |
| 33. 20o. a. blue | 3.00 | .25 | 3.00 | .25 | 54,893 |
| b. gray-blue | | | 3.00 | .25 | |
| c. milky blue | | | 4.00 | .35 | |

The distribution of the two stamps in the colors prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, together with the postcards of 10 Ore, was announced by the Post-Office Department as forthcoming on June 20, 1882. Concerning the 10 Ore in Design 8, which was not issued with the small numeral as the normal variety, see under No. 35 F. Both stamps are found with inverted watermarks.


8 I


8 II

**1884 (May)-1885 (April).** Ill. #8. Same design although from new mother dies with large corner numerals (compare cut II) engraved by Ph. Batz. Medium strong to heavy paper but in exceptional cases also thin paper. Wmk W 2. Perf. 14: 13½.

| Paper: | A. Medium strong | | B. Thin | a. imperf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34. 5o. a. yellow green (May 1884) | $ .15 | $ .03 | ? | —— |
| b. yellow green | .15 | .03 | | |
| c. dark green | .15 | .03 | | |
| 35. 10o. a. sealing wax red (Apr. 1885) | .30 | .03 | | |
| F 1. Small corner numerals | 40.00 | 45.00 | | |
| In pairs with large numerals | 50.00 | 55.00 | | |
| b. carmine | .25 | .03 | | |
| c. light carmine | .20 | .03 | | |
| d. rose | .20 | .03 | | $25.00 |
| e. aniline rose | .75 | .05 | | |
| 36. 20o. a. sky blue (Nov. 1884) | .40 | .03 | | |
| F 1. Small corner numerals in Pairs with large | 40.00 | 60.00 | | |
| b. milky blue | .30 | .03 | | |
| c. blue | .30 | .03 | ? | |

The plates with the large corner numerals differ in many details from Design No. 8 as well as in other ways.

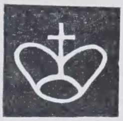
The quantities printed of No's 34 to 36 are only known in connection with No's 45 to 47 (see there). Concerning imperforate copies, see annotation after No. 21. The watermarks and margin-watermarks are as before. All three values, including No. 35a FI are found with inverted watermark, as well as without watermark.

Errors No's 35 FI and 36 FI: The 10 Ore electrotypes with small corner numerals was intended for postcards issued at the same time but was inserted in error into a form for one of the sheets of an early edition of No. 35, which can be distinguished by the impure carmine color ("lacquer red"). Three electrotypes were substituted in the lower plate section of this plate and in so doing the 10 Ore post-card electrotypes having small corner numerals, were inserted in error. They were removed after the mistake had been discovered.

A substitute electrotype with small corner numerals in an early repair made on the 20 Ore plate was also inserted by mistake but this probably only occurred in one case. As this error can hardly be distinguished from the normal stamp No. 33B when found in a single stamp, on account of the close similarity of the shade, we have refrained from placing a price on single copies of No. 36 FI. As the stamps of this issue were in use for many years, errors with cancellations of 1885, when they were first issued, are worth more than the price given.

Thin paper copies are found in No. 35, and perhaps exist also in No's 34 and 36 but are very rare. Perhaps some stock of the thin paper used for No. 32 and 33 was still on hand and was used in the latter half of the eighties.

In No. 34 the numeral "5" in the large right hand value tablet is found with curved end stroke (price $3.—$2.). In the same stamp the "5" in the upper left hand corner is found standing up straight instead of half inclined. No's 34 to 36 were invalidated on January 1, 1927.



Watermark 3

**1895-1899:** Postage stamps in same design as previous (Illustrations 7 & 8) with new perforation 12¾ on thick white paper, with Wmk W 2, in the beginning, but since 1902 with new Wmk W 3.

| | A. Wmk W 2 | | B. Wmk W 3 | | Sheets issued | W 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37. 3o. gray-lively blue (Beginning 1897) . . . . . . | $ .06 | $ .03 | $ .06 | $ .03 | 159038 | (Nos. 22 & 37) |
| 38. 4o. gray & blue (Jan. 1895) | .06 | .01 | .06 | .01 | 7179948 | (Nos. 23 & 38) |
| 39. 8o. gray & car. (Sep. 1895) | .10 | .01 | —— | —— | 6891514 | (Nos. 25 & 39) |
| 40 12o. green gray & red lilac (May 1896) . . . . . . . . | .16 | .02 | —— | —— | 302649 | (Nos. 26 & 40) |
| 41. 16o. gray & brown (1896) | .25 | .03 | —— | —— | 266645 | (Nos. 27 & 41) |
| 42. 25o. brown gray & green (1899) . . . . . . . . . . | .35 | .04 | .35 | .04 | 55174 | (Nos. 29 & 42) |
| 43. 50c. brn. & red lil. (1898) | .60 | .12 | .60 | .12 | 37804 | (Nos. 30 & 43) |
| 44. 100o. gray & yellow (Beginning 1897) . . . . . | 1.10 | .08 | 1.10 | .08 | 18581 | (Nos. 31 & 44) |

**1896 (about Oct.)** Ill. #8 (large corner numerals.)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45. 5o. green, light green . . . | .08 | .01 | .08 | .01 | 2305051 | (Nos. 34 & 45) |
| 46. 10o. a. carmine . . . . . . . . . | .12 | .01 | | | 1719672 | (Nos. 35 & 46) |
| b. rose . . . . . . . . . . . . | .20 | .02 | | | | |
| c. carmine rose . . . . . | .12 | .01 | .12 | .01 | | |
| 47. 20o. a. light blue . . . . . . . | .20 | .02 | | | 552080 | (Nos. 36 & 47) |
| b. dark blue . . . . . . . | .20 | .02 | | | | |
| c. blue . . . . . . . . . . . . | .20 | .02 | .20 | .02 | | |

## 1895-1899 Inverted Frames

(The remarks made on the prices of the inverted frames of the 1870-71 issue also apply to this issue.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3o. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $2.50 | $ .35 | 16o. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.00 | .40 |
| 4o. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .20 | .08 | 25o. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.50 | 1.00 |
| 8o. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .25 | .06 | 50o. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.50 | .50 |
| 12o. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.00 | .40 | 100o. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.50 | .50 |

The change from perforation 15 : 13½ previously in use, to the new perforation 12¾, was carried out systematically on all the stamps in use. The catalogs treat very meagerly this subject dealing with the exact dates when such changes commenced. The German catalogs are satisfied to designate the date as "from and after 1896", while others merely give 1896 which is absolutely erroneous. Kohl's 10th Ed., Gibb's II and Scott's give the dates properly as 1896-99, but refrain from setting any dates as to when the changes of the specific values occurred. An examination of the announcements appearing in the technical press of those days leads to the following results: the new perforations were announced for the first time for the 4 and 8 Ore stamps by T. P. in May, 1896. Senf also announces the change (without any details of values) on May 2nd, under addenda. Therefore, the dates when No's 38 and 39 were issued, might be fixed as having taken place in 1896, and, therefore, the stamps of Design No. 7 with perforation 12¾ must be catalogued before those of Design No. 8. The values of 5, 10, 12, 16 and 20 Ore are announced for the first time in GIBB. M. J., in November 1896 of 3 and 100 Ore in the PHIL. REC. in March 1897; of 50 Ore, in GIBB. M. J. and AM. J. in May 1898, while those of 25 Ore which Senf mentions as not having been issued in 1898 are first reported by the LOND. PHIL. in May 1899 at the same time as the first "official stamp" perforated 12¾ (see official stamp No. 9). The dates for No's 38, 39 and 40 have been fixed by the study of the cancellations, and may possibly be improved upon. This also applies to the other values.

The arrangement of the sheets and the margin-watermarks remain as before. In No's 37 to 44 the centers as wll as the frames of the several values are found in a number of shades as in the issue of 1875 etc. Of No. 42, the Elster collection contains a sheet on which the watermark is so displaced that the margin-watermark on the left side falls completely into the left outside (stamp) row while the outside margin on the right shows 10 crowns as watermarks. All values are found with inverted watermarks.

*Watermark W2 and watermark W3*: The new watermark W3 employed since 1902 differs from watermark W2 by the different form of the crown, in which the lower ring is smaller and the wings larger than in W2. The differences of the watermarks are quite noticeable in large blocks as the crowns in the new watermarks are nearly uniform while the crowns of the old watermarks are frequently uneven in appearance by reason of long usage. For instance, the lower ring of the crown is often decidedly smaller than in the normal watermark W2. Such worn out watermarks of W2 at times look very much like the new crown in watermark W3 which quite often causes confusion in single copies. One can, therefore, fairly assume that a watermark may be a deformed watermark W2 if it does not show very plainly the crown of type W3. Only a few unused copies of No. 39 with watermark W3 are so far known and these are part of a sheet which was sold at Aarhus. By far the larger portion of No. 39 was no doubt used for the surcharged stamp No. 51. A No's 40 and 41 with watermark W3 are not known. No's 37 to 44 as No's 45 to 47 are found with inverted watermark, as well as without watermarks as these latter were from the outside row of the sheet when it was not correctly centered; unsevered pairs with and without watermarks are consequently to be found.

Inverted frames (see in this connection annotation after No's 21 and 31) of all values are known, and inverted and normal frames in pairs are known of all values except No. 43. In complete sheets we find the following inverted frames: No's 91 to 100 of 4 Ore (W2) and 8 Ore (also in the reverse case frames No's 1 to 90 inverted); No. 51 and No's 91 to 100 and No's 95 to 97 of 25 Ore; and finally No. 51 of 12 Ore in sheets of different shades with watermark W2. Kranhold observed a block of 5x7 of 4 Ore (watermark W2) in which 16 inverted frames were found distributed over all 5 rows. Spohr observed the 100 Ore with unsevered inverted and normal frames. In sheets of 25 Ore and of 100 Ore the left borderline of No. 1 is found badly damaged. Several editions of both values, therefore, must have been printed from the same frame-plate or from the same setting.

No's 39 to 41 were invalidated in March 1907, although the printing of No. 40 had stopped at the end of 1905. The stock remainders of these values (33,139 and 500 and 1406 sheets resp.) were used for the surcharged stamps No's 51, 94 and 72. The other values were invalidated on January 1st, 1927.

(The balance of the article on Denmark will appear in a later issue.)

# THE COLLECTORS CLUB

**51 West 48th Street - - New York City**

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### New Members.

Since the October 1927 issue the following applicants have been elected members of the Club:

838 J. C. Sanderson, Cleveland, Ohio.
839 R. E. Townsend, Buffalo, N. Y.
840 R. H. Eilers, St. Louis, Mo.
841 W. S. Barker, Lexington, Mass.
842 Dr. E. S. Ball, Toronto, Canada.
843 E. J. Schmiel, New York City.
844 John C. Sherron, New Haven, Conn.

### Candadites for Membership.

The following applications for membership are pending:

A. R. Perry, Providence, R. I.
  Proposed by R. S. Emerson.
  Seconded by A. W. Claflin.
Hamilton Harris, Gilbertville, N. Y.
  Proposed by J. H. Hall, Jr.
  Seconded by C. J. Phillips.
James H. Schwabacher, San Francisco, Calif.
  Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
  Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
W. F. Goerner, Edgewood, R. I.
  Proposed by E. T. Gross
  Seconded by D. Hammatt
A. W. Bloss, Los Angeles, Calif.
  Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
  Seconded by H. M. Konwiser
J. Van Kirk Wells, Jackson Heights, L. I.
  Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
  Seconded by H. M. Konwiser

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### DEATH OF MR. JOHN B. PERSSE.

With great regret I have to report the death of J. B. Persse of Winnipeg, Canada. Mr. Persse died in the General Hospital where he had gone three weeks ago for a simple ailment.

The City of Winnipeg lost one of its leading citizens when our friend passed on. Mr. Persse had been a resident of Winnipeg for 46 years. He was a partner in the firm of Tees and Persse, manufacturers' agents and had built up one of the largest distributing agencies in Western Canada.

He was very prominent in civic affairs having been President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, Trustee of the General Hospital, President of the Canada Fire Co., a 33rd. degree Mason, etc. etc.

It is as a great stamp collector that we know him best. I had the pleasure of working with him some four years ago, during the Winnipeg Philatelic Exhibition, and only this summer he spent a day with me en route to Europe.

Mr. Persse was a really keen student of stamps. He specialized in Canada and his work on the 5c. beaver of 1859 is still to be made known, but it is certainly constructive and interesting. He also had a fine general collection. In Philatelic circles in Winnipeg he was looked upon as the Grand Old Man of Philately and the doyen of the Philatelic Club of that city. A friend of his writes me, "The last time I saw him in the hospital, he was sitting up in bed working with his stamps, and expressed the wish he would soon be out," but he had a sudden heart attack and passed away.

Philatelists of the United States as well as those of Canada tender their most sincere sympathies to Mrs. Persse and his family on the great loss they have sustained.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

# EVENINGS AT THE COLLECTORS CLUB

## BUENOS AIRES BY A. F. LICHTENSTEIN.

On Wednesday evening, October 5th, 1927, a large attendance at the Collectors' Club was treated to a wonderful display and most interesting talk on the stamps of Buenos Aires by Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein.

The collection itself contains an extraordinary amount of interesting material and if it is not the best collection of Buenos Aires in the world it must rank very close to the very top. While the stamps themselves evoked great interest, the explanation given by Mr. Lichtenstein for the various printings and changes in the plates and denominations were so delightful that it may be truly said that the audience was captivated.

It is hardly possible in the space covered by a few notes to mention more than a few of the pieces of outstanding interest or to touch upon many of the interesting remarks made by the exhibitor.

Senor Posadas was the official in charge in Buenos Aires and his dislike for lithographed stamps was responsible for many of the peculiarities found in the Buenos Aires issues. His records are available in the Anerio (year book) for 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861.

The ship stamps were reproduced from a single engraving and the numerals were then added and electros or typographical cliches forming the plates of forty-eight subjects (8x6) were nailed on to wood. As each cliche was fastened by a nail in each of the four corners the stamps show colorless marks in the corner corresponding to the nail heads.

Stamps were printed in the mint at Buenos Aires—probably on a screw press—after regular hours, and throughout the issue the paper is quite uniform.

Mr. Lichtenstein showed specimens from the four printings of the dos pesos blue, of which the stamps in the first printing are without clouds. A double printed specimen was shown on cover of May 1858, and this part of the exhibit was preceded by a very interesting lot of stampless covers showing various carrier postmarks, some being of most curious and elaborate designs.

Of the 3 pesos green, three or four printings were shown and two covers, each bearing two of the 3 pesos stamps, so used to pay the 5 peso rate. Mr. Lichtenstein stated that no specimen of the 5 pesos used on cover is known.

There was a very fine showing of 4 pesos stamps, including the "bright vermilion" which has not been seen used. The 5 pesos was also strongly represented and particular attention was called to an orange shade which is only known unused.

The new values of ½ pesos and 1 pesos were then created and the showing of these was followed by nearly a dozen copies of the 4 pesos printed in pale blue. The stamps from the three states of the 4 pesos plate showed the changes in this plate. The 4 reales brown was printed from the altered plate of the 4 pesos. A number of very fine pairs of the 4 reales were shown and Mr. Lichtenstein stated that comparatively speaking, these are common—pairs of the other stamps being very much more difficult to find.

The 5 pesos plate was made into a 1 real plate and the 1 real stamps in blue were printed from this plate. One of the cliches fell out and was replaced upside-down. One of the two known tete beche pairs was shown by Mr. Lichtenstein with some amusing comment explaining why he did not also have the other pair.

A most interesting feature of the exhibit were parts of the original plates of the 1, 2 and 3 pesos stamps, which were examined with great interest.

In the 1860 and 1862 issues many proofs, covers and reprints were shown, in addition to the issued stamps. An artist's proof sheet of the 4 reales green shows three tete beche in the plate. These errors were corrected before the stamps were printed, therefore are not found in the issued stamps.

The new plates were necessary because the old plates were in bad shape, but no explanation was given why the little steamer which carried the mail from and to Buenos Aires was dropped from the design and the Liberty head substituted. These new plates contained 50 stamps arranged 10x5, and were engraved on copper.

There was a very interesting discussion about the Buenos Aires stamps bearing Montevideo post marks. Some of the members being inclined to believe items in the Lichtenstein collection indicate that the Buenos Aires stamps were on sale in Montevideo.

The exhibition closed with a discussion of the "ex officio" issues, from the Guacho essays, which quite probably would have been the first stamps of Buenos Aires instead of the ship type, if they had not been lithographed, to the reprints of the Liberty head type. Mr. Lichtenstein told of the great care that had been exercised in making the last reprints "safe for philately" by printing them on a watermarked paper. These are extremely useful to specialists studying the plates of the Buenos Aires stamp, but cannot be used to mislead anyone who will examine the paper.

The session closed with a rousing vote of thanks to Mr. Lichtenstein.

ELLIOTT PERRY.

## W. E. HAWKINS WEST INDIES COLLECTION SHOWN OCT. 19th, 1927.

W. E. Hawkins showed his magnificent collection of unused West Indies, 19th Century, on Wednesday, October 19th.

The whole collection is arranged by Stanley Gibbons catalog and the owner seeks for every variety cataloged therein. For this reason it is generally reckoned to be one of the most complete general collections, (if not the most complete), of unused stamps that exists in the world, the condition throughout being remarkably fine. If any varieties are listed in Scott's catalog that are not in the Gibbons catalog, they are also included. In general, all the West Indies are complete in major varieties, with few exceptions, and in a large number of cases blocks of four and larger are included. Among the better stamps noted were:

**Barbados.** 1sh blue, error, one of the 9 copies known. Pair of Provisional 1d. on 5sh and 3 singles and most of the varieties of the early issues with the rare watermarks and perforations.

**Bermuda.** There was a great surprise to the members in seeing the wonderful strength in the Provisionals due no doubt to Mr. Hawkins recent visit to Bermuda. For instance, in the 3d. on 1d. rose, there were 2 singles, 2 blocks of 4, and a block of 6. In the 1d. on 2d. blue, an unchronicled variety was noticed "no stop after the surcharge." This has been chronicled on the 1d. on 1sh but never that I know of, previously on the blue stamp. Major Charlton Henry, who was present, examined the stamp and pronounced it undoubtedly good. Also in the same country there was an absolutely unique block of the War Tax, 1d. rose, one stamp showing the word "Tax" omitted.

**Br. Guiana.** There was an extremely rare 1856, 4c black on magenta, unused, and a number of copies of the 1858-59 issue, 1c. red and 4c. blue including some pairs. In the 1862 type-set stamps about 14 copies unused, many of them signed

**Br. Honduras.** The noticeable items were 1d. blue, strip of 3 imperf. vertically. 2c. on 6d. rose with the "2" showing the curved foot, very rare variety. The error 5c. on 1sh gray. The "TWO" in black on the 50c. gray. The 50c. with the error "Bevenue" in the middle of a strip of 3.

**Grenada.** Is very complete in all the varieties especially the Fiscal stamps surcharged.

**Jamaica.** Very strong in blocks of the "pineapple" watermark, several values being shown in blocks of 4 and even in blocks of 10. Also a number of the imperf varieties in the later issues and the 1sh orange with centre inverted of which only 9 unused copies are known.

**Nevis.** A beautiful lot of the reconstructed and uncut sheets of the twelve types. I noticed the 1d., 4d. and 6d. engraved and three sheets of the 1sh lithographed, several sheets of 1d.

**St. Lucia.** Majors numbers all complete and many fine blocks and a beautiful lot of Provisional errors.

**St. Vincent.** 1861 clean cut perf., the 1d. and 6d. 1866 the rare 1sh perf. 11½ in slate gray. The Provisionals of 1880 were a very fine lot including a pair of the ½d. on 6d one with fraction bar omitted.

**Tobago.** Included the £1 unused, most of the Provisionals and many of the double and inverted surcharges.

**Trinidad.** We all know how extremely difficult it is to get the rarities in this country, unused, and here as one would expect, there are many gaps. In the blue lithographed we noticed a 1d. deep blue, early impression, and two later impressions, and many other rarities. The 1860, 1sh indigo with intermediate perforation and the very rare 1863, perf. 13, the 1sh mauve.

**Turks Islands.** Included the 1sh lilac and a very large number of the Provisional issues of 1881, many in blocks, several with double surcharges. Here also is the very scarce 4d. on 1d. red, inverted surcharge.

**Virgin Isles.** Noticeable items were the 1d. green, perf. 15x12, and the 4d. on 1sh. double surcharge.

A hearty expression of thanks was unanimously voted to Mr. Hawkins for this fine display and also to Sidney Barrett for his interesting description of the collection.

C. J. P.

## NEWFOUNDLAND EXHIBITED BY HANS LAGERLOEF.

On November 2nd Hans Lagerloef gave a display of his collection of Newfoundland. Mr. Lagerloef desired that special mention should be made of the fact that this is one of the last Countries that was arranged for him by the late Percy Mann. It is beautifully written up and well displayed.

The collection is a little lacking in rarities, but many of us understand the reason for this, which is that Mr. Lagerloef, while an American citizen but of Swedish birth, is extremely interested in the great Postal Museum in Stockholm, his native City, and to this he has donated many of his greatest rarities from all countries. To give some idea of the class of stamps so generously given by Mr. Lagerloef, we might mention that on his last visit to Stockholm this summer, he gave the Museum the exceedingly rare Mauritius 1d. and 2d. Post Office, and here we might take the opportunity of saying that the stability of great rarities of this class, is being more and more established by rich and generous collectors who are leaving their treasures to Museums.

In the case of the 27 known copies of the Post Office, the

British Museum, has two copies,
Berlin Museum, has two copies, and the
Stockholm Museum, has two copies.

These six out of the 27 known are forever out of commerce.

In the stamps shown by Mr. Lagerloef, we are glad to say that the papers and printings have been carefully worked out. For instance, in the dull rose stamps, we have the sets on thick, medium and thin paper, some of these in entire sheets, and a number of used as well as many unused copies. All through the collection attention has been paid to stamps on cover, rare cancellations and well centered copies, and the display was much appreciated.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

## RARITIES EXHIBITED BY ALFRED H. CASPARY.

Alfred H. Caspary gave a wonderful display at the meeting held Wednesday, November 16th. The rooms were crowded with the largest attendance of the season, including many of the important collectors and quite a number of out of town visitors from Boston and elsewhere.

In his opening remarks Mr. Caspary stated that he was down to show the early issues of Moldavia and Roumania but that he had only arranged the stamps of 1858 and 1859. He therefore brought with him his collection of the Italian States and I have no doubt but what the one volume shown was the most valuable single volume that has ever been displayed to the members of the Collectors Club. Attention should be drawn to the fact that every stamp was in the most perfect condition, an object that is very difficult to obtain in rarities of this rank. In the Moldavia stamps I noted the following:—

### 1858.

27 para rose, superb copy unused with very large margins. Used, a magnificent horizontal pair and four beautiful singles, two of which were on letters.

54 para, 2 unused, 4 singles used, and 4 on letters.

81 para, superb unused with large margins, very fine single used, and an unique piece of a cover franked with an 81 para plus a 27 para, used together and making up the 108 para rate.

108 paras, 2 unused, 4 used and a pair and two singles on letters.

I think beyond any doubt this is the finest collection in the world of the rare circular issue of Moldavia.

Of the rare small stamps of 1858 and 1859 Mr. Caspary showed the following amongst others:—

On the blue paper, 5 para black, a pair and 4 singles used, and of the 80 para red, two fine unused. In the white paper he showed two of the very rare 5 para originals, used.

### Tuscany.

Mr. Caspary showed his unused and used Tuscany and in his remarks drew attention to the fact that every one of the unused had full original gum. In the greater rarities I noted the following pieces:

2 soldi, unused strip of 3 and 3 singles, and in the used a pair on letter and another pair and marvelous strip of 5.

Of the 1 quatrino black, he showed a marvelous block of 25, mint.

The 60 crazie, an unused strip of 3 and 3 singles and a superb used on cover.

1 soldo, deep yellow, a magnificent unique block of 25, mint state, and with watermark "Arms" in the middle of the sheet.

The 3 lire was shown unused and used in the two shades.

In the Naples there was a beautiful display of all the lake stamps in strips and blocks, unused, in many shades, but the members were specially delighted with the wonderful display of the stamps of the Provisional Government issued in 1860. I noted the following:—

**Arms Type,** 1 unused superb and a pair used on a letter with three ½ grana lake, also a pair and 3 singles in wonderful shades.

In the Cross Type of these blue stamps Mr. Caspary showed a vertical pair from the side of the sheet with wide margins and 3 singles unused.

In the used stamps, there was a strip of 3, two pairs, 4 singles, and finally a matchless block of 8, used on the back of a cover and absolutely unique in this form.

This was certainly one of the finest and most interesting displays of rare stamps that has been made at the Collectors Club for many years past, and was thoroughly appreciated by the large number of collectors present.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

## UNITED STATES SHOWN BY HARRY L. JEFFERYS.

On Wednesday evening, December 7th, 1927, the Collectors' Club had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Jefferys, of Ardmore, Pa., and of being entertained by a display and most enjoyable talk on the United States issues of 1851-57 by Mr. Jefferys.

Mr. Jefferys left a sick bed to come 100 miles and if any other Club members in the large gathering left a sick bed in order to be present, they were well rewarded.

Most of the important collections of early United States stamps are well known and likewise most of the serious students of these difficult issues. The Jefferys collection is not widely known and few members could have expected such a treat as they received.

The exhibitor was a master of his subject, and throughout his discussion a peculiarly dry and engaging brand of hummor was in evidence.

The collection itself has been many years in the making and is just what a real student would make, including pieces in wonderfully fine condition, selected for their condition, and other pieces selected because of their interest or value in furthering the study. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the individual items. It would almost suffice to venture the opinion that never before has any United States collection, which includes three copies of the 1c 1851, position No. 7 from the right pane of Plate 1 in its early state, viz. the generally accepted best example of Type I imperforate—been shown at the Collectors' Club.

It might be remarked, however, that the collection occupies several volumes and pairs, strips, blocks and covers of the various denominations, both imperforate and perforate, are strongly represented.

One of the choicest items is a beautiful 90c tied to part of a cover with a red cancellation. The cover also bears the New York British Packet postmark in red, indicating that the stamp was used to a foreign country.

At the close of the exhibition a very cordial vote of thanks was given Mr. and Mrs. Jefferys.

ELLIOTT PERRY.

## TOASPERN EXHIBITS ROMAN STATES

Herman J. Toaspern exhibited his splendidly worked out collection of Roman States at the meeting held December 21st, 1927, and as is usual with any of Toasty's exhibits he made it doubly interesting by his running comments on the various issues and the historical facts pertaining to their use.

The collection is especially strong in cancellation varieties which have been worked out in great detail along original lines. Mr. Toaspern was one of the first to recognize the interest in these issues and his work was a forerunner of much which has followed.

Covers showing both cancelled and uncancelled copies of the Postage Dues and many rare combinations of the regular issues are a feature of the collection and several of the pieces are believed to be unique.

The exhibit was immensely enjoyed by all present and Mr. Toaspern received a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy.

## COLLECTORS CLUB MEMBERS VISIT SPRINGFIELD OCTOBER 28, 1927.

On Friday October 28th, a delegation from the Collectors Club visited the Springfield Stamp Club in a body and put on a display for them, in accordance with a policy of the Club to encourage interchange meetings of this kind.

The party consisting of Sidney J. Barrett, Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, Charles Curie, Harry M. Konwiser, H. L. Lindquist, Charles J. Phillips and Theodore Steinway left on the New Haven Railroad at 4 p. m. on Friday and were met at Springfield by a goodly delegation with cars who took them to the Kimball Hotel and from there to the home of Mr. Hyde, where the meeting was held and where they were joined by Elliott Perry who came by way of Boston.

The Springfield Stamp Club is composed of a very live and active group and their meetings are held in the homes of the members. The ladies accompany them and play bridge while the meeting is in progress. At the end of the meeting all join in refreshments and wind up the evening in a social way.

The displays shown by our members covered a wide range and they were all impressed by the evident interest displayed by the hosts. Barrett showed a section of the wonderful Hawkins collection of West Indies, Chittenden had a fine display of the scarce Hungary and Bosnia Issues, Curie showed a splendid selection of pages from his General Collection which created much enthusiasm, Konwiser had a fine showing of Denmark Covers, Lindquist showed a portion of his Norway's consisting of a few pages of No. 1's, 4's and 8's, Phillips showed a specialized collection of Liberia, Perry showed a remarkable lot of New York's and other Postmasters Provisionals and Steinway had a great lot of early Great Britain including the Penny Blacks. The delegation returned Saturday morning.

These visiting delegations will be featured each season and we hope to have an even larger group attend the meeting scheduled for Philadelphia on January 3rd.

## SPEAKERS FOR CLUBS AND DISPLAYS.

Calls are occasionally received from clubs in nearby cities or in schools and commercial houses for a speaker who can give a talk, preferably illustrated with stamps, on some philatelic subject. We would like to hear from any of our members who would be willing to fill an occasional date of this kind. We are also desirous of developing a few speakers to address those who attend the displays in our club rooms on Saturday afternoons.

## ITALIAN "HOLY YEAR" COMMEMORATIVES.

Advertisements containing offers of the "Holy Year" Commemorative stamps (issued December 24th, 1924) with central pictures inverted appeared at first abroad and later on in Italy. The values are: 60 + 30 cent, carmine and brown, and 5 lire + 2.50, vermilion and dark lilac.

The following stamps of the same Commemorative set for the Italian Colonies (issued June 1st, 1925) later appeared on the philatelic market:

**Cirenaica:** 20 + 10 cent, surcharge inverted; 30 + 15 cent, surcharge triple.

**Eritrea:** 30 + 15 cent, surcharge double; 60 + 30 cent, surcharge double, one inverted; 60 + 30 cent, surcharge inverted.

**Italian Somaliland:** 30 + 15 beso, surcharge inverted; 30 + 15 besa, surcharge triple.

On behalf of the Federation of the Italian Philatelic Societies, I thought it necessary to obtain the most reliable information, in order to establish the real status of these specimens which were being offered as genuine errors.

As a result of such inquiries, I am now in a position to state that the production of the set of these commemorative stamps, entrusted to a private printing concern, has been obtained by some special surface printing presses made in Bavaria by Albert & Co., of Frankenthal (Model 1911) and by Konig & Bauer of Wurzburg, from which simultaneous impressions in two distinct colors are obtained. It is important to point out that the **casual** inversion of a portion of the design with respect to the other **is practically impossible.** In order to produce such abnormal specimens, recourse was necessary to fraudulent concoctions, made by someone of the staff who purposely succeeded in obtaining such bogus varieties to be offered for sale to collectors.

Furthermore, the existence of inverted, or double or triple surcharges etc. is due to the unscrupulous work of someone, a fact which took place at different periods. The careful comparison of original specimens with the above mentioned fraudulent varieties confirms the above information. On the other hand I do not find it advisable to publish further particulars on this subject.

Let me only add that I have been submitted, a few weeks ago, a 60 + 30 cent of the same set with inverted surcharge "ERITREA", on part of original envelope, which had been sent to the Colony by a speculator and was used for postage on a registered letter from Assab (Red Sea) to Italy. The manipulation was evidently made with a view to inspire confidence both from the would-be purchasers and from experts as to the character of the variety.

With no wish to raise any doubt about the reliability of the persons who announced or listed such productions as genuine errors, nor about those who offered or sold them to collectors, I am quite confident that if the mentioned facts are taken in due consideration, the interests in this matter of collectors and

EMILIO DIENA.

dealers will be safeguarded.

Rome, Oct. 25th, 1927.

## DESTRUCTION OF BOGUS VARIETIES OF THE "HOLY YEAR" STAMPS.

In connection with the above Report I am glad to state that on November 30th **not less than 1500 specimens** of the bogus stamps were destroyed by fire. The destruction was performed by Dr. Girolamo Buttaoni, Notary Public, and took place in his office, 24, Piazza San Luigi dei Francesi, Rome. Various philatelists were present, including representatives of the Federation of the Italian Philatelic Societies and of the Societa Filatelica Italiana, Rome. A full account of the proceeding was prepared and duly signed. I am quite confident that before long further copies of these varieties will be forwarded to me in order to have them destroyed. A specimen of the 5 + 2.50 lire with inverted center, which recently realized a big price at auction, will also be sent to me for destruction.

Stamp collectors and dealers are invited to communicate with me in case they receive offers of the varieties in question and also inform me as to the names of the persons making such offers.

DR. EMILIO DIENA.

Via Vittoria Colonna 40, Roma.

Rome, December 2nd, 1927.

## ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN HONORED

We are indeed pleased to report that Alfred F. Lichtenstein was justly honored by being selected for the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at the last session of the committee having charge of these elections.

## H. E. HARRIS & CO.'S. BI-MONTHLY JOURNAL.

H. E. Harris & Co. of Boston publish one of the finest house organs in existence. There are just enough snappy editorials and news items to make the book interesting and practically every set and single stamp offered is fully illustrated. It is such a good example of what a house organ should be that we take pleasure in heartily recommending it to our readers.

## DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM LIBBEY.

It is with extreme regret that we report the death of Col. William Libbey on September 7, 1927.

Col. Libbey was a member of the Collectors Club for several years and was an active collector of stamps from all over the world; carefully choosing each stamp as being worthy of a place in his collection. Thru his position as Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the New York Geographical Society, and his visits to many interesting Countries as a Scientific Explorer, Col. Libbey procured many rare and current issues of stamps. He had a general collection of about sixty thousand varieties, particularly strong in French and Portuguese Colonials, Russia and U. S. Revenues and Envelopes. Col. Libbey dated his first interest in stamps and collecting to the time when a boy in his teens, his Father, William Libbey, a partner of A. T. Stewart & Co., began gathering the stamps received at his office.

As a result of this method the U. S. stamps are a valuable record of the Civil War period. As the years went by his knowledge, accuracy and judgement of worthy copies grew and tho never exhibiting it, his collection became known as a notable one.

The Collection will be maintained and continued by his son-in-law, who is also a collector.

In the "Princeton Alumni Weekly" the following article was reprinted from "The Explorers' Journal":

"Another of our original membership has passed away in sudden death—William Libbey, one of the Founders of the Club, and from 1882 to 1923 Professor of Geology and allied studies at Princeton University. He was 72 years old when stricken with heart failure at his home on September 7 of the present year. Professor Libbey was known not only as a geologist, a geographer, and an author of books of the highest importance in those sciences, but as a widely interested man of affairs, connected not only with a long list of scientific organizations and worth-while clubs in this country and abroad, but with more worldly groups. He was president of the Princeton Savings Bank and vice-president of the First National Bank of Princeton. During the World War he was a Major in the Ordnance Reserve Corps of the United States Army and assistant chief instructor of the small arms firing school of the army. He held the rank of Colonel in the New Jersey National Guard until his death; and for forty years had been director of the University Museum. He is buried at Princeton."

## DEATH OF W. B. RUFE.

In the death of W. B. Rufe of New York City the Collectors Club has lost another of its active members who was a frequent attendant at its meetings. No details of his death are available at this writing except that he passed away on November 27th, 1927.

He was a general collector with a very fine showing in both nineteenth and twentieth century issues and it is expected that this will come on the market when his estate is settled.

## PERCY McGRAW MANN.

Particular interest will attach to the "Notes on Cuba, 1883" appearing in this issue from the pen of Percy McGraw Mann. It was the last thing that Mr. Mann did before his death and he was working on the collection which resulted in this article when he suddenly collapsed.

Mr. Mann did much valuable philatelic work during his life and he leaves hundreds of sincere friends to mourn his loss.

## INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT DURBAN.

A new edition of the prospectus covering the above exhibition has recently been issued and copies can be obtained from Robson Lowe, Radnor House, 93-97 Regent Street, London, W1, England who is the English representative. Details were recently published in this magazine and the affair promises to be one of the most successful ever held outside the established philatelic centers.

# THE COLLECTORS CLUB

has officially endorsed

# The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition

to be held in

# CLEVELAND, OHIO

## May 21-28, 1928

**As Outlined on Page 28 of this issue.**

**We urge our Members to subscribe for at least one share of stock at $10.00 and as many more as they can afford. It is confidently expected that the greater part of this will be returned.**

**You can use the blank below in sending your subscription.**

---

____________________________192__

THE MIDWESTERN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION CO.
616 Hippodrome Building
Cleveland, Ohio

*Gentlemen*:

The undersigned hereby applies for ______________ shares of the capital stock of The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition Company, and agrees to accept such portion thereof as may be allotted to __________ and to pay therefor the sum of Ten Dollars per share, payable according to the rules and regulations of said Company.

Enclosed herewith find the sum of $____________________ to apply upon such purchase price, or to be returned to the undersigned in the event this application is not accepted in whole or in part.

*Respectfully,*

__________________________________

VOLUME VII. No. 2. APRIL 1928.

# COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Publication Office, Federalsburg, Md.

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Application for entry as second-class matter is pending.

**The Scott Stamp and Coin Co.**

**has purchased the**

**Edward S. Knapp Collection**

**of**

**CONFEDERATE STATES, GENERAL ISSUES.**

This famous collection, comprising Nos. 200 to 212 inclusive, is, in all respects the most unusual single gathering of Confederate States ever made.

This collection which has won first award wherever exhibited, is unique in the quality of its rare pieces.

In its comprehensiveness it stands as a monument to the labors and researches which have given Mr. Knapp pre-eminence in the philately of the Confederacy.

We are not selling individual pieces, for the collection is too remarkable thus to be broken up, but only by groups. The collection is so well known that a detailed description of it is unnecessary.

We will be glad to enter into arrangements whereby interested parties may inspect such of these groups as are not already sold when this announcement appears.

Correspondence invited.

**SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.**

**1 West 47th Street** **New York, N. Y.**

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VII. APRIL, 1928. No. 2

# Tribute to Dr. J. Brace Chittenden

At a meeting of the Collectors Club held March 21st, announcement was made by the President of the death of our fellow member Dr. J. Brace Chittenden and action was taken thereon and a silent tribute paid by the members present to his memory.

The Governors of the Club as well as the members deemed it proper that more formal action should be taken to express our extreme regret at this loss and put on record our appreciation of Dr. Chittenden's labors and services for the Collectors Club.

During a period of twenty years, Dr. Chittenden served the Club as President, Secretary, Editor and Librarian and in each and everyone of these Offices he gave his best and worked earnestly, faithfully and successfully in the interest of the Club.

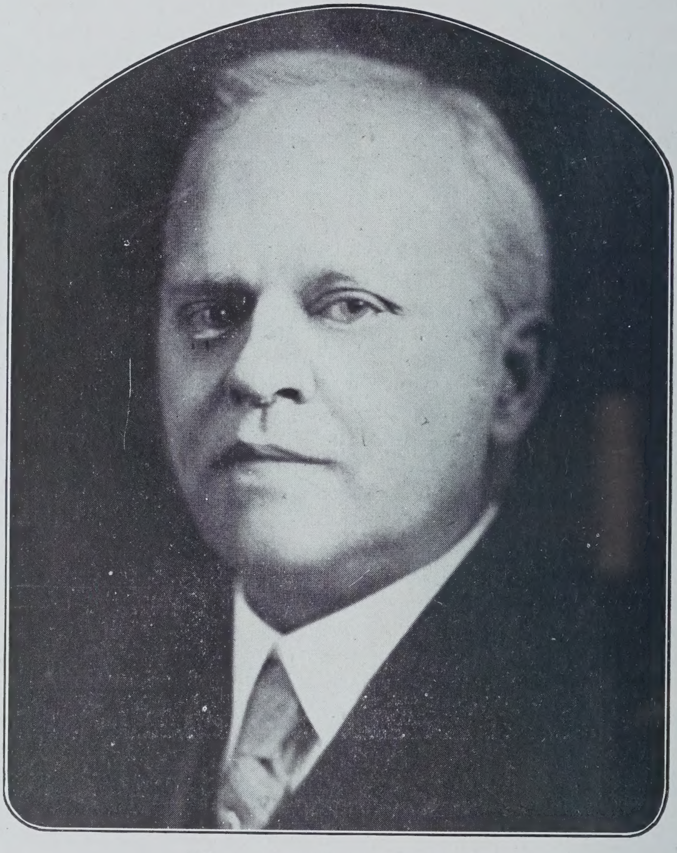
When the necessity arose, Dr. Chittenden voluntarily gave up the Presidency of the Club to fill the office of Secretary which at that time was the most important and laborious office, and how well he conducted that office is shown by the present status of our membership which now includes practically everyone worth while, not only in America but throughout the world.

What he accomplished as Librarian is acknowledged throughout the world, and he has by his efforts made the library of the Collectors Club second to none.

Largely due to his initiative the Collectors Club established a "Roll of Honor" and his article on that subject was probably the last that he wrote for our Journal, and we deem it only proper and wise that his name shall be the first one to be added to this "Roll of Honor".

*Prepared by* J. C. MORGENTHAU

and signed by all Governors of the Club.



DR. J. BRACE CHITTENDEN

# Jonathan Brace Chittenden
# 1864-1928

Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, for so many years the moving spirit in the *Collectors Club,* died suddenly at his home, 144 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. on Tuesday, March 20th, 1928.

It is still difficult for us, who knew him intimately, to realize that he has gone. On the Saturday preceding his death he had worked upon his annual report as Librarian of the Club and discussed his plans for a years vacation devoted to traveling in Europe. He must have had some intimation of the approaching end, however, for his comments upon his work were almost in the nature of final instructions and he spoke reminiscently of his past. Upon reaching home a few hours later he was stricken with paralysis and died two days later without regaining consciousness.

A few weeks previous to this he had placed himself under the care of a physician who had ordered a careful diet and the avoidance of all excitement on account of high blood pressure but when asked what steps he had taken to carry out these instructions he replied ''None''.

His love for stamps was acquired at an early age and he was fond of telling stories of his experiences as a boy when he intimately knew all of the leading lights in philately including John W. Scott, whose biography he so ably wrote for this magazine. He collected the stamps of all countries and leaves a large general collection but his fame as a philatelist rests largely upon his intensive studies of the stamps of Austria. His selection of this country was purely accidental. Deciding to remount his collection he started with the first country in which he had a sufficient showing to justify it and became so absorbed in the study that he never got beyond it. His original intention was to take up all countries in the same way but he of course never realized this ambition although he had acquired fine showings in many other countries. His researches upon the stamps of Austria were published in *The Philatelic Gazette* during 1914 and 1915 and are still the best available studies of these issues to be found in English. He had hoped to revise it for republication in book form but the difficulty of securing a publisher deterred him from undertaking it. His other outstanding work was a study of the 1874-83 issues of Mexico which was published in the *Collectors Club Handbook No. 1.* For the past ten years or more Dr. Chittenden has done no active collecting but preserved his interest through his activities in the *Collectors Club.*

It is on his work for the *Collectors Club* that Dr. Chittenden's real philatelic fame rests. He was an active factor in its progress for many years. He served it in many capacities including three terms as president but it was not until 1921 that the foundations were laid for the present standing of the Club. It was in that year that Dr. Chittenden visualized the possibilities of the Club and so enthused others with his ideas that he secured the backing necessary to carry them through to completion. We well remember the old club rooms, with their musty smell, their unwashed windows, with dust thickly settled on all of the furniture, to which the Doctor invited us while he launched into an enthusiastic recital of his plans and pictured the Club that was going to arise from this nucleus. Few who listened could resist the contagion of his enthusiasm and slowly bit by bit he secured donations of furniture and money, books and labor, and converts to carry on his work. The leading philatelists of the world flocked to the banners of the *Collectors Club* and it was the Doctor's proud boast that he had built the Club up from a handful of 90 loyal but passive members to a membership of over 700 of the finest philatelists in the world. And during this same period he has assembled one of the finest philatelic libraries in existence and increased the assets of the club from less than $1000. to over $50,000.

During the past two years Dr. Chittenden had relinquished active participation in the business conduct of the Club and devoted himself entirely to its Library which he loved. Here he found a haven of refuge where he could secure mental and physical relaxation from his other activities.

Dr. Chittenden was born in Milford, Conn., May 13, 1864, during the Civil War, and moved to Brooklyn while still a young boy. After graduating from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute he went to the Worcester Institute from which he graduated as mechanical and civil engineer in 1888. He then entered Harvard where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1889 and the Master of Arts degree in 1890. In 1891 he received the Kirkland Traveling Fellowship and in 1892 the Parker Fellowship. This enabled him to study in Europe and he received the Doctor of Philosophy Degree for his studies in Mathematics at Koenigsburg, East Prussia in 1893.

Upon his return to America he went to Princeton University as instructor in Mathematics where he remained during 1894 and 1895. In the latter year he went to Columbia University where he remained until 1900. From there he went to the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute as professor of mathematics and remained as the head of that department for over 25 years and was still in active charge at the time of his death, although he had just applied for a year's leave of absence.

While at Columbia he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1902. He practiced for a comparatively short time after his admission but about three years ago he again entered practice in a small way and was attempting to build up a clientele which he could serve after his retirement as a professor.

During the War Dr. Chittenden was active in recruiting the 14th and 23rd regiments in Brooklyn and was commissioned a first lieutenant with a command in the first regiment which guarded the Aqueduct.

During recent years his articles in the philatelic press were largely devoted to the literature of the hobby and these appeared almost exclusively in this magazine, of which he was one of the founders. His book *"Stolen Stamps"* published during the *International Philatelic Exhibition* in 1926 was largely autobiographical and is based on actual facts. His most recent accomplishment, which gave him considerable satisfaction, was the establishment of the *Collectors Club Roll of Honor,* announced in our last issue.

At the funeral services held at the Fairchild Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Friday Evening March 23, 1928 his many friends paid their last respects. A beautiful and impressive Masonic Ceremony followed the regular Church Service. The Chapel was banked with huge floral tributes. His pupils and the faculty of the Polytechnic Institute, members of the Harvard Club, the *Collectors Club* and others of his affiliations, as well as scores of personal friends attested to his popularity.

A brief but impressive memorial service was held at the meeting of the *Collectors Club* held Wednesday, March 21st, 1928, and special services were conducted at the Polytechnic Institute on Wednesday, March 28, 1928.

He is survived by his wife, Evelyn Betts Chittenden, and one daughter, Mrs. William T. Dalrymple.

H. L. L.

In the advertisment of Major J. Dorlow, 40 Northwich Ave., Harrow, England, appearing in our January issue two lines were omitted which changed the meaning of the notice. The correct reading is: "Absolutely Unique and Impossible to Duplicate. Trans-Jordan. 1st. Dues Scott 303, with first overprint inverted (Gibbons D 2 b.) **a complete reconstructed sheet, containing block of 4, strips of 4 and 3, 7 pairs and 11 singles.** Price $375.00. There were originally 2 complete sheets only of this error. I secured 64 out of the 72 stamps."

# When The Railway Express Was The U. S. Mail

By Ernest Wiltsee.

THE writer has recently secured 38 covers that are the mute witnesses of the singular period in the history of this country which is stated in the heading of this article. To most of those now alive it is so unknown that it has been deemed worth while to record it.

At the opening of the Civil War the Adams Express Company was operating in the south. For some reason now unknown it was decided to separate that portion of it operating in eleven southern states and form it into the "Southern Express Company," with headquarters at Memphis. Probably for fear if it remained a portion of a northern Express Co. it would be confiscated. No record was ever found that this company was incorporated; what light there is on the subject was that it was held by trustee. It was ascertained that statements continued to be made to the Adams Express Co.

At the close of the war an effort was made by the Stockholders of the Adams Express Company to secure the return of the Southern Express Company to the Adams, to which they asserted it belonged. After protracted litigation this restoration was made. Philatelists have long known that the Adams Express Co. seemed to be the only reliable method of communication between North and South; this was probably due to the peculiar affiliation.

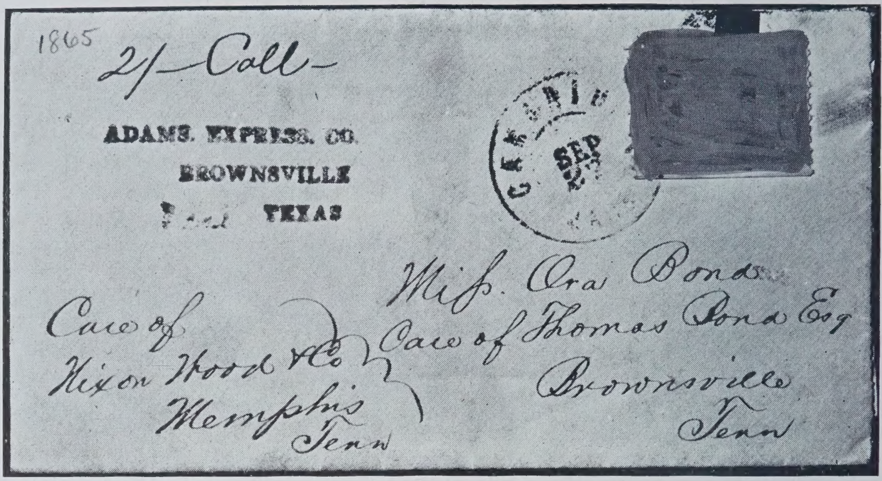
The breakup of the Southern Confederacy came in the Spring of '65. It had ceased to function as a political unit and Northern Armies were scattered through its territory. But it required these covers, mute evidences of the period, to prove that some departments of the Government had failed to function completely. The Post Office Department was totally obliterated and for some unknown reason the U. S. Mail failed to take its place.

Of the 38 covers, 5 originated at Northern points: Greencastle Indiana, Cambridge Mass., St. Louis Mo., Chicago Ill., and Cairo Ill. All of the 38 covers bear U. S. Stamps. 3 adhesives, of which only one is cancelled in the U. S. mail. All 3c No. 65. Of the Envelope Stamps 4 are 3c 1861, Nos. 2330 and 2332; 31 are 3c 1864, Nos. 2250 and 2252. Ten Covers as far as known originated in 1866. Sixteen in 1865. Date of others unknown. A ridiculously long interregnum of chaos in these more efficient days, for Lee surrendered April 8th 1865. It may have been that express with its higher charges, 25c compared to 3c, was used for security. But this is hardly probable. Four of these 1866 Covers were addressed to officers; two Colonels, one Major and one Surgeon! The one letter contained was inconsequential.

Of these covers 19 originated with the Adams Express Co., 8 with the Southern Express Co., one handstamped by both Companies, One American Express Co., one Pioneer Express Envelope used over Southern Express Co., two Parker Express Co., and six Southern Express but bearing no pasters or handstamps. Customarily the Southern Express Co. used no pasters or handstamps on its express letters; I know of 50 others which were gathered in under these calls as "Unclaimed valuable" and which had failed to reach their consignee in the Reconstruction Period.

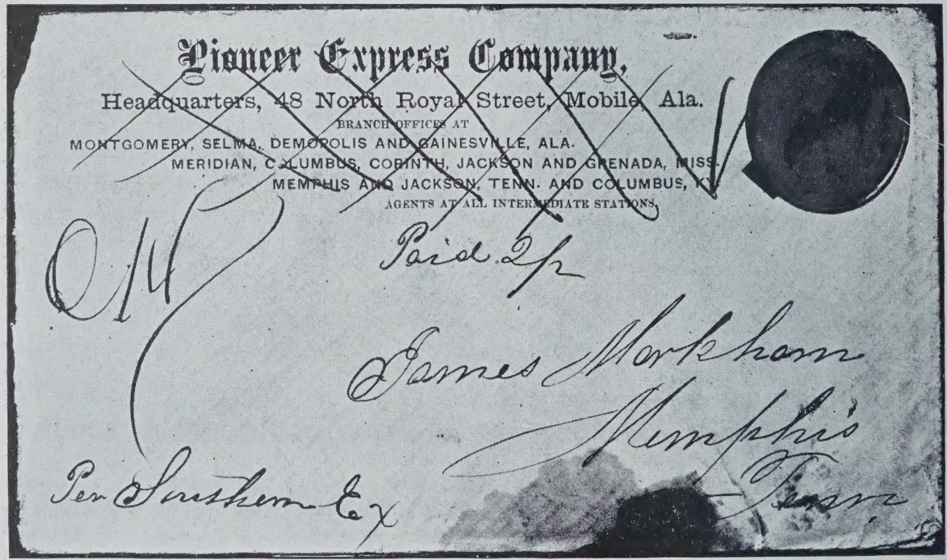
The usual rate for a letter was "2 shillings" or twenty five cents. From Northern points 4 shillings. 24 covers bear the rate as 2/- (two-shillings). Five "Paid 25c". Three, 4 shillings. One (valuable sealed) $5.00—It is a curious fact that the rate was usually in shillings even following the English method of writing it. The shilling of course being 12½c and corresponding to the former familiar "two, four and six bits" of the Pacific coast.

To particularize:—



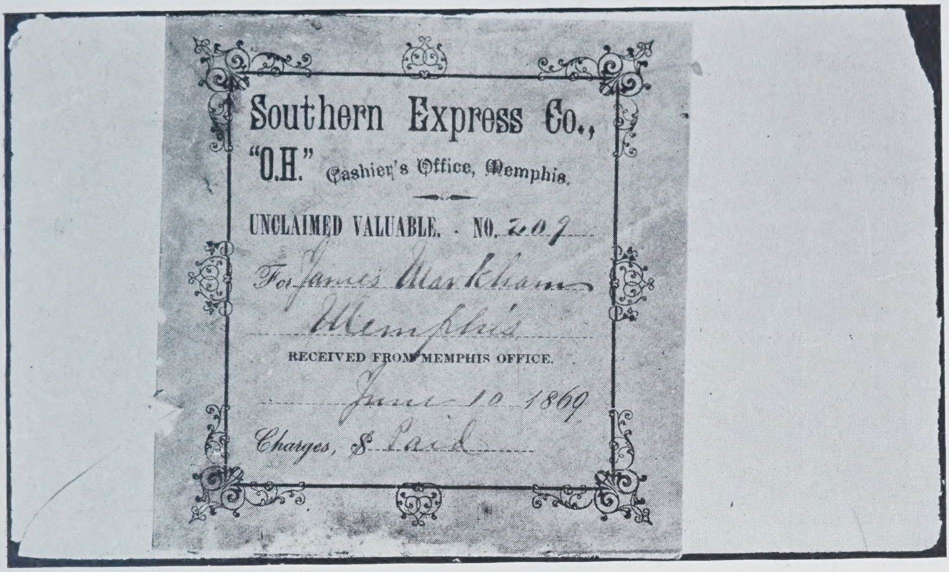
Cover No. 1

No. 1. Written from Cambridge Mass. Sept. 27, 1865. Started in the U. S. Mail addressed Care of Memphis Tenn. Evidently that was as far as the U. S. Mail went in those reconstruction days. It was then Stamped "Adams Express Co. Brownsville Texas; Collect 2 shillings." This cover is an evidence of the futility of human affairs. It was addressed to "Brownsville, Tenn" not too legibly and Brownsville, Texas being better known there it went! No wonder it did not find its consignee!


Pioneer Express Company,
Headquarters, 48 North Royal Street, Mobile, Ala.
BRANCH OFFICES AT
MONTGOMERY, SELMA, DEMOPOLIS AND GAINESVILLE, ALA.
MERIDIAN, COLUMBUS, CORINTH, JACKSON AND GRENADA, MISS.
MEMPHIS AND JACKSON, TENN. AND COLUMBUS, KY.
AGENTS AT ALL INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.
Paid 2/-
James Markham
Memphis
Tenn
Per Southern Ex

Cover No. 2

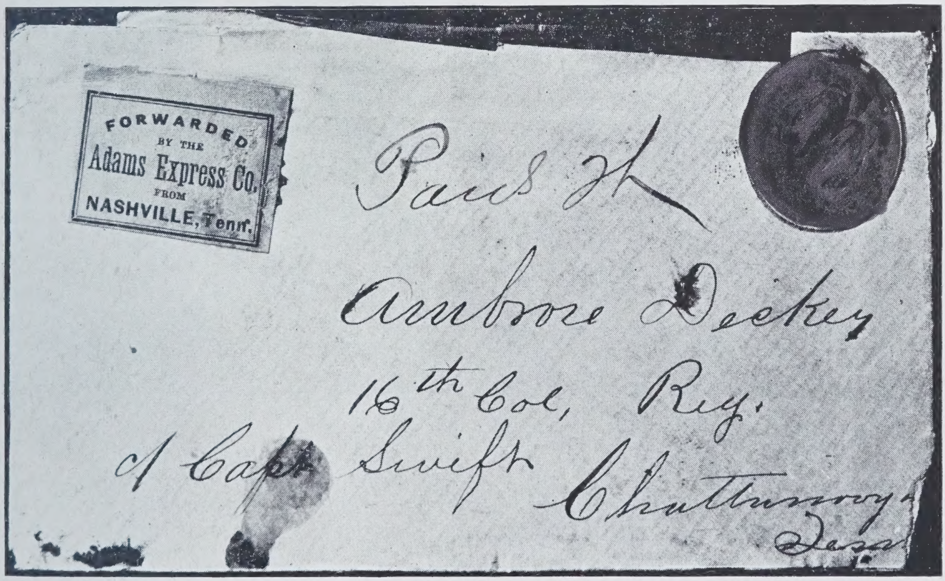
No. 2, is the second example known of the Pioneer Express Company envelope so much recently discussed in the *Southern Philatelist*. It is pen erased and forwarded "Per Southern Ex." "Paid 2/-". It was probably used from Mobile, the headquarters of the Co. It bears no date, and the 3c 1864 envelope stamp.



Southern Express Co.,
"O.H." Cashier's Office, Memphis.
UNCLAIMED VALUABLE. NO. 209
For James Markham
Memphis
RECEIVED FROM MEMPHIS OFFICE.
June 10 1869
Charges, $ Paid

Reverse of Cover No. 2

Consequently this Company must have been very short-lived, from the fact that all the accompanying covers originated in 1865 and '66. It must have ceased to function in 1866 at latest, as the cover bears its name scratched out and forwarded by Southern Express. Its reverse bears the Red Paster of the 2d Collection of "Unclaimed Valuable" dated June 10, 1869.

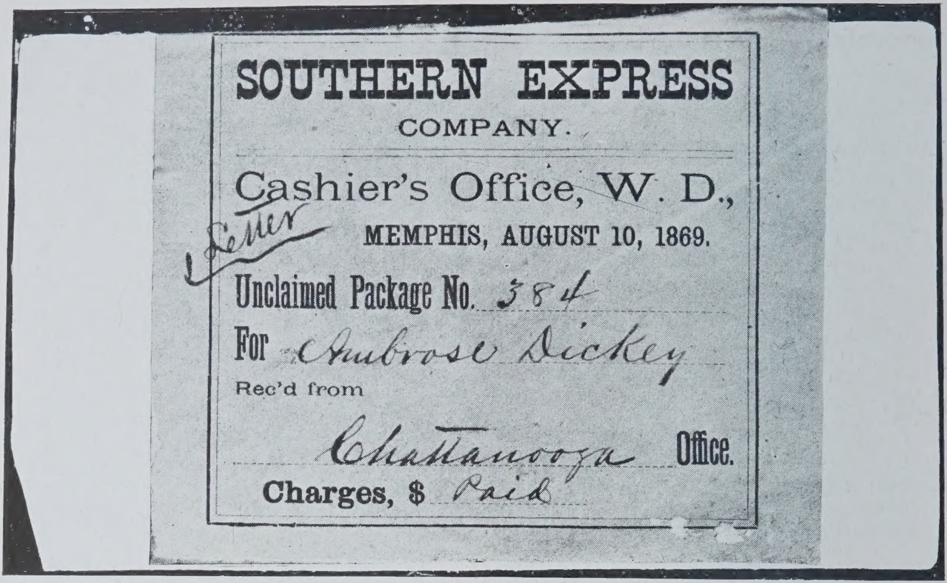


FORWARDED
BY THE
Adams Express Co.
FROM
NASHVILLE, Tenn.

Paid H
Ambrose Dickey
16th Col, Reg.
A Capt Swift
Chattanooga
Tenn

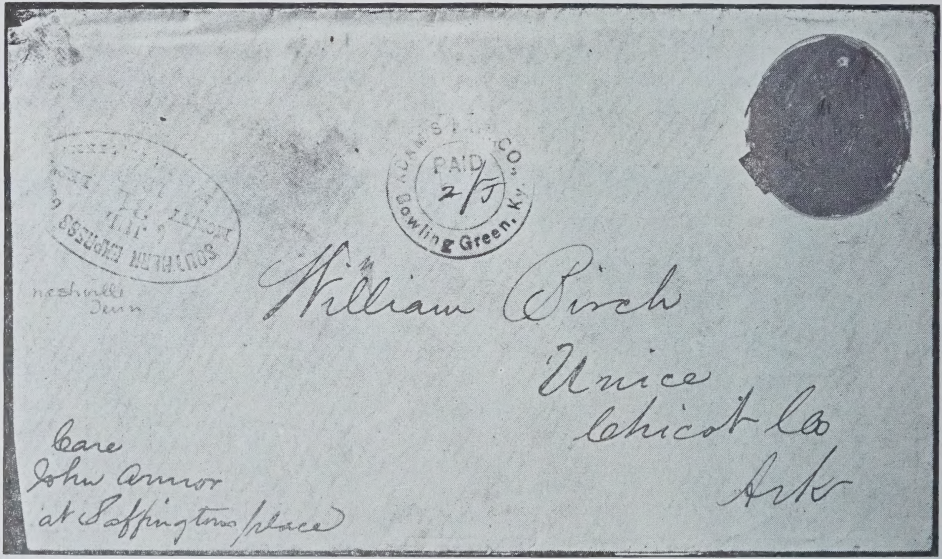
Cover No. 3

No. 3. Started over the lines of the Adams Express Co. Nashville Tenn. to a soldier in the 16th Colored Regiment. The reverse shows the 3d call for "Unclaimed Valuable" at the Memphis Office Aug. 10, 1869.



SOUTHERN EXPRESS
COMPANY.
Cashier's Office, W. D.,
Letter MEMPHIS, AUGUST 10, 1869.
Unclaimed Package No. 384
For Ambrose Dickey
Rec'd from
Chattanooga Office.
Charges, $ Paid

Reverse of Cover No. 3



SOUTHERN EXPRESS
Nashville
Tenn
ADAMS EX. CO.
PAID
2/5
Bowling Green, Ky.
William Birch
Unice
Chicot Co
Ark
Care
John Armor
at Saffingtons place

Cover No. 4

No. 4. Bears two handstamps. It originated at Bowling Green Ky. with the Adams Express Co. and went via Nashville, where it was taken over July 31 1866, by the Southern Express Co., to Eunice Arkansas, where it failed to reach its consignee, and was recalled June 10, 1869 to the Memphis head office.

No. 5. Shows the little known Parker Express Co. Cairo Ill.

Any doubt that the above described condition of affairs existed in that portion of the South is set at rest by the letter contained in No. 6. It is addressed to Mobile, and written by a Major in the 2nd Maine Cavalry to a brother officer at Mobile.

Camp Detcht 2. Maine Cav.
Montgomery Ala.

Maj. B. W. Norris
July 5 1865.

Dear Bro.

You can hardly imagine my surprise when a few minutes since Maj. Custer handed me your letter and by its contents I discovered that you were in Mobile. I was there some ten days since else I would immediately apply for a leave of absence and come and see you. I hope however you will very soon come here which place you will most gladly exchange for Mobile. I hardly know how to commence. I have so many things to say and so many questions to ask. Here will of course be your Hd. Qrs. being the much more central position for Alabama. I had heard of your appointment as Paymaster but had supposed you would be mustered out by the disbanding of the Army. You will probably suffer from the intense heat somewhat, though one is not obliged much to be out under the sun during the hot part of the middle day. Can you not come up in the cars and make us a little visit? You can leave Mobile at 3. P. M. and get here the day following at 11 A. M. and if need be leave here the day following for Mobile. You can get govt. transportation upon the cars even if you cannot get free Govt. transportation. I will look for you on Saturday, you can spend Sunday and go back Monday reaching Mobile Tuesday morning. We do not know how long we will remain in service, though we suspect our term will continue as long probably as any volunteer Regt.

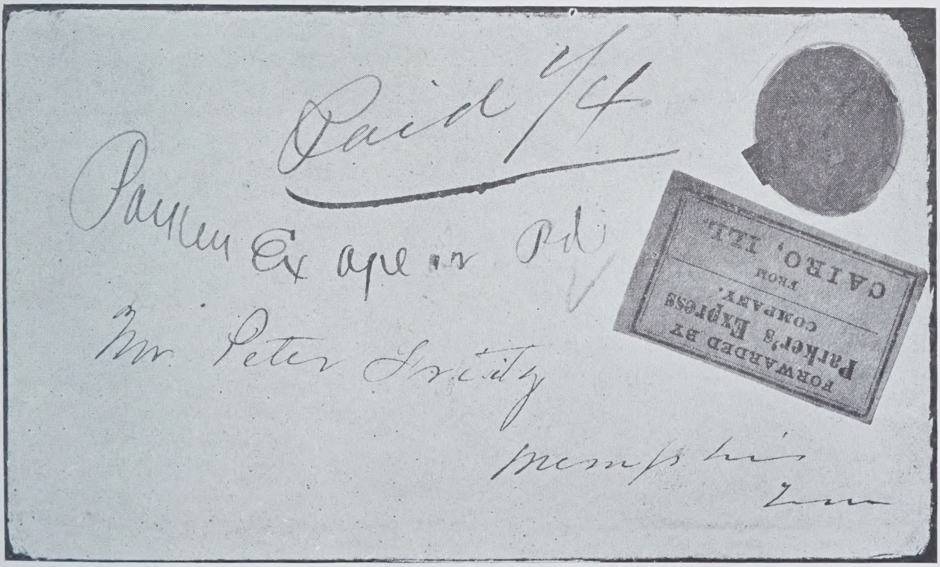
Col Woodman is at Pensacola with the Dismounted part of the Regt. We have been absent since the 10th March. We were very glad to welcome back Maj. Custer. He looks finely and in as good spirits.

I want to talk with you concerning the duties upon which you are entering. You will meet many who will be pleased to see you and some very bitter. The south is however destined to advance to a fruition of prosperity which she never dreamed of in the days of her former civilization. You have a field open which will tax your best energies and judgment.

I NOW SEND THIS PER EXPRESS THE ONLY MODE AT PRESENT OF COMMUNICATION THOUGH POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WILL VERY SOON BE COMPLETED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Please drop me a line and say I shall have the pleasure of meeting you on Saturday.

Very truly
Yr. Bro. Etc
Chas. A. Miller
Major etc.



Cover No. 5

There were three gatherings of these "Unclaimed Valuables" made by the Memphis head office, as is evidenced by the large pasters of three different patterns attached to the backs, and bearing three different dates.

The first was dated May 18 1869 and is on white paper. Three of these letters were called in under this call. The next was dated June 10th 1869 and a large red paster was used, the letters being numbered and catalogued as "Unclaimed Valuables." All items under this call were from the Memphis office to the Head office.

The last was dated Aug 10th 1869, was on a different pattern of large red pasters, and the letters were classified as "Unclaimed Packages". All items under this call were from the outside offices to the Memphis Head Office.

This remarkable episode seems to me to be without parallel in the history of the Postal Service. It is the only instance since its inauguration, when for a long period its functions were absolutely suspended and recourse had to be made to Railway Express to take its place. And what is more curious is that it seems to have escaped the notice of all historians. It is this fact that makes these mute evidences of this long ago remarkable piece of history, so much the more interesting.

The date of the last letters gathered in as "Unclaimed Valuable," was November 28th 1866. Doubtless after this date the U. S. Mail functioned throughout in all its pristine glory. Probably the stormy troubles of the Reconstruction period, which was fraught with so much bitterness and loss of property to the South, was the reason for the long suspension of its service.

By 1869 all these mute witnesses of the chaos of War and the Express days were garnered into the Head office of the Southern Express Company, and this interesting flotsam and jetsam, evidences of the troubles of the Reconstruction period, had long ceased to flow.

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# The Die Varieties of the 2c Coil Stamp of 1914 Printed of the Stickney Rotary Presses

By Geo. C. McNabb.

DIE 1:—This, the original Die, is the same Die that was used for the flat plate stamps and has:—
  1:—A prominent small white dash just under the forward part of the ear severing three of the lines of shading.
  2:—Only one line of shading in the last bend of the ribbon over the left figure "2", and only one line of shading in the first bend of the ribbon over the right figure "2".
  3:—The large white lock of hair in front of the ear is formed by the termination of the lines of shading of the face.
  4:—In the large lock of hair in back of the ear there is first a short colored line, then a long colored line.

DIE 2:—This, the experimental Die used on the S-20 and S-40 plates shows the following characteristics:—
  1:—The small white dash under the ear has been practically eliminated.
  2:—The lines of shading in the bends of the ribbon are the same as in Die One.
  3:—The lock of hair in front of the ear is formed by one heavy line which stands out distinctly.
  4:—In the lock of hair in back of the ear both colored lines are now of the same length.

DIE 3:—This Die, the one finally approved and used for the S-30 plates and all subsequent plates used for coil stamps, is distinguishable as follows:—
  1:—The small white dash is the same as it was in Die 2.

2:—There are now two lines of shading in the last bend of the ribbon over the left figure "2", and also two lines of shading in the first bend of the ribbon over the right figure "2".
3:—The lock of hair in front of the ear is the same as in Die 2.
4:—The lock of hair in back of the ear is the same as in Die 2.

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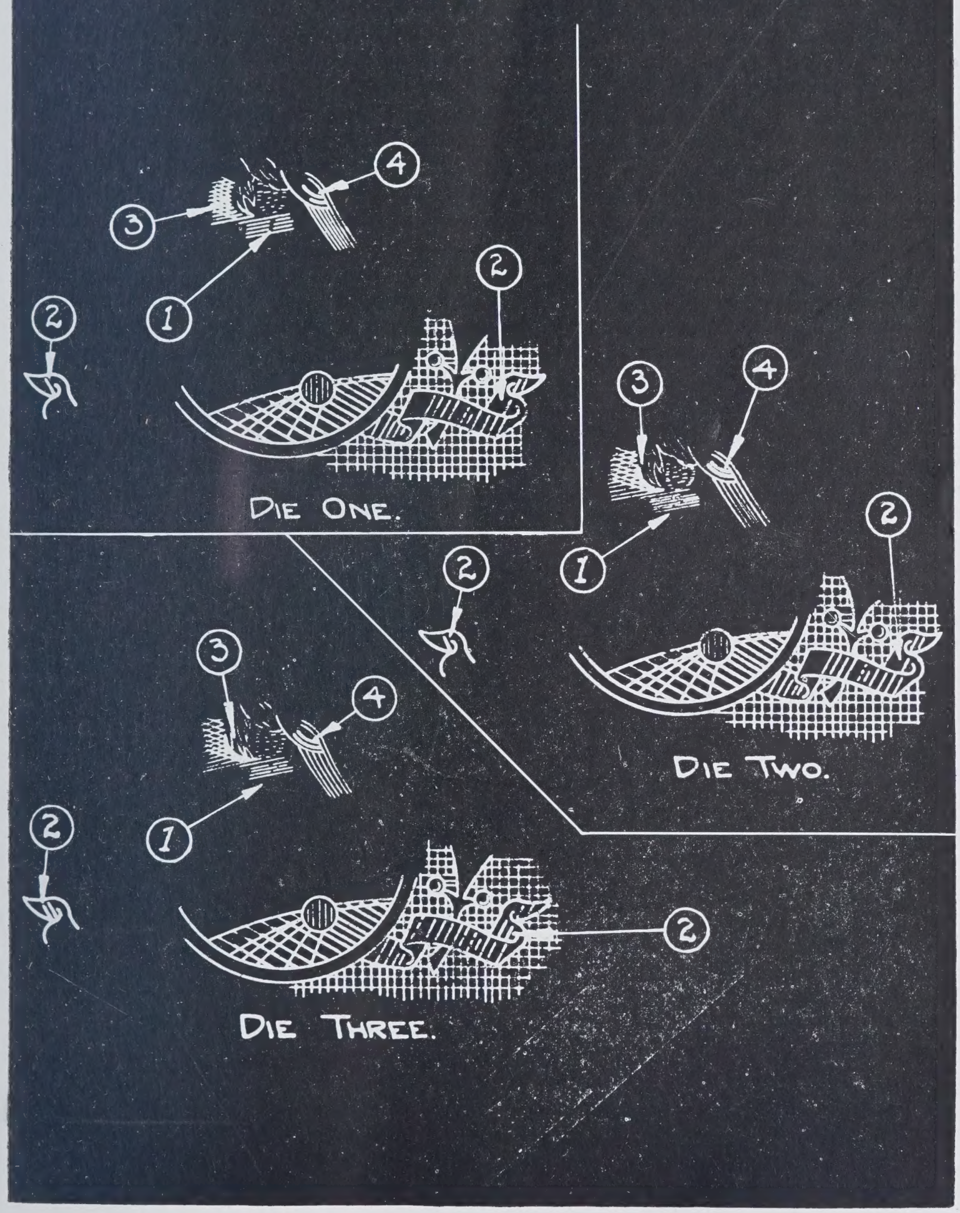


THE DIE VARIETIES OF THE 2¢ COIL STAMP OF 1914 PRINTED ON THE STICKNEY ROTARY PRESSES.

# Another Chinese Invert and A Suggestion

By James Starr.

IN the Autumn of 1925, great excitement was aroused among collectors of Chinese stamps by the announcement of the discovery of a new invert, namely, the current four cent gray surcharged three cents, with the surcharge inverted.

As the workmanship of the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing had been of such superior quality, only one major error had been found in its output to that date, viz the $2.00 invert of 1915; the reversed character error in the surcharged Sin Kiang $1.00 stamp, type 1, was not made at the Bureau (Scotts Numbers 192a and 716a.) There had been, however, a few minor perforation errors and the inverted two cents surcharged on the three cent stamp of 1923 while existing, had not been discovered at that time and was not listed until the advent of Scotts 1928 catalogue.

The history of this invert is as follows:

On or about September 14, 1925, a local Chinese peddlar of stamps, a man utterly ignorant of things philatelic, brought to Prof. E. G. Young, an American collector then resident in Peking, a pair of inverts (No. 229a), unused, which he offered for sale at a high price. Following the usual custom of the East, Mr. Young refused to buy at once at the price offered, but told the peddlar to return. The latter went away and, presumably, met some one who told him that used stamps brought higher prices from collectors than new ones did. At any rate, he sent this pair and a single to Shanghai, where they received the Shanghai cancellation. He also, at a later date, had another copy cancelled by a ''friend'' at Peking. Authorities consulted are of the opinion that these were all cancelled to order and that none of them ever actually went through the mail.

Upon his return to Mr. Young, the peddlar was most disagreeably surprised to be told that the cancellations had reduced the value of his stamps instead of increasing it, and after considerable bargaining Mr. Young bought the cancelled pair and a single for $20.00 less than the original price demanded; he also bought a mint pair. At two subsequent periods Mr. Young bought from the same man five other copies of the invert, and these were, a strip of three and a single mint, and the copy cancelled Peking. This Peking cancelled stamp was mint for a long time after its discovery. The peddlar held on to it against a rising market and was finally induced to sell on account of his need for cash at the Chinese New Year. It was the last of the lot to come to Mr. Young's possession. These ten copies constituted the entire find, and are all that are known to be in existence.

The original find, according to the peddlar, consisted of a horizontal strip of ten stamps. Mr. Young considers the peddlar told the truth, because he at one time saw a horizontal strip of five of them, and also because Chinese postal clerks always sell stamps in strips unless the purchaser refuses to accept them in that form.

It is practically certain that no more mint copies exist, as the official in charge of the stamp printing, an intimate friend of Mr. Young's, upon being shown the first inverts by him, went straight to the strong room where the stocks are kept, and had every package of the surcharged stamps examined. No more inverts were found. Other inverts *may* have existed at that time among the supplies sent out to other post-offices in the country, but in the two years that have elapsed since then, in spite of diligent search by collectors and dealers, none have been found, and at this date one can be sure that if any did exist they were unnoticed, sold and used. There is a possibility that more cancelled copies may turn up from among those that were actually postally used, but this again is not very probable at this late date.

How many of these inverts originally existed? Nobody knows and never will know except by surmise, as we have no information about the sheet these ten came from.

We know that the four cent gray was printed on the usual sheet of 200 subjects, divided by guide lines into four panes of 50, and that the surcharging was applied per pane, not on the whole sheet; that it was also printed on the booklet sheet of 120 subjects and that this sheet was surcharged intact. There were therefore, either 50 or 120 inverts in this lot of which 40 or 110 were sold over the counter and used.

Mr. Young states that he knows that a native Y. M. C. A. clerk, in the hills near Peking, during August 1925, broke up two panes of the inverts (100 stamps) and used them all on ordinary mail. This information was given to Mr. Young by the Secretary in charge of the Y. M. C. A. at Peking the clerk's chief, an American and a keen stamp collector. He further stated that the clerk used the utmost endeavors to run down and retrieve some of the inverts he had used, but without any success.

These three lots of inverts are the only ones of which we have any knowledge. If our ten came from the ordinary sheet and it would seem more likely that the errors were made at one time on one run of sheet rather than on different kinds of sheets at different periods, there were originally 150 copies of the error, of which 140 were lost by use; if, however, the booklet sheet was used, then the numbers become 220 printed, and 210 lost in use.

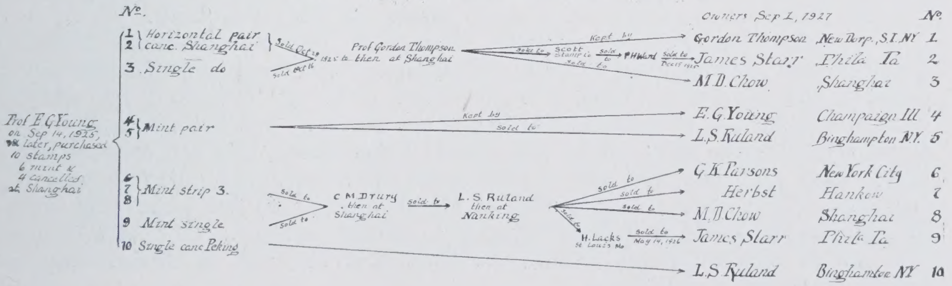
Notice of the discovery was published by Mr. Young in *Mekeels* volume 39 No. 47, November 23, 1925, also in the *Philatelic Bulletin* (Shanghai) Vol. 11 No. 2, Page 18, the latter containing more complete information, but differing from the former in several particulars.

Desiring to obtain the actual facts for record, the writer started a correspondence with several American collectors residing in China which rapidly became a case of "Hunting the Snark." As soon as a letter was written to one of them, that gentleman at once left China, usually driven out by the revolution. After a time he would be located in America, but upon writing to the address, he had moved somewhere else. They were finally all located and proved to be obliging and willing to assist, and it is entirely due to Messrs. Young, L. S. Ruland, and Gordon Thompson that the record has been completed, the definite numbers of mint and cancelled copies established and the list of owners proved.

To obtain the information it was necessary to trace each stamp and this finally resulted in the production of a chart which is appended here. The production of the chart gave birth to the following idea, which is submitted for what it is worth.

We have pedigreed dogs, horses, etc., each registered in their own societies and such stock is far more valuable than the non-registered article.

Ownership Chart China No 229 a, (Scott)



Why not register rare stamps? If you own a rarity, would it not be much more interesting if you could trace its pedigree back through its former owners to the post-office? Would not the chance of counterfeiting a rarity be lessened if each known copy was registered as to its ownership and numbers? When this idea was advanced to one of the Judges of the New York Exposition he promptly turned it down, intimating that the older judges there knew all the rarities by their first names, who owned them and where and when they were last exhibited. This may be quite true, but one must remember that many of these experts are beyond middle age, and, of necessity, must sooner or later, pass away. Some of them are co-existant with the early issues, they grew up with stamps when these existed in small numbers and acquired their knowledge during a long life time.

How many of a younger generation with new stamps being issued by the thousand every year, can hope to acquire the knowledge these men have of old issues and keep up with the new ones as well?

The details of such a scheme must, of necessity, be subject to great consideration, and be worked out with care. As a beginning one would say briefly that the work should be undertaken, either by a society devoted to the purpose, or by some outstanding, existing society, preferable the latter.

Only stamps existing in small numbers (say 100 or less) should be considered eligible to such registration; the values not being considered as much as the scarceness.

The cost does not enter into consideration as, whatever it might be, it would be covered by the fee charged for the service.

# Stray Notes

P. M. Wolsieffer, the inventor of the approval card and many other philatelic accessories, has just added to his laurels by getting out a "Handy Pocket Container for recent purchases of stamps" which he sells at 15c. It's a "nifty" little thing and indicates that "P. M." is still hitting on all cylinders.

The International Philatelic Exhibition held in Monaco from Feb. 18th to the 26th, 1928 is reported to have been a big success. The Grand Prize was awarded to our own member, Arthur Hind, who very courteously stayed over in New York in order to display his prize winning entries at the *Collectors Club*. A complete report of this appears in another section of this issue. The principality of Monaco issued three stamps in commemoration of the affair and we are indebted to Manuel Galvez for specimens of them.

Other members of the *Collectors Club* who won prizes at the Exhibition are Hans Lagerloef, who was awarded a silver medal for his display of twenty rarities; Col. J. A. Steinmetz who received two silver medals for his collections of United States and B. N. A. on original covers; James Starr who received a silver gilt medal for his collection of Chinese stamps; Eugene Klein who received a silver gilt medal for his Heligoland and a silver medal for his Hungary and Herman Toaspern who received a silver medal for his Heligoland.

In connection with the Fourth Australian and New Zealand Philatelic Congress and International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Melbourne during October and November 1928, a competition is being conducted for the best design suitable for a Commonwealth postage stamp. The competition is being organized with the approval of the Postal Department who are cooperating in many ways and who will give a cash prize to the winning entry in case it is accepted. This is a splendid official endorsement and we hope that artists throughout the world will be stimulated to submit designs. Complete information can be secured by addressing the Hon. Secretary; A. A. Rosenblum, Box 1657N, Melbourne, Australia.

# Notes on the Four Pence Black Triangular Cape

By Victor H. Huberich.

THERE has recently come into the stamp market what appears to be an unusual item in the way of a Cape Triangular stamp;—namely the four pence value of the Perkins Bacon & Co., issued in *black* instead of blue.

The stamp is apparently *used*, and is of particular interest on that account, as unused copies have been known for some years. The existence of a used copy has been forgotten, and the status of the stamp has been held somewhat in abeyance by the eminent authority E. D. Bacon until an authenticated used copy could be found.

The stamp herein referred to was offered by Messrs. Plumridge & Co. in their sale of November 10, 1927, but as the reserve price was not reached, it was not sold at that time. It was included in a very fine collection of Triangular Capes, the property of Surg,-Capt. E. Cooper, R.N.-F.R.P.S.L., in which collection it has remained for 35 years. Captain Cooper purchased it at Mr. Hadlow's 13th sale held November 13, 1892 paying therefor the sum of three pounds and ten shillings.

Fred J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society, London, has written at length in the October 22nd, 1927 issue of the *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly* regarding this "mystery" stamp. On May 27, 1926, E. D. Bacon read a paper (Notes on sundry British Empire stamps) before the *Royal Philatelic Society*, London, which was followed by articles written by him and published in the Society's official journal, *The London Philatelist*, for August and December 1926. An article also appeared in the issue of September 18, 1926 of *Stamp Collecting*, and one in the *Daily Telegraph*, London, on October 13, 1927, by Mr. Melville.

For the benefit of those who have not read these articles, the writer desires to put together in condensed form, the published information to date, and to do his "bit" as well.

The first press reference to the stamp was made in the *Philatelic Quarterly* (Dr. C. W. Viner) of the 1878, although it appears that Lallier had made a place for it in his album of 1862, dropping it in later editions.

In 1878, the First International Congress of Timbrophiles was held in Paris, and one of the matters which came up for consideration and discussion, was a communication received from Herman Hirsch of Berlin, dated August 28, 1878, in which it was stated that Mr. Friedl of Vienna had put him in touch with a collector (who was referred to as Mr. F————), who also claimed to be the possessor of a four pence black triangular Cape which he acquired in 1862.

Mr. Hirsch explained how he came in possession of his unused copy of this stamp, which in substance was as follows:—in 1862 he made the acquaintance of a Parisian aristocrat who was related to the Governor of San Domingo who it appears was a very close personal friend of the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. On account of this connection, Mr. Hirsch hoped to acquire some Cape stamps for his collection. Soon thereafter he received from his friend one of these four pence black stamps, the letter accompanying the same is quoted herewith:— "Following the death of the Prince Consort Albert of England at the end of December 1861, the Postmaster General, at the instigation of the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, had 300 stamps of the four pence value printed in *black*, to replace during a few days, the blue stamps of the same value,—just as a token of mourning for the dead Prince. Eight days later, these stamps were withdrawn from circulation and only the blue ones remained in currency.'' Continuing Mr. Hirsch wrote—''It was one of these latter, condemned to destruction, which was added to the assortment sent for presentation to me, and it is thus that I came in possession of a stamp incontrovertibly of the rarest''.

There was some doubt expressed at the Congress, as the Plate was known to be in London, and stamps therefrom could not have been printed in the colony on short notice. Some members expressed the opinion that the *black* stamp was a sulphuretted copy of the blue stamp.

Lallier probably felt justified in providing a space for the stamp in his album for 1862, and later dropping it because of doubt.

There are some details about this story which do not exactly satisfy. It is well known that the four pence value was printed from a plate which provided 240 subjects, so that whatever number was printed of these *black* stamps would be 240 or multiples thereof. It seems inconceivable also, that such a small quantity would be issued, even though the stamps had been placed on sale in but one city.

300 stamps would appear to be entirely inadequate for eight days use of a stamp issued to the public as a token of mourning to Royalty, and the use of only 80 copies within that time, would seem to indicate that the public had little interest in a mourning stamp.

Mr. Melville very aptly remarks; ''Prince Albert died on December 14, 1861, and in those days considerable time must have elapsed before the news reached the colony, the order to print sent to England where the plate was kept, and the stamps sent out. On January 28, 1862 the plate (along with the others of the triangular series) passed from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. into the hands of Messrs. DeLaRue & Co., and the latter firm had no paper with the anchor watermark until the end of June. Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s records show that their last printing from the four pence plate was dispatched in May 1861.''

R. Roberts, the well known London dealer, has issued a very interesting review and price list for the month of January 1928, in which he makes mention of having recently acquired a mint copy of this four pence *black* which was in a collection gotten together by a high official who lived in South Africa some years ago.

To sum up the known unused copies of this stamp, we have the following:—one copy acquired by Mr. Bacon for the Royal collection, two copies in the Riesco collection (authority R. Roberts), and the Roberts copy, making four in all.

Now as to the used copies:—Captain Cooper's copy herein mentioned, was passed upon by the Expert Committee of the *Royal Philatelic Society*, London, as a genuine four pence *black*, but with doubt regarding cancellation, as they are of the opinion that the stamp was never issued for use, which decision seems just in view of the fact that there appears to be nothing in the official records to show authority for such an issue. Captain Cooper's copy is from DIE A (SEFI).

The writer desires to put on record his own used copy which bears the regular cancellation used on the triangular stamps. This was acquired some 15 years ago, and was then and is now, regarded by him as a watermarked proof that passed the post, having probably been mistaken by the postal authorities, as a sulphuretted blue stamp. This copy is from DIE B (SEFI).

The existence of the fourpence black proof on *unwatermarked* paper is of course well known although quite rare.

From the evidence so far adduced, the writer concludes, that the four pence *black* on anchor watermarked paper, is either an error, or a trial printing on the regular paper of the triangular stamps, and that but one sheet of 240 stamps was so printed, the greater part of which are now lost to Philately.

# Ahead of The Mails

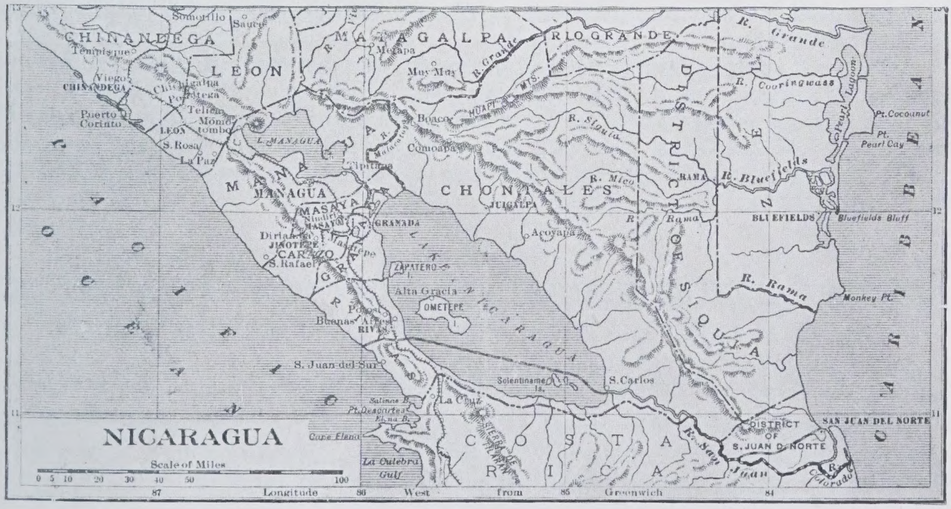
# Advance of The Mails

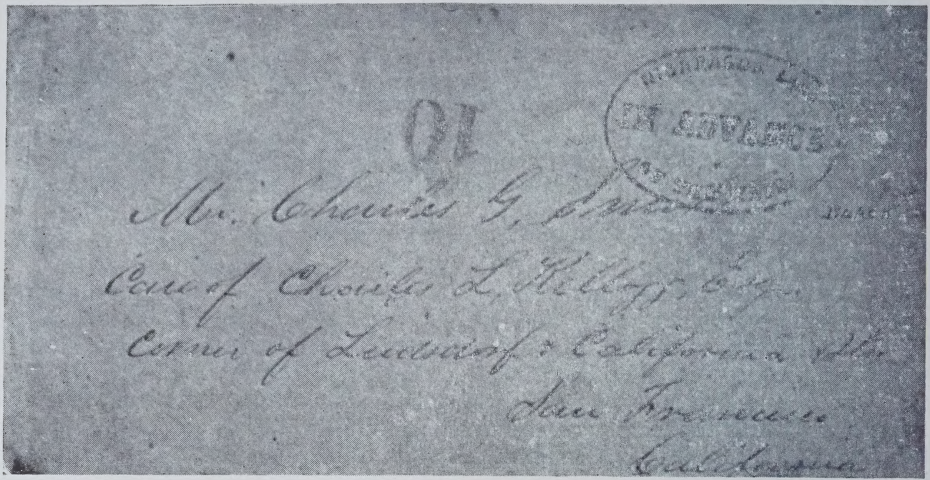
## A BRIEF STORY OF THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE U. S. MAIL BY SEA 1848-1860

By Henry C. Needham and Dr. Victor M. Berthold.

TO the student of American History either of the above legends conjures up from the dim past the shadows of two men of destiny, highly esteemed by millions of their fellow citizens during their meteoric and eventful lives and bitterly hated by those who felt themselves injured by their actions.

One of these men rose to the dizzy pinnacle of High Finance so that even today his name is the watchword of American multi-millionaires and the descendants of Cornelius Vanderbilt continue to be leaders in New York select society. The other, William Walker, Doctor, Lawyer, Journalist, and, with all, the world's greatest filibuster, after many vicissitudes and adversities—such as the founding of the Republic of Sonora—by the very force and magnetism of his commanding personality, became the acknowledged standard bearer of a company of young adventurers and with their help at last attained the Presidency





Cover via Nicaragua. Fails to Show Point of Origen

of the Republic of Nicaragua in the Summer of 1856. Thereafter his star of resplendent glory descended rapidly, and fickle adverse fortune decreed that he should suffer an ignominious death at the hands of Honduran soldiers, September 12, 1860. His bullet riddled body lies buried in the old cemetery on the hill at Trujillo, Honduras, and the only reminder of a really highly gifted man are a few words scratched on a concrete block inside of the old fortification of that town:

> "WILLIAM WALKER, 12
> DE SEPTIEMBRE 1860"

This tragic end of the world's greatest filibuster is directly traceable to the influence of Cornelius Vanderbilt whom Walker had dared to oppose in one of his most lucrative ventures, the "AHEAD OF THE MAILS"; which legend, as stamped on covers, is known to philatelists as an exceedingly rare Western Frank. It is likewise the emblem of the continuous and far sighted policy of the American people to create means of rapid inter-communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, more specifically between the cities of New York and San Francisco.

It is not venturesome to assert that among the many thousands of American philatelists there are but few persons who have ever attempted to become thoroughly acquainted with the historical facts upon which is based the use of the frank "AHEAD OF THE MAILS." Realizing this it is the purpose of the writers to supply this information which they have gathered from authentic historical sources.

## I.

## TRANSPORTATION ROUTES BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEAN PRIOR TO THE NICARAGUA ROUTE

### To the Pacific Ocean via Cape Horn

Although Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean in September, 1513, by crossing the Isthmus of Panama, thus finding the shortest distance intervening between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the world at large did not avail itself of his discovery for nearly two hundred years afterward. On the contrary, when Magellan several years later sailed around Cape Horn, and this news reached his contemporaries, the newly found highway for more than three hundred years remained the only route for transportation between Atlantic and Pacific seaports, although it took from four to five months to pass from one extreme terminal to the other, a distance of 14,000 miles. Even the famous steamship "California" which sailed from New York on October 8, 1848, anchored at Panama via Cape Horn only on January 30, 1849.

Naturally, as long as "Old and New California" remained a State of the Mexican Confederacy, and had but a small indigenous population, there was little demand for transportation between the people living along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and those roaming along the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Thus one of the old and well known English geographical publications, called "Popular and Scientific Geography" by James Bell, published in London in 1841, gives the estimate of the population of California, made by Humboldt in 1803, as 24,600 souls distributed over an area of 72,498 square miles, or three persons per square mile! This situation continued until 1847 when the demand for rapid and uninterrupted communication between the East and West of the United States made itself felt.

## II.

## PANAMA ROUTE

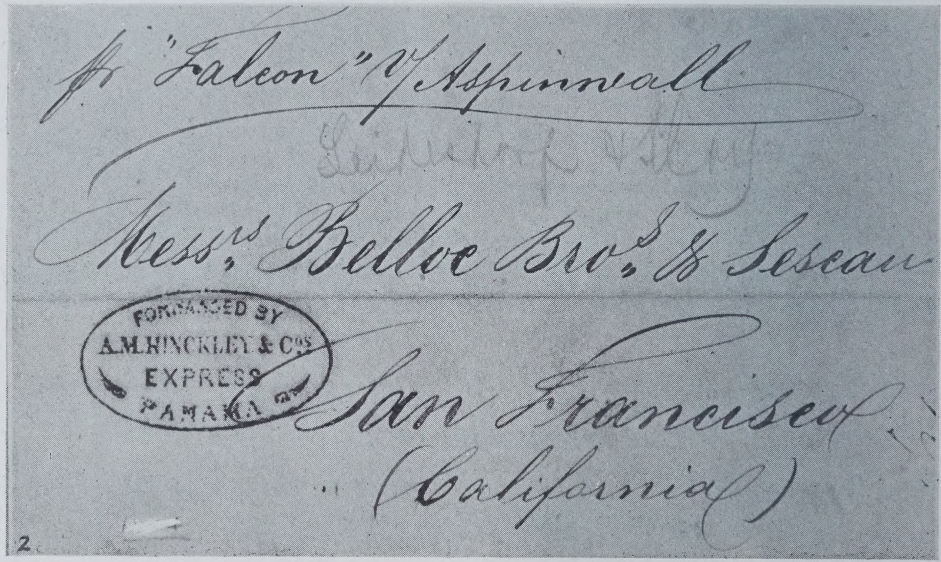
### Establishment of Postal Service Between the East and West Coast of the United States via Chagres

What is known as the "Post Route Bill" came into existence March 3, 1847. By it the Postmaster General was authorized to contract for the transportation of mail from Charleston, South Carolina, to Chagres, about eight miles West of the present city of Colon, across the Isthmus of Panama, and from a given terminal on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Panama to Astoria, Oregon, situated near the mouth of the Columbia River. No bids were received under this advertisement even as late as December, 1847. However, another solution of the problem was found due to the fact that Congress on the same day had also passed an act providing for the building and equipment of four naval steamships, which act declared it the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the transportation of the U. S. Mail from New York to Chagres and back twice a month. This act further demanded that at least five steamships of not less than 1500 tons and 100 horse power should be built under the superintendence of the Navy Department which, if necessary, could be used as war steamers of the first class. The compensation for mail service should not exceed $290,000 per annum. Moreover the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to contract for transporting the mail from Panama (on the Pacific side of the Isthmus) to some portion of the territory of Oregon once a month each way.

In accordance with the above law the Secretary of the Navy concluded a ten year contract with A. G. Sloo of Ohio covering transportation of the mail from New York to Chagres and with Arnold Harris of Arkansas for service between Panama and Astoria.

This dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the ownership of the Oregon country had been settled in favor of the latter in 1846. California at this time was part of Mexico and was not ceded to the United States until the termination of the Mexican War in March, 1848.

On September 3, 1847, A. G. Sloo transferred his contract to George Law, Marshall O. Roberts and Bowers McIlvaine, all residents of New York. It was agreed that two of the steamships should be ready for service not later than October 1, 1848. As these ships were not finished during the time stipulated, a temporary agreement was made whereby the Secretary of the Navy accepted an inferior ship named "FALCON" and in this manner postal service per steamships commenced in December of the year 1848.



pr "Falcon" V/ Aspinwall

Messrs Belloc Bros & Lescau

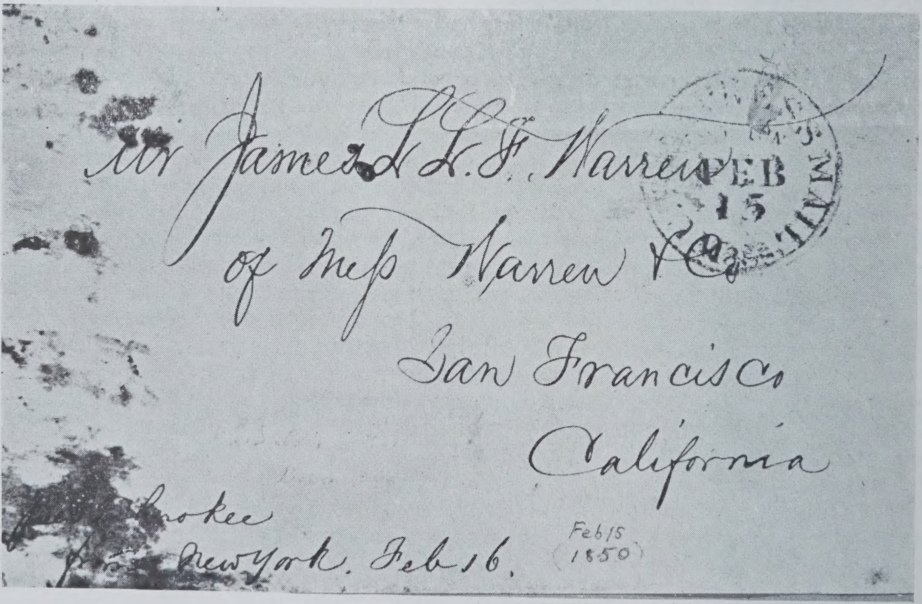
San Francisco

(California)

FORWARDED BY A.M.HINCKLEY & Co's EXPRESS PANAMA

Cover Forwarded by S. S. Falcon.

The S. S. "CHEROKEE" was added to the Fleet in 1849.



Mr James L. L. F. Warren

of Mess Warren & Co

San Francisco

California

pr Cherokee

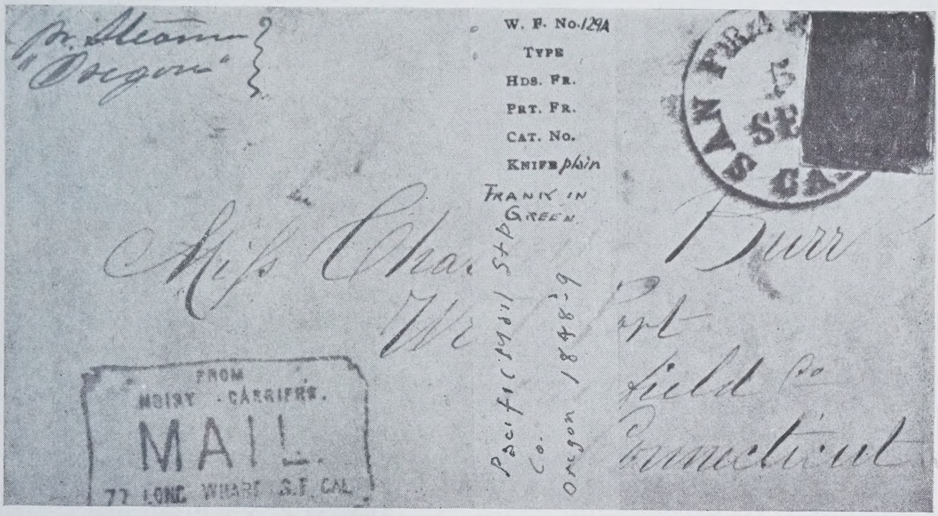
from New York. Feb 16.

Feb 15
(1850)

Cover Forwarded by S. S. Cherokee.

As a matter of history the steamships built and accepted under this contract were the "GEORGIA"—January 26, 1850; the "OHIO"—January, 1851; the "ILLINOIS"—September, 1851.

Again, on November 19, 1847, Arnold Harris, contractor for the PANAMA-OREGON mail, saw fit to transfer his contract to William H. Aspinwall of New York. This contract, covering ten years from October 1, 1848, demanded that for the performance of satisfactory service the contractor should build three steamers, one of not less than 1000 tons, and the remaining two of not less than 600 tons, and placed the compensation at $190,000 per annum. The ships built and operated under this contract were the "CALIFORNIA", the "OREGON" and the "PANAMA".



Cover Forwarded by S. S. Oregon.

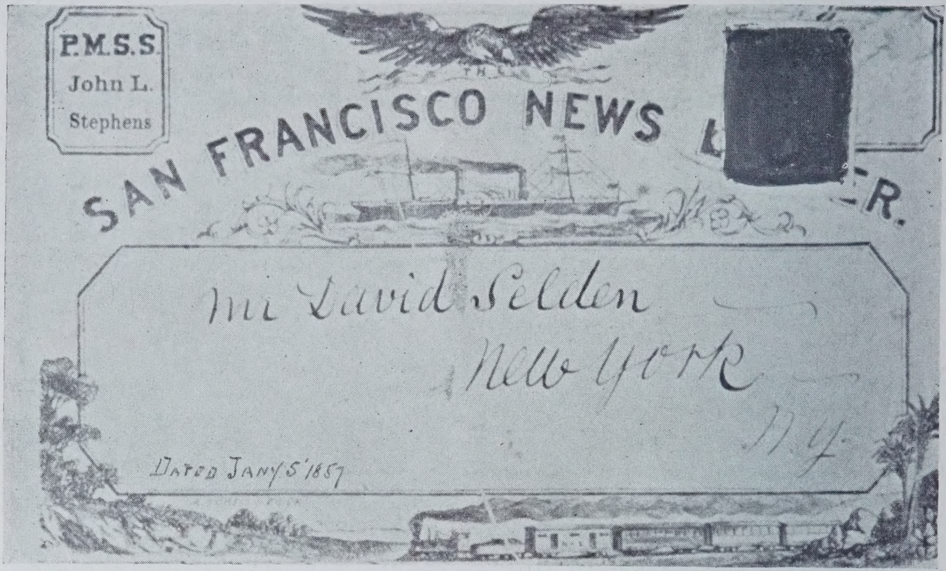
## MAIL SERVICE TO THE PACIFIC COAST

A. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
B. The United States Mail Steamship Co.
C. The Panama Railroad

### A.

On the 12th of April, 1848, due to the indefatigable work of William H. Aspinwall there was incorporated the "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.", a concern that had a truly remarkable career. Starting with a capital stock of only $500,000 it had reached $20,000,000 by the end of 1866 and existed until 1925. It had absorbed most of the steamship lines plying between the Atlantic and Pacific ports, had built and operated the three steamers constructed under the Harris-Aspinwall contract, which contract Aspinwall had duly assigned to his United States Mail Steamship Co. which was absorbed by his Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

We illustrate another interesting cover.



Cover Forwarded by Pacific Mail Liner John L. Stephens.

The "CALIFORNIA" left New York October 6, 1848, for the Pacific Coast. There are three memorable events connected with the sailing of this steamer. First, the steamer brought the first mail from New York to San Francisco. The second is that the "CALIFORNIA" was the third steamship that passed through the Straits of Magellan. The third is that upon the arrival of the steamer at the Isthmus of Panama on January 30, 1849, the ship met the first wild rush of gold seekers and, though the accommodations of the steamer were designed for 100 passengers, the Captain was forced to take on 400 persons, many of whom, as Bancroft informs us, willingly paid $1,000 for transportation to San Francisco. After about four weeks sailing from Panama the "CALIFORNIA" reached San Francisco February 28, 1849. As the entire crew was struck with the maddening gold fever mania the ship was virtually deserted. The next steamer, the "OREGON", prevented such a recurrence, it is said, by keeping the crew in irons. This steamer ("OREGON") on her return trip on April 12, 1849, brought the first East bound mail from San Francisco.

## B.

The second great event in maritime navigation between New York and San Francisco was the incorporation in 1849, by William H. Aspinwall, and associates, of the "UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY" (a subsidiary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company) whose steamers plied between New York and Aspinwall. Aspinwall was originally the name of the settlement on Manzanillo Bay which had been selected as the Atlantic terminus of the Panama Railroad. In 1850 that name was changed to COLON in honor of Christopher Columbus who entered Limon Bay in 1502. With the completion of the railroad in 1855 COLON supplanted CHAGRES (situated only eight miles West of that Town) as the principal port of the Isthmus.

## C.

Simultaneously with the incorporation of the "UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY", William H. Aspinwall, together with John L.

Stevens, Henry Chauncey, George Law, Alexander Center and David Hoadley, incorporated the "PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY", employing George M. Totten as their Chief Engineer. These financiers provided the capital of about $8,000,000. Survey was started in 1850, and at midnight on January 27, 1855, during a tropical downpour, the last rail in the road was laid. The following day a locomotive passed from Ocean to Ocean. Prior to the construction of this stupendous enterprise the mail was transported on mule back across the Isthmus of Panama in accordance with the treaty between the United States and what was then the Government of New Grenada. An idea of the volume of mail carried during the early years is gained from the Report of the Postmaster General, published in 1859, from which the following information is taken:

In 1849 the first steamer from New York carried about 6000 letters to the Pacific Coast in addition to a large newspaper mail. In the month of November of the same year the number of letters carried had increased to 30,000. Four years later, in June, 1853, the number of letters carried by the New York, New Orleans, Aspinwall and Pacific Mail Steamship lines already amounted to 2,707,533. The cost of the service for the period, June 30, 1852, to June 30, 1853, is shown below:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. and New Orleans to Aspinwall (29 voyages, including 24 voyages between New York and New Orleans via Havana) | $284,510 |
| Astoria (Oregon) via San Francisco to Panama (29 voyages between San Francisco and Panama, also 24 on residue of line) | 346,680 |
| New Orleans to Vera Cruz (5 voyages) | 7,750 |
| Aspinwall to Panama (New Grenada contract—overland) | 85,314 |

Much of the Ocean letter mail of the period 1848-1860 did not bear on the cover the name of the ship in which it was carried but often is found the words "VIA PANAMA" or "VIA NICARAGUA" in manuscript, or in block letters the words "STEAM SHIP" or NEW YORK SHIP.

## THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE

In accordance with the Gadsden Treaty of December 3, 1853, Congress on March 3, 1855, had enacted that a mail route be established through Mexican territory, but when, in the Spring of 1856, the Postmaster General advertised for bids to convey the letter mail from New Orleans via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to San Francisco, no bids were received.

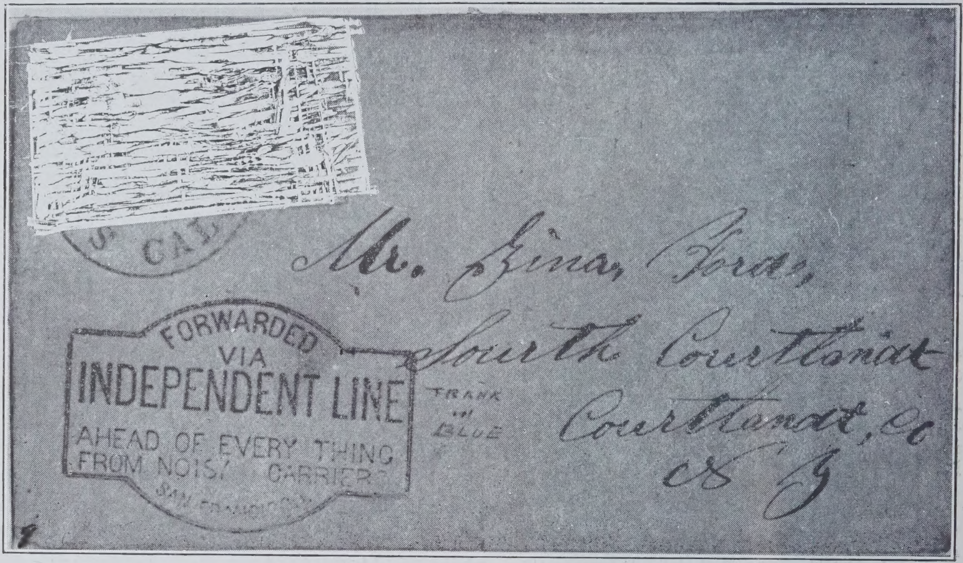
Consequently in December, 1857, the Postmaster General readvertised for bids. This time only one bid was handed in which was for semi-monthly service at a compensation of $286,000 per annum. As the Postmaster General refused to entertain the proposition, as to certain of its terms, negotiations ensued between him and the bidder resulting at last in the execution of a contract on June 8, 1858, signed by the "LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY" on the following terms:

To convey the Mail from New Orleans by Minatitlan, State of Vera Cruz, Suchil, Ventosa and Acapulco (State of Guerrero) to San Francisco, twice a month and back in suitable steamers, also to carry the mail between Minatitlan and Suchil and from Suchil to the transportation port in coaches, and the residue of the route to San Francisco in steamers. The pay to be at the rate of $286,000 per annum, with the understanding that the mails may be exchanged with the line between Panama and San Francisco, at or near Acapulco, without change of pay; and with the further understanding that the mails may be exchanged with the aforesaid line at Ventosa, or other port within a short distance of that place, at the annual compensation of $250,000. Service to commence at any time between October 1st and November 1st, 1858, and to terminate on September 30, 1859. Each trip to be performed in fifteen days.

Actual service on this route opened October 27, 1858, the overland section having an equipment of thirty Concord coaches and one hundred American horses and mules. The first mail left New Orleans October 27th and arrived at Tehuantepec (Ventosa) on November 2nd. At this point the mail and passengers were transferred to the Panama steamer which arrived at San Francisco on November 14th, the entire trip having consumed eighteen days.

The above mentioned contract was for the duration of one year and at the expiration of that period this mail route was dispensed with. The route was organized and developed as a competitor of the Pacific Mail Route via Panama.

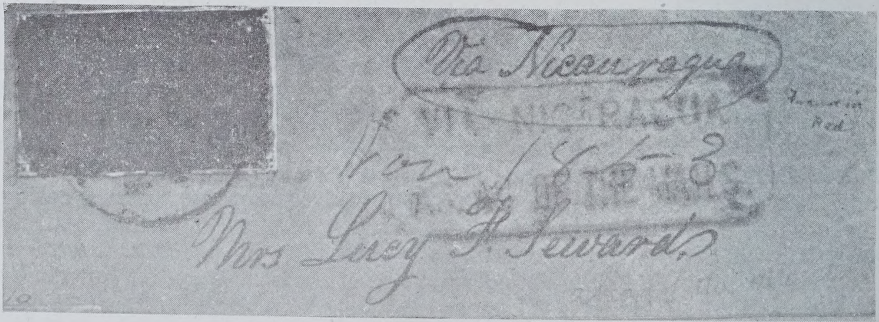
It is quite probable that the cover illustrated below was forwarded by this line.



## III.

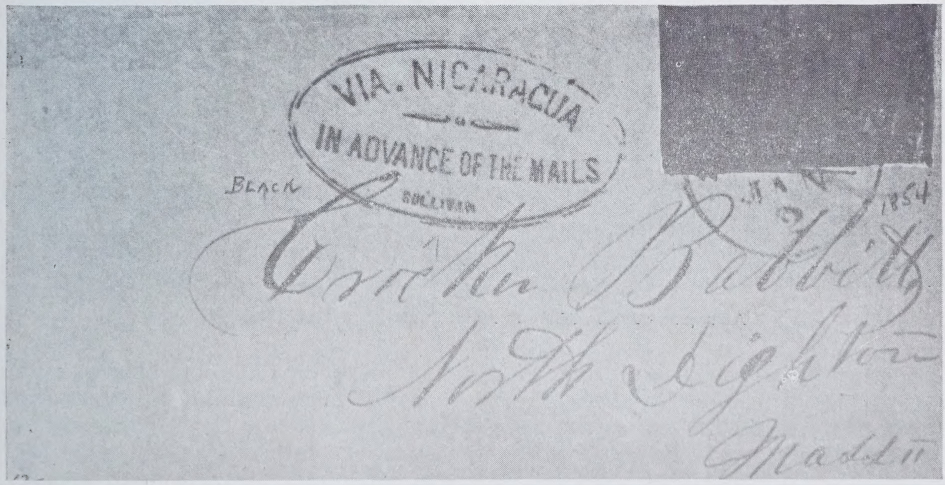
## TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL via NICARAGUA

### "Advance of the Mails" or "Ahead of the Mails"



Cover "Ahead of The Mails." Normal New York Cancellation.

The desire to have a short route between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean for the Ocean commerce of the World developed almost as soon as the New World had come into existence. Sporadic negotiations were made with the newly created Central American Republics but they led to no tangible results. As a matter of fact, the English, as well as French, Dutch and Americans, strove to get possession of a water route through Nicaragua. It was not, however, until 1837 that the first reconnoissance of the Nicaragua route was made by John Bailey, an American. Thereafter the projected route received no attention until, due to the discovery of gold in 1848, the importance and commercial value of such a route became manifest. It was then that Cornelius Vanderbilt who, at that time, occupied among his contemporaries, a position similar to that of the House of Morgan at the present time, joined hands with Joseph L. White. The latter on Vanderbilt's suggestion went to Nicaragua in 1849 and applied to the Chamber of Deputies for a charter, authorizing him and his associate to cut an inter-ocean canal through Nicaragua and also giving them the privilege of establishing a "TRANSIT" route through the country. White worked with much success and got the desired concession which virtually meant a monopoly of steam navigation. The concession stipulated, however, that the canal should be commenced and finished within a certain time. White made his report to Vanderbilt and then returned to Nicaragua where, by means of skillful diplomacy, he received another concession for cutting a ship canal through the State in the name of the "AMERICAN ATLANTIC-PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY", owned entirely by Cornelius Vanderbilt. This concession bears date September 22, 1849, and was amended April 11, 1850. Again one of the conditions was that actual work should commence within twelve months. Now during the time granted for preparing a report by the engineering staff on the projected canal, the ever active brains of Vanderbilt and White had elaborated another and far more lucrative scheme, with the result that the latter undertook a third trip to Nicaragua and on August 14, 1851, obtained a charter for a "TRANSIT" or "TRAVELLING ROUTE" for a concern composed mainly of the same persons interested in the Canal grant. The new enterprise was styled the "ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY", the incorporators consisting of Messrs. Vanderbilt, Garrison, and Morgan. Vanderbilt, owning stock control, made himself President and Eastern Manager of the concern, while Morgan and Garrison conducted the business of the Company at San Francisco and Panama. In a short time the stock of the company was jumped from $3.00 a share to $50.00 a share.

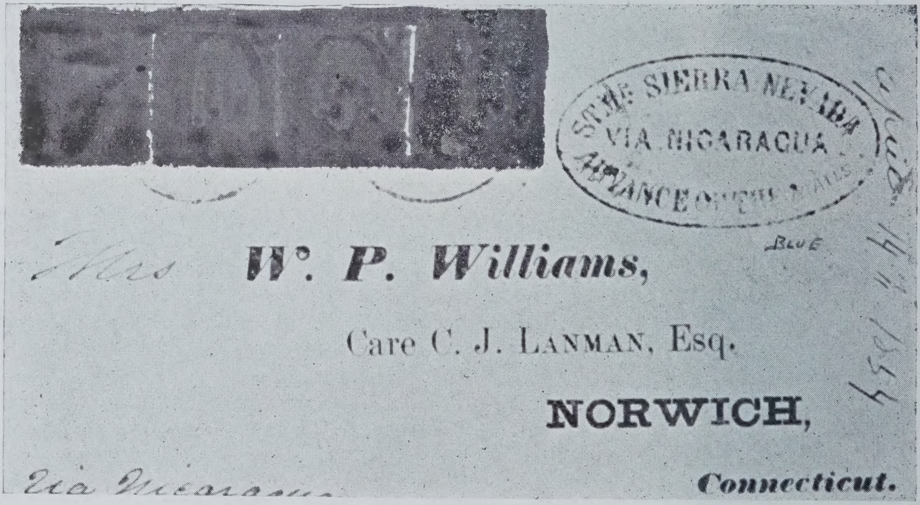


"Advance of The Mails" "Sullivan" New York Ship Cancellation.

One of the terms of the new charter demanded that the "ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY" should pay to the government of Nicaragua a yearly rental of $10,000 until the canal had been built, plus 10% of the net profits of the Transit. We shall see later how the Accessory Transit Company failed to live up to this contractual obligation and the important role which the non-fulfillment thereof was destined to play when Walker had become the President of Nicaragua. It has been stated that during the life of the Transit it paid Vanderbilt and his associates about One Million Dollars a year.

The Transit Route was opened in 1852, first via Realejo and subsequently by San Juan del Sur. For transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific Vanderbilt operated a fleet of steamships to Greytown on the East coast, thence up the San Juan River and across Lake Nicaragua which covers 5000 square miles and is 1107 feet above the mean tide level of the Ocean, forming thus a natural reservoir with an outlet 90 miles long, the San Juan River. Leaving the Lake, passengers were at first transported over a century old mule trail to the Pacific.

The landing place on the West shore of the Lake was on Virgin Bay where Vanderbilt had erected a wharf, store houses and corrals. This point was at the fishing village of San Juan del Sur. The mule trail was soon transformed into a macadamized highway which is still known as the "TRANSIT" Road. Over this Vanderbilt ran twenty-five stage coaches painted in the Nicaraguan colors of blue and white. *He likewise built eight steamers for the Nicaragua line*, each of 2,000 tons or more, viz., "Webster"; "Star of the West"; "Northern Light"; and "Prometheus" (his old ship) ran on the Atlantic side. "Independence"; "Pacific"; "North America"; "S. S. Lewis"; "Brother Jonathan"; and others plied through the Pacific; as traffic increased other ships were added to the fleet, one of the most prominent of these was the "Sierra Nevada", also "Cortes" and "Uncle Sam".



**Advance of The Mails. New York Ship Cancellation.**

Ships left New York every fortnight. It is said that the line carried on an average 2,000 passengers a month and a goodly proportion of the gold from California besides the more expensive freight and mails. The regular government mails were usually sent via Panama and were carried by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that concern having a government contract and subsidy, but consuming a longer time in making the trip to New York.

On November 2, 1855, the Nicaragua Steamship Line advertised in the San Francisco Bulletin as follows:

> *"Through ahead of the mails! Only twelve miles land carriage. Macadamized road. Shortest and quickest route* * * * * * * *this route* 700 *miles shorter than any other. The trip through to New York is generally made in less than* 21 *days."*

In the Spring of 1854 Cornelius Vanderbilt made a most spectacular trip to Europe in a new private yacht which he had ordered built. This ship the "NORTH STAR" was one of the most luxurious vessels afloat; she was of 2500 tons, 270 feet long, 38 feet beam, speed 12 knots an hour. In command was Captain Asa Eldridge, later of the famous clipper "Red Jacket".

Before sailing on the "North Star" Vanderbilt had resigned as President of the Accessory Transit Company, leaving its affairs in charge of a group of interested directors headed by Charles Morgan of New York and Cornelius K. Garrison of San Francisco. These two men were of the New York, San Francisco and Panama banking firm of Garrison, Morgan, Rolston & Fretz.

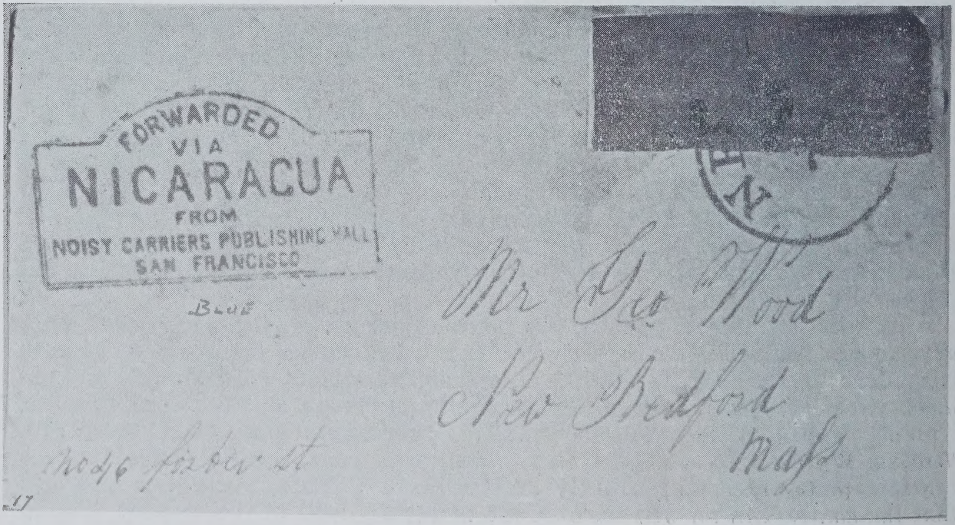
Upon Vanderbilt's return to his office at 5 Bowling Green, New York City, on September 23, 1854, he found that he had lost control of the Transit Company and his relations with Morgan and Garrison became greatly strained. He at once started to accumulate stock in the Company so that he might again assume full executive control. While he was buying the stock in the open market and by private purchase William Walker sailed from San Francisco on May 4, 1855, aboard the brig "Vesta" with fifty-eight men bound for Nicaragua and the subjugation of that country. This brings us to the story of the World's most famous filibuster.

## WILLIAM WALKER

William Walker was the son of a Scotch banker who had immigrated to Tennessee in 1820, and thus William, the oldest son, saw the light of day in the City of Nashville on May 8, 1824. After a rather varied career trying to make a living as a physician, next as a lawyer, he essayed journalism, and having located in San Francisco he became the Editor of the San Francisco Herald in 1852, then being 28 years of age. When DeBoulbon's first expedition to Mexico was nearing its worst catastrophe Walker went to Sonora, but disappointed at the results of this enterprise, he decided to return to California. There he set himself the task of educating the people of the Oregon country to the idea of making these territories adjunct to the slave holding states of the United States. In a number of published articles he addressed the rich and influential slave holders of the Southern States and appealed for financial help. Next he got together a lot of emigrant adventurers, chartered a brig and determined to sail for lower California. His attempt was frustrated by a U. S. Marshal who seized the vessel in July, 1853. Undaunted Walked renewed the attempt three months later. He chartered the brig "Caroline" and arrived at Cap Lucas in Lower California on October 28, 1853, then he went to La Paz, captured that town and called an election of the people; he was made the President of the newly created Republic of Sonora. However, his success was short lived and Walker was forced to surrender to a United States officer on May 8, 1854.

In 1854 there were, as now, two political parties in Nicaragua striving for government control. One of these factions called on an American residing in Nicaragua, Byron Cole, for help. A contract was signed between Cole and the insurgents to supply the liberal or democratic party with 300 American colonists "Liable to military duty". Cole went to California and there got in touch with William Walker who at once agreed to head this enterprise. He submitted the contract to the civil and military authorities of California and was informed that the contract in no way violated the neutrality laws of the country. Being thus assured of free action Walker on May 4, 1855, sailed with 58 men from San Francisco for Nicaragua; arriving at Nicaragua he first seized the Port of San Juan del Sur, the Pacific terminus of the Transit. Repulsing such forces of the Legitimist faction as attempted to oppose his progress Walker, in October of the same year, seized one of the Transit Lake steamers belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, which he used for the conveyance of his troops. He then raided and captured Grenada, the capital of the Legitimists and in a short time made himself the master of Nicaragua. Having thus overthrown the hostile faction a peace was declared and Patricio Rivas, who had carefully kept aloof from the contending political parties, was made provisional President while Walker secured the real power as commander of the army of Nicaragua.

Naturally the military success of Walker depended almost entirely on the good will and the active support of the persons who represented the affairs of the Accessory Transit Company in San Francisco, as that Company had the only Steamship line touching at Nicaraguan ports. At this time Messrs. Morgan and Garrison were in control of the majority stock of the Transit Company. They, therefore, it is said, liberally supplied Walker with funds and transported some of his recruits from the United States free of charge. In return for such favors Walker had seized or caused to be seized the entire property of the Transit Company on the claim of violation of its charter, and then turned over the equipment of the Company to the men who had befriended him. Everything seemed to favor Walker's good fortune for on May 20, 1856, the new government was formally recognized by President Pierce at Washington and on June 3, 1856, the U. S. National Democratic Convention expressed its sympathy with the efforts of Walker to regenerate Nicaragua. At the end of that month Walker was duly elected President of Nicaragua. Shortly before his election, and before Vanderbilt had again obtained control of the Transit Company, he sent representatives to New York to secure recruits, armaments and supplies and request was made to the Transit Company for a special rate for transportation of his recruits from New York. The Transit Company agreed to transport such recruits to Greytown for Twenty Dollars per man, the difference between that price and the regular fare to be credited on the debt owed by the Company to the Government under contract whereby Ten thousand Dollars should be paid annually to the Nicaraguan Government, which contract had not been fulfilled. Under the agreement 1000 men were sent to Nicaragua within two and a half months.


FORWARDED VIA NICARAGUA FROM NOISY CARRIERS PUBLISHING HALL SAN FRANCISCO
Blue
Mr Geo Wood
New Bedford
Mass
No 46 Foster St
17

Via Nicaragua—From Noisy Carriers.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Accessory Transit Company in January, 1856, Cornelius Vanderbilt was again elected President, together with his chosen Board of Directors.

On March 14, 1856, his steamer from Greytown reached New York bringing word that the Government of Nicaragua, at the request of its President, had rescinded the Transit Company's Charter and granted a new one to Messrs. Morgan and Garrison. Quite naturally Vanderbilt took immediate action and, as his steamers were sailing under the American flag, he at once directed that no ships of his Company were to sail for Nicaragua and dispatched a special messenger to Panama with instructions to proceed at once to San Francisco, head off and stop the sailings of his Company's ships from San Francisco. Of course, this action created a great furor, for thus all passengers, mail and freight going by Sea would be forced to take the longer route via the Pacific Mail Line.

Morgan and Garrison had no ocean steamers and were unable to procure ships for many weeks. The immediate result of the cessation of sailings by the Vanderbilt line was that during this period Walker was entirely cut off from the United States and from his reenforcements, ammunition and supplies.

Vanderbilt now hired all the men he could find familiar with Central American affairs and used their knowledge and influence and a great deal of his own money to incite unrest within Nicaragua and create jealousy and antagonism against the Nicaraguan Government by the politicians and people of neighboring republics. Two of Vanderbilt's most active Lieutenants were W. R. C. Webster and Sylvanus H. Spencer, both of whom had for a long time been residents of Central America and were thoroughly familiar with the system of doing business in those countries. The Accessory Transit Company shipped guns and ammunition for use of the troops of neighboring Republics. Spencer was given a force of native Costa Rican troops.

Vanderbilt now made application to the Secretary of State at Washington for help against Walker. Spencer, with his troops, marched at once to the head waters of the San Carlos River, descended to and down the San Juan River and continued to San Juan del Norte. He then captured the River Posts and took over the River and Lake Steamers. Thus again Vanderbilt controlled the Transit Route and Walker was effectively cut off from any support from the United States, he having relied on Morgan and Garrison to send him several thousand additional men who were held in San Francisco ready to join him.

On May 1, 1857, Walker surrendered himself and his army to Commander Davis of the United States Steamship "St. Mary's".

In the Fall of 1857 Walker mustered a second expedition and captured Greytown and the Eastern half of the Transit.

The Transit Company was now in favor with the administration at Washington. A large fleet of Government warships was concentrated in the Caribbean Sea under command of Commodore Paulding. Walker and his forces were disarmed and compelled to return to the United States.

In August, 1860, Walker mustered a third expedition against Nicaragua and with thirty-four men sailed from Mobile, Alabama, on the schooner "Clifton". After about fifteen days they landed at Trujillo, Honduras, and captured the town without trouble. The next day the British gunboat "Icarus" (Captain Salmon) sailed into Trujillo and demanded Walker's surrender; this Walker refused and at night evacuated the town and started South. The "Icarus" loaded Honduran troops under General Alvarez and followed the coast line getting up to Walker's forces at the Rio Negro. Walker surrendered to Captain Salmon stating, it is claimed, that they were not to be turned over to General Alvarez; be that as it may, Walker and his forces were taken back to Trujillo on the "Icarus" and at once turned over to General Alvarez and the Honduran authorities. Walker was court martialed on the morning of September 11, 1860, and was sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out on the following morning—September 12, 1860; the men and officers of his force were set at liberty.

## THE END OF "AHEAD OF THE MAILS"

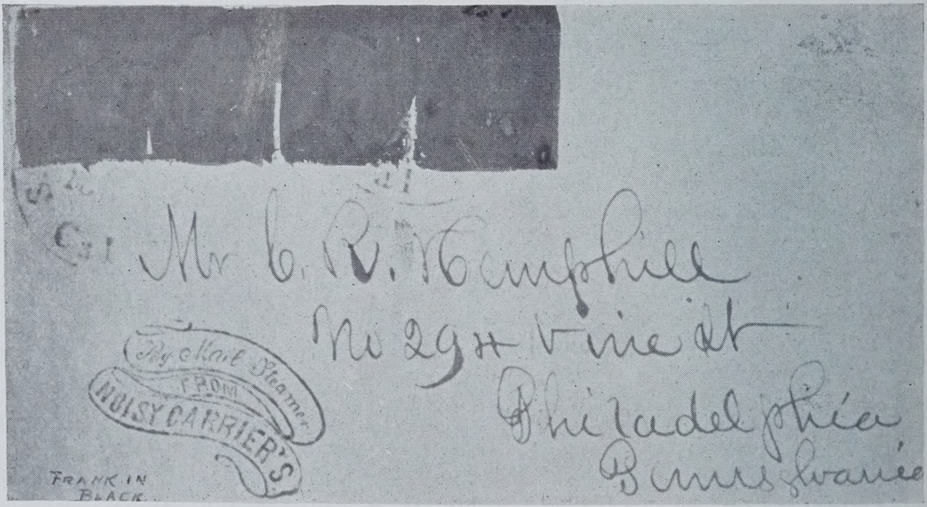
Walker's first expulsion from Nicaragua did not fully clear the title of the Transit Company to its rights or claims under its Charter or Franchise, for Costa Rica claimed the line of the San Juan River as its rightful frontier and insisted that the Franchise reverted to her. Morgan and Garrison claimed title under the more recent charter granted them by Walker's influence.

On May 8, 1858, clear title and full rights were definitely transferred to the Accessory Transit Company. At this time Vanderbilt was financially interested in Railroads and in developing a high class steamship line to Europe. He was too busy and active in the development of these enterprises to give time to the Transit. He approached the officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company (Marshall Roberts and others) with a proposition to abandon the Transit and to sell to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company his ship the "North Star". The proposition was accepted; the "North Star" was turned over to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for $400,000; the Transit was abandoned; Vanderbilt was to be paid $40,000 a month in cash. The agreement having been consummated the Pacific Mail Steamship Company immediately increased its rates. In 1859 the subsidy paid Vanderbilt was increased to $56,000 a month.

## NOISY CARRIERS

We have in this article illustrated several covers bearing the handstamp or frank of the "Noisy Carriers". This enterprise was developed by Charles P. Kimball, a native of the State of Maine, who settled in San Francisco in July, 1849, where he conducted a book and newspaper stall and local letter dispatch office at the corner of Sansome and Pacific Streets, later at 77 Long Wharf. It was his custom to board steamers on arrival, procure newspapers, books and magazines, and, having a fine powerful voice, to announce his wares through the public streets of San Francisco. Thus he soon became known as the "Noisy Carrier" and later on he assumed that trade name.

We illustrate another type of his frank. It will be observed that most of the mail forwarded from his newspaper, book and private letter office was sent by way of Nicaragua. He was evidently in close touch with the banking house of Morgan and Garrison.



Late Type of Noisy Carriers Frank.

Before concluding this section we think it advisable to call the attention of the reader to a good method of approximating the dates of the specimens illustrated which bear no identifying marks. This can be done with a near approach to certainity by remembering the letter rates to the Pacific for the periods under consideration. These rates were:

From 1847 to 1851____________________40 cents per ½ ounce.
From 1851 to 1855____________________ 6 cents per ½ ounce.
From 1855 to 1863____________________10 cents per ½ ounce.

Of course, any letter exceeding one-half ounce in weight had to be prepaid by doubling or tripling the ordinary rate.

## EARLY WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANIES USING THE NICARAGUA OR PANAMA ROUTES

**GREGORY'S**

**Great Atlantic and Pacific Express.**

UNRIVALLED FOR SPEED! SAFETY!! AND ECONOMY!!!

TREASURE, VALUABLE PARCELS AND FREIGHT,

Covered by our open Polices of Insurance—received, forwarded and delivered to and from all parts of California by the following

**AGENTS.**

I. W. HART, Esq.............................................*LIVERPOOL.*
M. WILLIAMSON..............*No. 2, Rue Bleue, PARIS, FRANCE.*
MESSRS. THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK...205 *Broadway, NEW YORK.*
MESSRS. KINSLEY & Co................11 & 13, *State st., BOSTON.*
MR. J. M. BURNS..............12 *Exchange Place, NEW ORLEANS.*
MESSRS. GUYS & DOTY,........................*ACAPULCO, MEXICO*
MESSRS. MITCHELL & Co.,.........................*HONOLULU, OAHU.*
MESSRS. RAWLE, DRINKER & Co..........*HONGKONG, CHINA.*

Having the *ONLY EXPRESS* by the NICARAUGUA ROUTE, and the best possible facilities by PANAMA, we forward Treasure &c., by either route as desired, *to any City or State in the UNION;* and also, *to ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and FRANCE,* by the West India Mail Steamers via Panama and Chagres, or by Collins' or Cunards' Steamers via New York. The saving effected in time required for transmission, and the *LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE OF CHARGES,* renders this at once, the

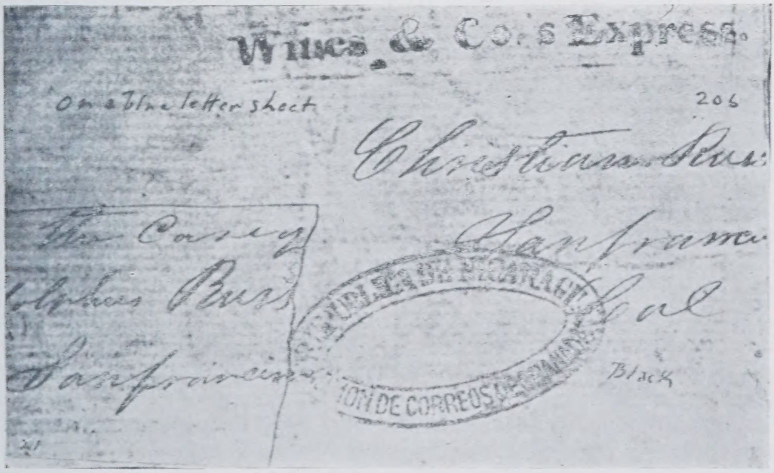
**Most Economical Express Line Extant!**

The first Western Express which made use of the Nicaragua route was "Gregory's California & New York Express", organized in 1849, which started that service as early as October, 1851. This is evidenced by the advertisment of that firm on the back cover of Gregory's "POCKET LETTER BOOK", published in 1851, of which, as far as the writers know, only two copies are in existence. We illustarte below a facsimile of a portion of the back cover, proving the statement that Gregory at that time was the only Express using the Nicaragua route.

Gregory's express likewise used the route through the Isthmus of Panama. A paragraph on the front cover reads:

> "A Special Express Agent accompanies all our parcels direct to and from New York over the Isthmus, thereby avoiding the delays which result from any other arrangement."

Another well known Western Express was "Wines & Co.'s Express". This concern was organized in January, 1855, and established an agency in San Fran-



cisco in July of the same year. It is known to all collectors of Western franks because later on it placed on its letters a large American eagle on a shield. Mr. Phillips, in his private notebook writes: "This company had a route from California to eastern cities and Europe, also a direct one to Central America. General Walker of Nicaragua fame was connected with the company in this country." Exactly what Mr. Phillips meant by the word "connected" we have been unable to discern. Fortunately, we have a specimen of "Wines & Co.'s Express". It is on a plain blue letter sheet, and, of course, is exceedingly rare.

The Express of "Berford and Company" deserves special mention. In the San Francisco Bulletin of December 21, 1851, this concern advertised as follows:

BERFORD & CO.'S EXPRESS

"For the Atlantic States, November 1, 1851, by the splendid fast running steamer

TENNESSEE

Geo. M. Totten, Commander.

"A Special Messenger will be despatched as usual, who will take charge of our Express, Goods, Gold Dust, etc., and deliver to all parts of the States without delay. We will also send

A SPECIAL MESSENGER

by the new route, via Nicaragua, November 1st by the new and fast running steamer

PACIFIC, Jarvis, Master,

who will take charge of our INDEPENDENT MAIL, and packages of every description.

Letters received till 3 o'clock, and parcels till 2 o'clock on day of sailing.

BERFORD & CO.
California Exchange
Corner of Kearney Street."

The Company was bought out by Wells, Fargo & Co. in June, 1854.

In connection with the Nicaragua route we must not forget the famous "California Penny Post Company", incorporated at Sacramento June 25, 1855. In the fall of the same year that concern advertised the following rates:

"Prepaid envelopes from the East to California, Ten Dollars per hundred;
For the Atlantic States, via NICARAGUA, Fifteen Dollars per hundred."

Later on letters were forwarded East via Nicaragua for five cents, in addition to the U. S. postage. On account of the exceeding rarity of the Penny Post letters the writers have found no specimen showing the routing via Nicaragua.

In regard to the "Panama" route, which was used by a great many express companies, "Whitney & Ely"—also known as "Atlantic & Pacific Express"—occupied a leading position. This concern was established June 18, 1849, by E. Ely of San Francisco and Charles A. Whitney of Panama, for despatching letters and parcels between San Francisco, Panama, Havana, New Orleans and New York, connecting with the Adams Company of the East.

We close the story of the "ADVANCE OF THE MAILS" mindful of the fact that it is a fragmentery account of the origin and use of these rare franks, It is the hope of the writers, nevertheless, that it may serve the student of American Philately as a basis for future researches in this unique and historically most fascinating field of early American Philately.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST
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Application for entry as second-class matter is pending.

## THE KOHL HANDBOOK.

Unexpected difficulties in connection with the translation of the Kohl Handbook delayed our last issue and this feature is omitted from the present number in order to catch up in our schedule. Further installments will appear in the future, as they are ready and the suggestions of readers interested in any particular country will be welcome—especially if they can render cooperation in preparing the translation. Each section is an individual unit in our magazine and if the wire stitches are removed the section can be taken out and kept separately, if desired. These translations will appear only in this magazine and as our editions are limited to actual requirements we urge collectors to subscribe for as many issues as they can use for we cannot undertake to supply back numbers.

## PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AT THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

The first public exhibition at the Collectors Club is scheduled for Saturday April 7, 1928 from 2 to 6 p. m. and we look forward with interest to the development of this experiment. There are sixteen wall cases each capable of holding 16 small or 12 large album pages, and various philatelic organizations and individuals have been invited to undertake to fill one frame with material which in their judgment will be of most interest to a non-collector. The Club assumes no responsibility for loss or damage to any of the stamps placed on display and each exhibitor is required to sign a waiver so that no claims can be made. There is little danger, however, for in most cases the stamps will be inserted in the frames by the owners and removed immediately after the close of the exhibition four hours later.

To attract attention to the Exhibit editorial announcements will be run in such newspapers as will use the material and posters will be distributed to business houses and offices willing to place them on display. This work will be done through our own membership and through such other philatelic organizations as are willing to cooperate. While such a campaign will be limited and "spotty" it is hoped that a sufficient interest can be roused to make the experiment of sufficient interest to justify its continuance as a regular feature of the club's activities. Suggestions and cooperation are very welcome.

## TWO IMPORTANT CHAPTERS ADDED TO AMERICAN HISTORY.

In this issue will be found two articles that exemplify the value of philatelic research in solving forgotten phases of American History. Ernest Wiltsee has stumbled on a hitherto unknown fact in connection with the handling of the mails by the Express Companies immediately at the close of the Civil War and Messrs. Needham and Berthold have added another real achievement to their growing list with their splendid article entitled ''Ahead of the Mails''. It is fitting that so much of this material be featured in our magazine where it will be available to future historians.

## NOTES FROM NORWAY.

Our good friend Abr. Odfjell of Minde, Norway reports considerable activity among philatelic circles in the Scandinavian countries. Last Fall the *Copenhagen Philatelic Club* held an exhibition in connection with the celebration of their 40th anniversary which was remarkable for the improved quality of the material shown. The Copenhagen Club established a medal for prominent philatelists and their first awards were to Mr. Jacobsen of Copenhagen, who has been actively associated with the club during the entire 40 years of its existence; and Dr. Ljungstrom of Stockholm who was an active factor in the affairs of the Swedish Philatelic Association about 20 years ago.

On December 30, 1927, Dr. Justus Andersen of Norway celebrated his 60th birthday and the event was commemorated in fitting style by his legion of friends in Europe. The N. F. T. brought out a special issue in honor of the event and scores of prominent philatelists attested their appreciation of the work that has been done by Dr. Andersen.

An exchange club has been started in Bergen for specialists in the stamps of Norway and the yearly dues are Kr. 10. The object of the new club is to promote the study of the Norwegian stamps and to secure for its members new issues with marginals, blocks, strips, covers, etc. at their face value, The board is composed of Einar Oscar Schou, president of the Bergens Filatelistclub, J. Jellestad, who will act as secretary and exchange manager, and Abr. Odfjell. This should do much to stimulate interest in these stamps and we will be glad to hear from any of our readers who collect them.

## STRAY NOTES.

In the article on the Chinese Invert in this issue, Mr. Starr has offered a suggestion regarding the registration of rare stamps that has long been under consideration by the *Collectors Club*. We have hinted at this in previous issues of this magazine and will be glad to hear from others interested.

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On a recent trip to Cincinnati the writer had the pleasure of attending a dinner at the home of Phil Weiss (and his wife is *some* cook) in company with Adolph D. Fennel, editor of the *American Philatelist* and Wm. C. Kennett, Jr. otherwise known as ''Babe'', where the question of ''Are Stamps an Investment'' came up. Too much emphasis has been placed upon the financial aspect of philately and it has long been felt by many friends of the hobby that less stress should be placed upon this phase of collecting and much more upon the enjoyment to be secured from it. In the words of Dolph Fennel ''Stamps offer one of the finest investments in the world as they will invariably give a 100% return in pleasure, relaxation and mental diversion.'' Incidentally there is some cash return as well which should be considered as a by product. True this cash return is many times far in excess of the original investment but this holds true more often where the collector has not gathered his treasures with the financial aspect prominently in mind. To buy with the speculative value always uppermost is to destroy the greatest pleasure and value of collecting and we hope to see this subordinated in favor of the benefits and joys of collecting.

H. L. L.

## THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

### Officers and Committees, 1928

**OFFICERS**

President—H. L. Lindquist
Vice-President—Chas. Curie
Secretary—O. G. Reichelt

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

**Class of 1928**
Stephen G. Rich
Charles J. Phillips
Chas. Curie

**Class of 1929**
Charles M. Ams
John H. Hall, Jr.
O. G. Reichelt

**Class of 1930**
Harry L. Lindquist
J. Philip Benkard
Joseph S. Rich

**TRUSTEES**

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, *Chairman*
Julius C. Morgenthau
Theodore E. Steinway

Honorary Life Governor: John N. Luff

### New Members.

Since the January 1928 issue the following applicants have been elected members of the Club.

845 Andrew Perry, Providence, R. I.
846 Hamilton Harris, Gilbertsville, N. Y.
847 James H. Schwabacher, San Francisco, Calif.
848 W. F. Goerner, Edgewood, R. I.
849 A. Wm. Bloss, Los Angeles, Calif.
850 A. Van Kirk Wells, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
851 Carl Young, Philadelphia, Pa.
852 Dr. M. Frazer Percival, Philadelphia, Pa.
853 J. P. V. Heinmuller, New York City.
854 W. L. L. Peltz, Albany, N. Y.
855 J. Wyer, Albany, N. Y.

### Applications.

The following applications for membership are pending:

Duncan Pringle, London, England.
  Proposed by H. F. Johnson.
  Seconded by L. M. Josling.
Felix Brunner, Prague, Europe.
  Proposed by A. F. Lichtenstein.
  Seconded by C. J. Phillips.
Frederick Eaton, New Haven, Conn.
  Proposed by H. M. Konwiser.
  Seconded by J. M. Bartels.
Victor F. James, London, England.
  Proposed by A. F. Lichtenstein.
  Seconded by C. J. Phillips.
Amtsgerichtsrat Herzog, Calvorde, Germany.
  Proposed by Erich Boden.
  Seconded by Dr. H. Munk.
Wainwright Randall, Montreal, Canada.
  Proposed by A. F. Lichtenstein.
  Seconded by C. J. Phillips.

### Deaths Reported.

J. Brace Chittenden, New York City.
Ernest H. Collins, London, England.
Col. John E. Stearne, Los Angeles, Cal.
Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C.
Fred Wehmiller, St. Louis, Mo.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS

to be voted on at the regular meeting of May 2, 1928.

Article L. add after Sec. 2.

Sec. 2a "There shall be two classes of Life Members:

Resident Life Members, who shall follow the qualification of Resident Members; and
Non Resident Life Members, who shall follow the qualification of Non Resident Members."

Article II. Strike out Sec. 1 and substitute therefor—

"The Sec. 1 dues of Resident Life Members shall be twenty times the annual dues of Resident Members, and the dues of Non Resident Life Members shall be twenty times the dues of Non Resident Members.

The dues so collected shall be kept by the Treasurer in a permanent investment fund separate from the general funds of the Club and shall be invested only in such securities as are legal for Trustees and Savings Banks in the State of New York."

Proposed by
T. E. Steinway.
Seconded by
J. H. Hall, Jr.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

January 4, 1928.

To the Officers and Members of
the Collectors Club:

As the duties of president, treasurer and editor have devolved upon the writer during the past year this report will combine the activities of all three and it is indeed a pleasure to announce splendid advances in every department of the club activities.

As a result of the solid foundation laid by my predecessors and particularly of the work of Dr. J. Brace Chittenden and the support of Alfred F. Lichtenstein the Club has reached a point where an increase in dues and in the advertising rates of the Collectors Club Philatelist were justified and the added income derived from these sources, and a close scrutiny of all expenditures, has made it possible to go through the year without a deficit. The club is therefore upon a self supporting basis—a fact which should cause rejoicing to all those who have made this achievement possible.

The margin of safety is not large, however, and continued effort will be necessary to carry the work through to a successful conclusion and increase the usefulness of the club by taking on added responsibilities which will justify its existence and the support and cooperation of every philatelist.

Owing to the increase in dues a certain percentage of resignations was looked for but I am happy to state that these were considerably below expectations and as a consequence we can show a small net gain for the year which I am sure will be further increased by the reinstatement of many who were dropped through negligence in paying their dues promptly.

The summary of our membership for the year is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total members January 1st, 1927 | 639 |
| New Members added during the year | 84 |
| Total | 723 |

From this total we have lost the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Resident Members: | | |
| Resignations | 16 | |
| Deaths | 4 | |
| Dropped | 17 | 37 |
| Non-Resident Members: | | |
| Resignations | 8 | |
| Deaths | 7 | |
| Dropped | 24 | 39 |
| Grand Total dropped from the rolls | | 76 |

Total membership January 1st, 1928, 647. Of which number 154 are resident members and 493 non-resident members.

The members added during the year have been of the highest caliber due largely to a plan inaugurated and carried to a successful conclusion by Charles J. Phillips, Chairman of the Membership Committee. By this plan the Board of Governors after preliminary investigation extend an invitation to outstanding philatelists whose membership is desired and the great majority of those so selected have accepted the invitation. This plan should be continued until every important collector is added to our rolls and is encouraged to take an active part in the constructive program we have outlined.

Another source of growth advocated by Theodore E. Steinway is the creation of a Junior membership open to the younger generation who are seriously interested in the hobby. These Juniors would be entitled to the privileges of membership at a reduced fee and in addition we could undertake special displays and talks of a nature to stimulate their interest and encourage them to continue through life.

A continued growth of membership is essential and this problem should have the serious consideration of the entire membership during the coming year.

## MEETINGS.

Regular meetings have been held throughout the season on the first and third Wednesdays of each month and as these have all been reported in detail in the C. C. P. they will not be repeated here. Most of the meetings have been well attended and some of them have taxed the capacity of our rooms but taken as a whole our regular attendance is far from satisfactory and the problem of stimulating a greater attendance must be given careful consideration. It has been a pleasure to see many new faces at some of the meetings but we must create some compelling incentive that will cause a much larger percentage to attend regularly.

During the past year this problem has been uppermost in our minds and several expedients tried out with indifferent results. The Bourse was inaugurated under auspicious circumstances with a crowded attendance and an interesting and successful interchange of stamps. This interest, however, was not sustained and we feel that our members both dealers and collectors have neglected to take advantage of one of the real privileges that a club of this kind can offer. A plan to introduce discussions at the various meetings has not been tried out sufficiently to judge of its success but it has real possibilities and with a more definite program than previously adopted it should prove a magnet to many and a source of fruitful and beneficial discussion on matters of moment to philately.

In lieu of our Annual Dinner we held an informal housewarming which was quite successful from the point of attendance and it brought to the club many members, with their wives or sweethearts, who might not otherwise have attended. Refreshments were served and an orchestra furnished music for dancing during the entire evening. The entire expense of the affair was borne by the Board of Governors and a sufficient credit balance was left over to purchase the curtains and draperies for the reception room.

A delegation of eight members of the Club attended a meeting of the Springfield Stamp Club in a body and put on an exhibition which was favorably commented upon by all who saw it. Last night, January 3rd, 1928, a similar delegation of nine visited the Philadelphia Stamp Club. It is planned to continue these friendly exchange meetings to nearby cities at regular intervals and we hope that as many of our members as possible will plan to join with us. Return visits will be made by members of the clubs we visit and we want to give them a rousing reception in every case.

## PUBLICATIONS.

During the past year the **Collectors Club Philatelist** continued to be published quarterly and our sixth volume has now been completed. The magazine has apparently won a recognized place among the philatelic publications of the world and its influence has many times been commented upon by members and correspondents. In several of the smaller cities the editor has been informed that it is customary for several collectors to pool their interests and the magazine is passed around in turn from one to another.

The magazine has since its inception been a labor of love by all who have taken part in its production and as editor I wish to personally thank the many kind friends who have by their contributions and their words of encouragement made the work seem worth while. The dealers of the world have been most generous in their support and every member of this club who is interested in our success should reciprocate for their support to the best of his ability. It is a simple thing for you to mention the C. C. P. when writing our advertisers, even though you have dealt with them for years, for they all will like to know that their advertising is noticed and appreciated. If the firms you buy from do not use space with us a gentle suggestion from you that it might be acceptable may cause them to give the matter consideration and this support is what makes our progress possible.

During the coming year we have even bigger plans for the C. C. P. and commencing with the January issue we will commence the translation of selected sections of the splendidly edited Kohl Handbook. This valuable work will make the C. C. P. of even more value than ever before and a file of the issues will be an indispensable part of every philatelic library.

Our Year Book was mailed in the Fall and contained the usual official club matter and the membership list. This is an essential part of our yearly publication program.

During the year S. Chapmans exhaustive book on Mexico, Issues 1856 to 1868 was issued as our Handbook No. 3 and met with a favorable reception by all specialists in these interesting stamps. Copies are still available and we recommend its purchase to our members.

Several additional handbooks, mostly relating to the issues of British North America, are still in process of completion and it is hoped that some of these will reach the publishing stage before another year has rolled around.

## CLUB PROPERTY.

During the year the club rooms have been considerably improved and now present a more "clubby atmosphere" which we hope will make them an ever increasing rendezvous for our members. A new rug, window drapes and wall hangings were added to the Reception Room and through the courtesy of Charles Curie, Vice President and chairman of the House Committee the furniture was all reupholstered at his expense and now presents a very attractive appearance.

The floors in all of the meeting rooms was covered with mangasite and the walls in the Meeting room have been covered with sixteen large mahogany wall cases which will be used for exhibitions during the coming year. These cases increase our opportunities for useful displays for both our members and the general public and we hope to make full use of them during the coming year. This Meeting room requires additional decoration to give it the cozy club atmosphere for which we are striving and we hope some generous member will provide the funds to make this possible.

We have secured a new typewriter for the office and with a few filing cases and other inexpensive equipment our office will be fully equipped.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein has given us a beautiful floor case for the exhibition of medals, albums or other bulky property and Messrs. Chittenden and Phillips combined to frame a collection of medals.

It is our library which has again shown the greatest growth and the details of this will be reported by our Librarian Dr. J. Brace Chittenden through whose tireless efforts we owe the present importance to our collection. Messrs. Rich and Ricketts have been extremely generous and helpful in the growth of our library and we appreciate their cooperation to the utmost.

### FINANCES.

The finances of the club have never been in better shape and we close the year with a credit balance of about $1200.00 and outstanding accounts of about $600.00 with all bills paid. This credit balance, however, will be largely used to finance the increase in the Collectors Club Philatelist due to the translation of the Kohl Handbook.

The following is a summary of our financial condition:

### CASH RECEIPTS FOR COLLECTORS CLUB OF 1927.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dues Resident Members | | $4,142.50 | |
| Dues Non Resident Members | | 2,449.74 | |
| Journal: | | | |
| Volume six | $2,610.17 | | |
| Previous Issues | 450.50 | | |
| In Advance, Vol. seven | 30.93 | 3,091.60 | |
| Rooms Rentals for Auctions | | 590.00 | |
| Interest on Bank Balances | | 42.42 | |
| Donations to House Furnishing Fund | | 9.00 | |
| Subscriptions to Chapman book | | 310.00 | |
| Total Receipts | | | $10,635.26 |
| Interest December 30th | | | 20.83 |
| | | | $10,656.09 |

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR 1927

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | $1,520.00 | |
| Rent | 2,499.96 | |
| Journal Volume six, Printing, etc. | 2,691.19 | |
| Display Cases | 505.05 | |
| Postage, Stationery and Office Supplies, Typewriter | 397.65 | |
| Furniture, Rugs, Etc. | 175.50 | |
| Yearbook | 378.75 | |
| Robinson & Miller, Stat. Notices, etc. | 236.25 | |
| Telephone | 86.54 | |
| Ice, Water, Towels | 92.60 | |
| Library Expenses | 62.35 | |
| Payments by H. L. Lewy's Office (Unclassified) | 163.67 | |
| Miscellaneous refunds | 14.20 | |
| Insurance Premium | 10.00 | |
| Payment to Mr. Chapman | 880.00 | |
| Total Disbursements | $9,713.17 | |
| Excess of Receipts | 942.38 | |
| Add. approximate Balance of January 1st, 1927 | 272.69 | |
| Balance December 31st, 1927 | | $ 1,194.24 |
| Interest December 31st, 1927 | | 20.83 |
| | | $ 1,215.07 |

### OUTSTANDING.

**Journal.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Volume 6 # 1 | $ 22.50 |
| Volume 6 # 2 | 62.50 |
| Volume 6 # 3 | 70.00 |
| Volume 6 # 4 | 185.00 |
| Total | $340.00 |
| Previous Issues | 47.00 |
| Grand Total | $387.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Membership Resident | $ 25.00 |
| Membership Non Resident | 15.00 |
| Total | $ 40.00 |
| **Auctions.** | |
| Toaspern | $ 60.00 |
| Scott | 70.00 |
| Sloane | 20.00 |
| Total | $150.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Outstanding | 577.00 |
| | $ 1,792.07 |

While on this subject I wish to call attention to the unfortunate condition of Harry M. Lewy who for many years acted so efficiently as Treasurer and as Attorney for the Club. Stricken with Double Pneumonia on Christmas Eve 1926 he has had one complication after another and for over one year has been continuously confined to his bed, most of the time in extreme pain. He must still undergo a serious operation before he can recover and we all hope that he will come through it successfully and soon rejoin us at our meetings. His one thought during his entire illness has been of the Collectors Club and it is the friendly thoughts of the members which have been constantly communicated to him that have helped him wage his successful battle for life.

### PUBLICITY AND INFLUENCE.

The meetings of the club have been regularly reported in the Collectors Club Philatelist, in Mekeels Weekly, in Philatelic Gossip, and in other philatelic publications largely due to the interest and efforts of Charles J. Phillips, Harry M. Konwiser and Elliott Perry. In the newspaper field our good friend Frank W. Crane has consistently given us favorable publicity in the New York Times. Other very desirable publicity has been received from sources too numerous to mention and it is hoped that in the future an assistant librarian can be secured whose sole duty it will be to gather this general publicity and keep it properly mounted in a scrap album.

The Club has always been among the first to endorse and support worth while philatelic activities and this cooperation has been much appreciated by many who have expressed themselves to this effect.

### WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS.

**The Collectors Club,** at the present time, has but reached a position where it can really begin to justify the time, effort and money that has been put into it. We still have many problems to solve and obstacles to overcome but if we can but function constructively as we should many of these problems will disappear before we reach them. The Collectors Club has a very real mission to perform for philately and it must define its policies and chart its course in such certain terms as to compel the ACTIVE support and cooperation of every dealer and collector who is interested in furthering philately. It is unfortunate but true that it has not as yet won the whole hearted support to which it should be entitled and it behooves us to overcome this situation by establishing our policies in no uncertain terms.

There is a need for an organization such as the Collectors Club and one of our first duties during 1928 should be to work out our plans in such a way as to create some definite objectives and then work toward them steadily, and win by merit and accomplishment the support which we must have if we are to continue to exist and expand.

We need a permanent home and an endowment fund to maintain it; we must have a paid manager who can create and carry out constructive plans, edit the C. C. P. and efficiently handle the routine duties of operation, and we require funds to build up the library, properly index and house it so that it will be available to those requiring use of its mass of material. To secure these things we must put our house in order, we must establish our work on a business basis and be able to submit a comprehensive and workable plan that will convince those able to assist us in the realization of our dreams that they will be establishing a monument worthy of being perpetuated.

My sincere hope is that the year 1928 will mark a definite forward step toward this definite accomplishment.

Respectfully submitted,
H. L. LINDQUIST,
President.

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### SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927.

Mr. President and Members.

Gentlemen:—

Your Secretary submits the following report:

At the beginning of the fiscal year, January 1st the Collectors Club had 184 Resident and 455 Non Resident members, making a total of 639. At the close of the year up to date the total is 154 Resident, 493 Non Resident, making a total of 647 members. During the year of 1927 we lost sixteen Resident Members by resignation, four by death and we dropped 17 for non payment of dues. From the Non Resident Membership we lost eight by resignation, seven by death and we dropped twenty-four for non payment of dues, which latter included one member who did not qualify. The expected drop in the resident membership class is surprisingly low, in view of the fact that we raised the dues to $25.00 (Twenty Five Dollars), beginning January 1st, 1927. The total income for both memberships is over $6,000.00 (Six Thousand Dollars) which will be shown in the Treasurer's report. During the year our Treasurer was unable to perform his duties and this account was operated by Miss Neumann from the Club Rooms, beginning April, 1927.

The Collectors Club has held regular meetings during the year excepting the months of July and August, and the Board of Governors have met regularly every month with the exception of July and August.

The campaign engineered by the membership committee, consisting of Messrs. Chittenden and Phillips, resulted in adding to our roster many important collectors throughout the country and it is hoped that this committee will go on with the good work during the coming year.

The meetings in the main have been fairly well attended but not too well, and it is apparently the duty of every member to see that he brings out one member or visitor to each meeting at which stamps are shown. It seems that with our resident membership of 154 we ought to get at least fifty members attending each meeting. Our members, it is presumed, are vitally interested in stamps, and the absence of members at the meetings is to be deplored.

During the year we received numerous donations for the Club's Library which will be commented upon in the report submitted by Dr. J. B. Chittenden.

During the year the Club has installed display cases in the auction room.

The rentals of our rooms for auction purposes have not increased in our new quarters, having reached about the fifty mark. The room is rented for an auction at $10.00 (Ten Dollars) per session.

Our Office is operated smoothly under the capable management of Miss Neumann and the work of the Secretary is more or less routine.

Respectfully submitted,
HARRY M. KONWISER,
Secretary.

# Evenings at the Collectors Club

## DELEGATION FROM COLLECTORS CLUB VISITS PHILADELPHIA.

On January 3, 1928, nine members of the **Collectors Club** made an official visit to the **Philadelphia Stamp Club** and made a display before that organization. It was rather a strenuous trip as we left at 5 p. m. and returned the same night at midnight arriving back in New York at 2:30 a. m. but we all enjoyed it and it surely brought the members of our two organizations closer together than ever before. The delegation consisted of Sidney Barrett, J. M. Bartels, Charles Curie, H. M. Konwiser, H. L. Lindquist, A. E. Pade, Theodore E. Steinway and Herman J. Toaspern.

We were met at Philadelphia by P. M. Wolsieffer, Eugene Klein and Georges Creed who escorted us to the University Club where we had dinner with several other members of the Philadelphia Club as the guests of Harry L. Jefferys who so recently exhibited his splendid collection of early U. S. at our club.

From the dinner we went directly to the club rooms of the society where we were greeted by a capacity audience that filled every available nook and overflowed into the hall. After a few preliminary remarks by the president Stan V. Henkels, our members were introduced by Georges Creed, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and the following collections were exhibited: H. L. Lindquist, selections of Norway No's 1, 4 and 8; T. E. Steinway, early Great Britain and Charles Curie selections from his general collection, all of which were enjoyed by our hosts who extended a vote of thanks and the diploma of the club to each exhibitor.

After the meeting there was an informal reception followed by adjournment to nearby restaurants where under the guidance of P. M. Wolsieffer and Eugene Klein we spent the time enjoyably until the train left.

H. L. L

## ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBITION BY FERRARS H. TOWS ON JANUARY 4TH.

The annual meeting of the Collectors Club was held on January 4th and as the routine business was overshadowed by the wonderful collection of Danish West Indies of Ferrars H. Tows it was disposed of as quickly as possible.

The Annual reports of the officers were read, as reprinted elsewhere in this issue, and the outgoing governors—Joseph S. Rich, Col. J. Philip Benkard and H. L. Lindquist—were reelected for a further term of three years. Following a brief discussion of the reports and the plans for the club for the ensuing year the meeting was turned over to Mr. Tows who entertained the members with what is undoubtedly one of the finest collections of Danish West Indies in existence.

His collection is contained in six large volumes, with the used and unused kept separately. The condition of all of the stamps is exceptional and there are so many outstanding pieces that it is difficult to select a small group for particular mention. Sidney Barrett, however, pointed out the following as being especially noteworthy:

1855 Issue. Large unused block with yellow gum.
1867 Issue. Unused block of ninety (complete sheet except for bottom row).
1872-73 Issue. 4c dull blue, large mint block of both imperf. and imperf. vertical varieties. Used copy on entire cover, exceptionally rare.
1873-96 Issue. Almost all printings shown in unused blocks of four, the rarest being the 1c value second printing which is probably unique. Another almost equally rare block is the 14c value with one stamp having inverted frame.
1887-1901 Issue. Almost complete in sheets.
1902 Issue. 2c on 3c perf. 14x13½. All plate and "2" varieties as well as normal and inverted frames. 2c on 3c green surcharge. "Wedge flaw" in pair, Straight "2" in pair. Antique "2" in pair.

Practically all of the later issues are found in blocks and sheets.

The section devoted to British stamps used in the D. W. I. is undoubtedly the finest in existence and contains many extremely rare and uncatalogued varieties. The entire country is represented in used condition and on cover.

Mr. Tows was extended a hearty vote of thanks and was kept until nearly midnight going over his collection with the members.

H. L. L.

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## SPRINGFIELD STAMP CLUB MEETING.

January 18th was a big night at the **Collectors Club** when a delegation from the **Springfield Stamp Club** paid their return visit to us. The delegation consisted of Messrs. W. C. Angiers, President of the Club, John V. Prevost, H. P. Atherton, E. P. Radford, Wm. Stone, R. C. Munroe, H. G. Kitson, W. Emery.

W. C. Angiers showed part of his famous Pigeon Post collection used in the Paris siege of 1870. He also distributed photographs of enlargements made from some of the messages. This exhibit is written up fully in the **Aero News** of October 1926.

John V. Prevost showed the Steamboat Cancellations and Postmarks of France. The anchor cancellation which was the official cancellation on all French steamboats, was shown first on detached stamps. This collection was nearly complete, there being missing a few of the low values, which are far scarcer than the higher values.

The postmarks which are associated with these cancellations were then shown on stamps and covers, and short notes of information were given about the different lines.

Lines A, B, C, D, E, and F, are the West Indian and Central American lines. For instance, Line A. was from St. Nazaire to Colon by way of Porrite-a-Pitre, Basse Terre, St. Pierre, Fort-de-France, Le Guayra-Porto-Cabella and Savanilla. There was no Line G. but there was a line that was not lettered which should have been Line G.

Line H. was from Havre to New York direct. One would naturally expect these stamps and covers to be common, but they are quite rare, only two covers were shown.

Lines J. and K. were the South American lines. These were shown on several covers some of which bore stamps of Argentine and Uruguay in combination with the French stamps.

Lines L. and M. were the West African lines, and were shown on cover with French Colonial stamps, the French stamps on covers with these postal markings being excessively hard to find.

Lines N. O. P. and Q. were the Far Eastern lines. Line N. is from Marseilles to Yokohama, and are more common than some others, but lines O. P. and Q. make up for this by being really rare.

There were no Lines R. and S.

Line T. is the Australian Line, Marseilles to Noumea with stops at Port Said, Suez, Colombo, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney. Markings from this line do not find easily.

Lines U. and V. are the East African Coast lines from Marseilles to Reunion and Mauritius.

Lines W. and X. exist and were shown, one cover for each, but all real data is lacking.

In addition to these lines from Line N. to V. all passing through the Mediterranian, there was a subsidized postal service in the Mediterranian called the Serviceo Maritimes des Messageries Imperial. No less than 100 pacquebots formed a part of this service. The postmark used had the name of the vessel at the top, as Amerigal, Tamise Gange, etc., etc. At the bottom was a star, within the inner circle of the postmark was the date in three lines "25 Mai 64". A complete collection of these marks probably does not exist, but there were 28 shown by Mr. Prevost which is a trifle over a fourth of the known marks.

As a finis, were shown four really modern marks used on French War Ships. These marks consist of a dotted line Hexagon, at the top Croiseur—La Motte, Pecquet at bottom, a small anchor, in centre date in three lines.

There were shown also but not as steamboat postmarks, covers with combination franking such as, Turkish and French stamps, Egypt and French, Argentine and French, Uruguay and French, Ecuador and French, English and French, and a forwarded letter with 5c Taylor, United States and French stamp.

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Mr. H. P. Atherton showed cancellations of the world—in fifteen minutes. They started with early English Revenues, embossed over a silvered strip which ruined the stamp if it were tampered with in any way.

Afghanistan tore pie shaped pieces from their early circular stamps as cancellation. Early U. S. Locals were cancelled by a dab of sponge with acid, this discoloring the stamp. U. S. Revenues were cancelled by punch marks of sorts, some holes, some by "Herringbones" etc., etc.

Above are methods of cancellations used without ink.

To offset the removal of mss cancellations, many preventatives were tried by various Governments. Austria and Russia tried a varnished surface. U. S. and Peru adopted a Grill, after the U. S. had experimented with several of the so-called "Patent" cancellations. Great Britain made stamps with letters in the corners, so that it was difficult to make up a stamp with the correct system of lettering in the corners.

The U. S. Cancellations were made up of groups. There were several of these which were unusual, the Pig and the Cat, and some others. Then a group of incoming foreign mail that was handled and cancelled in the N. Y. P. O. These were from 15 different countries, bunched for the most part near the Caribbean Sea. These are very scarce on the cover.

In foreign were shown odd devices, Paquebots, Marks foreign to the country of issue, etc., etc.

Cancellations of the world in 15 minutes is a real snappy little diversion, as you will soon find when you try it.

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Mr. Wm. Stone showed,

### **"Some Side Lines".**

The American civil war is of particular interest to philatelists by reason of the imposition of numerous taxes to meet the tremendous war expenses. With the adhesive revenues we are all familiar but there are several taxes which are but little known and about which but little has been written.

At the outbreak of the war it is said that about 85% of the cotton raised in the United States was exported to England there to be manufactured into cloth to be returned in great part to this country for sale. Here was a chance for a tax and on July 1, 1862 a tax of one half a cent a pound was levied upon raw cotton. Two years later the tax was raised to two cents a pound and in 1866 to three cents. On February 3, 1868 the tax was repealed.

The first exhibit was of specimens of the stamps used to collect the above tax. The first type was printed on parchment and was attached to the bale of cotton by means of the arrow shaped barb at the end of a wire.

The other design was of brass and came in several different types. They are about 250—280mm in length and are inscribed U. S. Internal Revenue and a serial number. Serial letters in several different types and positions are also found. These tags were attached to the bale by means of a stiletto which drove the shank of the tag into the bale where it was held by the barb at the end. But little has been published regarding these stamps. My first recollection is a brief mention in the **Curiosity Collector** published by William P. Brown about 1876-1880. The fifth edition of E. B. Sterling's revenue catalogue in 1888 listed some five varieties in brass. **Mc Lean's Stamp Collector Guide** (1889) contained a list from the pen of H. E. Deats which with the exception of a manuscript list prepared by J. J. Tiffany in 1880 and now in the Crawford library, completes the list of authorities down to 1912 when the United States Revenue Society published a very full illustrated history written by Charles A. Nast.

Hydrometer labels while not exactly stamps have always attracted the attention of revenue collectors. To those who are not aware of their use I will say that a hydrometer is a glass instrument used for determinating the specific gravity and purity of liquids. One end is a bulb 25mm in diameter by 90mm long with a stem 95x6mm. On this instrument is a graduated scale marking the depth to which it sinks in the pure liquid. Into this bulb during the manufacture is inserted a label issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as proof of their accuracy. The earliest issue was about July 1872. I find no record of any being printed by the Bureau since the report of 1914 so I presume their use is now abandoned. The issues for 1870 and 1871 bear the portraits of the commissioners, all other years that of Washington. The first list of these labels was published in **"Side Lines"** issued by the **Springfield Stamp Club** and a much fuller and later list by W. W. Norton in the Hand Book and Check List of U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps issued by the Revenue Society in 1912. The same publications also contained lists of lock seals which were used very largely B. V. D. (Before Volstead

Disaster) in the locks on bonded warehouses and places where distilled spirits were made. They are so placed inside the lock that when the key is inserted the seal is broken making it impossible to tamper with the lock without breaking the seal. An experiment was made with glass seals but it was found that they were not practical so the paper seals were substituted. These come in numerous colors with control numbers and letters denoting the various series. The series of 1875 which is still in use as far as I know measured 18x48mm. A smaller sized seal, 11x24mm, issued in 1879 was in use for a short time only.

The tax on tobacco has been collected mainly by means of adhesive stamps of various shapes and sizes. But, as in postal affairs we have envelopes and wrappers, so in tobacco stamps we also have wrappers in two major varieties. Of those printed on paper there are three issues, the first printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. and the other two by the Graphic Company of New York. But four varieties exist of the first issue of which three were shown. Of the second issue there are 24 varieties and 19 were shown. The third issue numbers 15 and is the same as the second with "Issued under Act of March 1, 1879" surcharged in various colors.

The second type of wrapper is a more numerous one and was printed on tin foil by the J. J. Crooke Company. The issue of these began in 1868 and the collector who goes into all the various varieties caused by the use of different brands, etc., will find he has his hands full. One of the largest collections that I know of was owned by Mr. Prevost who disposed of it intact some years ago. You can readily understand that these are not easy to find as the majority of them were soon thrown away. With the varied colors of ink used and the briliancy of the foils they make a very showy addition to a collection.

### "U. S. Booklet Panes"

E. P. Radford's exhibit consisted of the first of three albums and contained the booklet issues from 1900 to the issue of 1912. Diagrams showing the layouts of the three plates used were shown first to give a general idea of the plate varieties which are collected and which are to be found in the different issues. Next were shown specimen sheets from the 100 specimen books issued and distributed among officials and friends of the Post Office Department for their approval. There were 100 specimen books made up, each contained two specimen panes, and in the collection there was specimen book #4 autographed by Edwin C. Madden. One of the specimen panes in the collection has a plate number at the top and as less than four complete sheets were used to make up the 100 specimen books, this pane is one of four in existence provided all were saved.

As is the case with all collections of booklet panes, the collection is minus some positions of the first few issues as collecting booklet panes did not begin until about ten years after they first came out and very few of the first ones were saved. However, the collection is above the average on these early issues and remarkably strong on the shield issue of the 2s, 1903. From 1908 on, the collection is practically complete including all plate numbers as well as plate positions.

R. C. Munroe showed a collection of Warship cancellations including some two thousand or more pieces, many being entire covers bearing the postmarks from our Ships of War.

A few ships previous to the White Squadron of 1890 such as the Hartford and Constellation were represented. All of the large boats since 1910 down to date were exhibited and the smaller Craft appeared in fleets even to the S. S. Scorpion for so long stationed at Constantinople. Many of the marks were from ships no longer in commission. Some have been sold to Foreign Governments, some used for targets and sunk, others wrecked.

Much history can be read between the specimens of a collection of this character and who, be he collector or non-collector, is not fascinated by a bit of a souvenir from such noted ships as the Oregon, Brooklyn, Memphis, Delaware!

H. G. Kitson introduced a novelty, indeed, in his contribution by passing out a card showing illustrations of part of 20 stamps. "The Idea", said Mr. Kitson, the originator of this idea, "is to guess the countries for which these stamps were produced". Five minutes was allowed, after which you passed the result of the test to your neighbor and a check-up proved that Murray Bartels had properly located all but three of the pictures, making his average 85 per cent, whilst the two next highest, 80 per cent (four omissions) were Alfred Lichtenstein and Sidney Barrett, who tossed a coin for Second Ribbon, the lucky one being Mr. Barrett. Messrs Wilson and Charters were next in line.

### THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL DINNER.

The thirty-first Annual Dinner of the **Collectors Club** was held at the Hotel Astor, Saturday evening January 21st, 1928, with 72 members and guests in attendance. The tables were grouped in an intimate circle at one end of the College Room so as to leave an open space for dancing and all during the dinner and until the closing hour at 11:30 the floor was filled continuously.

There were no scheduled speeches on the program but at the conclusion of the Dinner several of the members were informally called upon by the president who acted as an unofficial toastmaster. J. C. Morgenthau made a particularly appealing talk about the associations one forms in philately that struck a responsive chord which permeated the meeting; Theodore E. Steinway mentioned the progress that the club was making and thoughtfully prepared a menu which was signed by all present to be sent to our much missed treasurer, Harry M. Lewy; Dr. J. Brace Chittenden was in his best form and spoke feelingly of those who had assisted him in building the club to its present influential position and incidentally touched upon the **Hot Stove League** which enabled Herman J. Toaspern to tell one of Irvin Cobb's masterpieces as only "Toasty" can. Alfred F. Lichtenstein warmly endorsed the work that the club was doing and was followed by Vice President Charles Curie who impressed all present with his sincere desire to assist in the further progress of the club.

These informal talks, interspersed with a few appropriate stories, helped create a "friendly" atmosphere that caused many to remark that it was one of the most satisfactory dinners that the club had ever given. In fact, the effect was such as to suggest that we have more or less frequent informal social gatherings to cement friendships and to permit a more intimate discussion of the club's affairs than is possible at a regular meeting.

Unfortunately several members who had planned to attend were prevented from doing so and a telegram of regret was read from Charles Lathrop Pack whom we had all looked forward to greeting. Another member who was greatly missed was Charles M. Ams who has so ably conducted our dinners in past years but who is confined to his home at the present time. Those of our members who did not avail themselves of the opportunity of being present missed a real treat.

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## ALSACE LORAIN EXHIBITED BY HENRY C. NEEDHAM.

The Alsace Lorraine collection of Henry C. Needham was shown at the meeting of Feb. 1st, 1928, and in the absence of Mr. Needham was exhibited by J. Murray Bartels, who read a short paper on the stamps featured in the eight volumes that were shown.

Mr. Needham has gone into Specialism in this group to the point of collecting these stamps with all their normal cancellations, as well as covers showing all sorts of postmarks.

These stamps, issued in 1870, were shown with normal circle and oval cancellations, also with Railroad and Army Post cancellations. The collection includes quite a few unusual, used and unused blocks—the used division being featured by a block of fifty-five of the 25 centime value.

Covers were shown with Alsace Lorain stamps as well as with French and German stamps, these combinations developing with the war activities of the period.

The forgeries, it was explained, can be seen by a comparison of the "P" of "POST".

The eight volumes can best be described as follows:

Volume I: Normal, points up. Unused: 1c to 25c. 1870 Cancellations: 1c to 25c including French Cancellations and Prisoner's Letters. 1871 Cancellations: Prisoner's Letters. 1c: 2c: 4c: French Cancellations; Field Posts; Railroad Cancellations.

Volume II: Normal, points up. 1871 Cancellations: 5c: Towns "A" to "Z".

Volume III: Normal, points up. 1871 Cancellations: 5c: French Cancellations: Railroad Cancellations; Feld Posts. 5c. and 10c Prisoner's Letters 10c: Towns "A" to "P" inclusive.

Volume IV: Normal, points up. 1871 Cancellations; 10c: Towns "R" to "Z"; French Cancellations; Feld Posts. Railroads. 20c: "A" to "Gebweiler" (partly inc.)

Volume V: Normal, points up. 1871 Cancellations: 20c: Towns "Gebweiler" (part) to "Strassburg im Elsass".

Volume VI: Normal, points up. 1871 Cancellations: 20c: Towns "Strassburg im Elsass Bahnhof" to "Z"; French Cancellations; Railroad Cancellations; Feld Posts. 25c: Towns "A" to "Z"; French Cancellations; Railroad Cancellations; Feld Posts.

Volume VII: Inverted network, points down. Unused 1870 Cancellations; 1c to 25c. 1871 Cancellations: 1c: 2c: 4c: 5c: 10c: Towns "A" to "R" inclusive.

Volume VIII: Inverted network, points down. 1871 Cancellations: 10c: Towns "S" to "Z": French Cancellations; Feld Posts; Railroad Cancellations. 20c: 25c: Soldier's Letters and cards and Feld Post Cancellations—no stamps. Covers bearing German and German and French stamps in combinations shortly after January 1, 1872, on which date the Alsace stamps were demonetized. Covers used first day French Army occupied Alsace, November 2, 1915.

H. M. K.

## COMPETITION NIGHT, FEBRUARY 15, 1928.

Competition Night, February 15, 1928, brought out a goodly attendance of regulars, as well as casuals and the new wall cases on the Third Floor were tried out for the first time for the 20-page entrants, to the great pleasure of every member in attendance.

The wall cases are framed to hold twelve album pages, the system being similar to that employed at the New York Stamp Exposition, the backs of the display cases having large strips permitting the display of pages without the use of tacks.

Vice-President Curie, who called the meeting to order in the absence of President Lindquist, who was out of town on that evening, appointed Messrs. John H. Hall, Walter S. Scott and J. Murray Bartels as Judges.

Theodore E. Steinway was awarded First Prize; Kennett Woodward, Second; Wm. F. Warncke, Third. Honorable Mention was given to the groups displayed by Messrs. Charles Curie, and Clarence W. Brazer. In all 20 entries were shown.

A brief description of some of the entries follows:

Theodore Steinway: New South Wales 3p. laureated, described by the owner as "the worst looking re-constructed sheet ever shown"; N. S. Wales Registry, perf., watermarked; 6p, described, by the owner, as "the finest matched sheet"; N. S. W., Cover 2 square 8p, in both shades—"probably unique"; Queensland, First type, unused blocks, "the loveliest page"; Five pages of Early Spain used in the Canary Islands; the Paderewski stamp, autographed by the Polish pianist and President; Block of 30 Austrian Newspaper stamps, and unhinged early Hamburgs, from the Mayfield find; Germany, Vorlaufers, including rare "Klein Peop" cancelled on cover.

Kennett Woodward: U. S. Splits on covers; British Colonies and rare cancellations on the 3c. green, 1870-1882. A nice item was the 10c. strip of four, one type 3, two type 4 and one type 1, used on cover.

Wm. F. Warncke: Wonderful early German Covers, notably Mecklenburg-Schwerin, No. 5, Block of four; Same, Strip of three, No. 1; Saxony, on 10 neu gr., three 5 and one 2, on cover addressed to Valpairaiso; Thurn and Taxis, strip of six, 1-3 silb. gro.; Bavaria, three 1 kr., postage due; Lubeck, 1 and 2 sh. on stamped 3gr. envelope.

Alfred Lichtenstein: Cover, from Honolulu to England via San Francisco, with U. S. 1861 stamps (1c., 5c. and two 10c) and with impression on face, in black, 13c Missionary stamp; Col. Republic, First Issue, block of 28, First Setting with tete beche 10c. yellow, and block of 8 showing the correction, tete beche removed, with left and top margins; Col. Rep., Second Issue, 5c. blue, block of 30, five tete beche, first setting and a block of 20, second setting, showing one tete beche, second stamp from left in second row; Col. Rep., 1p. carmine, sheet of 99, showing arrangement of type; Hawaiian, Numeral Issue, block of 10, 1 cent dark blue, one vert. row printed over the other; Hawaiian, 5c. dark blue, Inter Island, sheet of 25, showing vert. row on left printed tete beche.

Hans Lagerloef: 1850 Belgian Essays and Proofs, 800 varieties. A splendid specialists' group.

Charles Curie: Album pages, U. S. showing 1847-51 issues, including the 24c. and 30c. imperf; First issues, Argentina, all values, all watermarks; Bahamas; Bergedorf; Br. Cent. Africa; Bremen; Br. Guiana, three splendid pages, showing splendid copies of 1862 issues; India, First issues, including Cinde; Nevis complete, including 1867 one sh. laid paper; Newfoundland, including the desirable early issues; Queensland, 1860 issues; Switzerland, early issues; Turks Islands, early issues; Western Australia, early issues.

Edward A. Buser: Revenue Stamps of Basle, Switzerland, used by the Police Department for passports from 1860 to 1864. Shown in unused sheets, 17½ of these, and in used singles. Said to be the only known sheets existent, according to Mr. Buser, the remainder having been destroyed in 1886. This was the first time these stamps were ever shown.

Stephen G. Rich: Union of So. Africa, modern varieties, including 1920 bi-sects used on cover. This is the 1p. red, No. 3. Mr. Rich also showed other recent bisects and out-of-the-ordinary current foreign items.

Chas. J. Phillips: Department Stamps, U. S., including Navy 1c. Specimen error in block of 30c; War 1c. Specimen error in block of 90; State, gray green, dollar values, showing the various printings; War, various values, with Kicking Mule and Big Horse cancellations.

R. C. Bach; South Africa, Brazil and Uruguay Ship Cancels; Capetown Packet Boat Cancels; Boer Field Post Cancels; German-American Sea Post Cancels.

Geo. B. Sloane: U. S. Commemorative Issues, with interesting pictures of the scenes depicted on the stamps, as well as descriptive comment upon the same.

Harry M. Konwiser: U. S. Postmarks,

from the earliest days of our Government to 1845, on Official letters, beginning with a Franked "On Public Service, John Hancock" as Member of the Continental Congress. This lot showed the earliest Washington postmarks, as well as the earliest in use for mailings.

Genuine regret was expressed that this group could not have remained on display and it is hoped that by the time this appears in print the **Collectors Club** will have completed arrangements for public exhibitions.

H. M. K.

## CEYLON EXHIBITED BY ADMIRAL HARRIS.

On Wednesday, March 7th, Rear Admiral F. R. Harris, displayed his marvellous collection of Ceylon, certainly the finest collection in America and, in my opinion, with the exception of the noted collection of Anthony de Worms, the finest that I know. A special attempt has been made to collect all stamps unused and used, singles, pairs and blocks, and in particular I would draw attention to the lot of stamps of the "pence issues" on covers.

In such a large collection it is only possible to draw attention to a few outstanding items such as:—

1857 Imperf. 6d. on blue paper unused. 3 pairs of this stamp used and a number used on covers. ½d. lilac on blue, unused with gum. A rather unusual item is two single copies used on a local cover.

The imperf. stamps are arranged in the order of printing generally established by dated copies on the covers. Many of the re-entries in the 1d. are here and the only known one in the 2nd, these, of course, continuing through the perforated stamps in the different watermarks as the same plates were used.

The 4d. dull rose is represented by a matchless copy, with full gum, from the Duveen collection. In the used stamps there are two fine singles and a horizontal pair. As far as I know there is only one other pair which is in the de Worms collection.

The 8d. imperf. A superb copy with part gum also from the Duveen collection and 4 beautiful singles.

The 9d. imperf. 4 singles with exceptional margins and a fine copy used on a cover to England.

In the 1/- I particularly note the extraordinary and almost unknown ultramarine color. Here there are 3 copies used on cover, 2 on one cover dated Sept. 15, 1860, and one on another cover dated July 13, 1860, both covers being used to London.

In the 1/9 there is a superb copy of the real yellow-green and in the deep green a fine pair and a number of singles.

The 2/- imperf. includes a matchless single copy from the Duveen collection with the left side margin of the sheet, also a mint pair and 6 singles, all exceptional copies.

In the stamps watermarked "Large Star" with the different perforations the following are outstanding pieces:—

In the rare 4d. dull rose, the exact shade of the imperf. stamp, there is a fine unused with full gum and several used. A very rare item is a 4d. in this color, but absolutely clean cut perforation all around, used on a cover with a 1d. blue imperf. to Calcutta, dated Feb. 1, 1862. This 4d. has hitherto only been cataloged in the intermediate perforation.

In the 5d. chestnut, there is a fine used copy of the very rare intermediate perforation of which, I believe, only one or two other copies are known, nearly all the stamps coming in the clean cut perforation.

The 8d. in both colors are a good lot both used and unused with some very scarce shades.

In the 1/- there is one copy in the intermediate perforation of the rare ultramarine exactly the same color as the imperf. I noted before.

In the 1/9 green, prepared for use and not issued, Adm. Harris divides these into two sets. He believes that the blurred prints in the darker green shades were very early sheets possibly found by Perkins Bacon & Co. and perforated by De La Rue. The later and very clear prints with the lines of the background sharp and distinct and coming in the pale yellow-green, he believes were printed and perforated by De La Rue.

The 2/- blue contains a fine unused, clean cut perforation, in a beautiful deep shade with full gum. In the rough perforation there is an exceptionally fine horizontal strip of four, used.

The no watermark stamps of 1862 include two pairs of the 5d. one being on cover, and fine unused specimens of the 9d. and 1/.

The no watermark perf. 11½, both unused and used, are very much undercatalogued according to Adm. Harris's experience. Here is a new variety to add to the catalog. A horizontal pair perforated all around and imperf. between, believed to be unique.

In the Crown & C. C. watermarks. all the values have been divided into two different types of watermark. Many of these can be separated by the color. Here there are a number of values imperf. probably not issued in this form, but undoubtedly scarce. These include the

½d. Pairs in both shades.
1d. Prussian blue, 2 pairs.
2d. Maize, a fine single.

5d. Deep sage green, a fine single.
5d. Pale sage green, almost a yellow-green, a fine single.
9d. Deep brown, superb single.
10d. orange-red. 2 singles.

In the perforated stamps almost everything is here in all shades and in many varieties, the only prominent stamp that is missing being the first watermark 2d. yellow-green. Many fine blocks are included in this series.

In the "cents issues" of 1872 to 1880 nearly all the rare varieties are included, unused, especially the 64 cents perforated 14x12½ and the 2r.50c. perforated 12½.

In the Provisionals of 1885 rare items are,

5c. on 24c. green, 2 copies unused, absolutely passed as authentic.

10c. on 16c. watermarked Crown & C. C., 3 copies of which one is passed as absolutely correct and the other two being doubtful, not passing all the tests.

In regard to the 5c. on the 4c. rosy mauve, these are all now condemned, both the normal and the inverted surcharge. Gibbons have removed the inverted surcharge from the catalog but the normal apparently should also come out as bad, as owing to the recent researches of Percy de Worms, the type used on these rosy mauve stamps does not fit in with any known setting and can only be considered bogus.

A new variety to be added to the catalog is the 5c. on 8c. orange-yellow, with a clear double surcharge passed as authentic.

Another rare variety is the 10c. on 16c. pale violet, watermarked Crown & C. C., one of the few genuine copies known on this watermark.

The provisionals of 1888-1890 have been closely studied in London and after an examination of the settings I believe it will be necessary to remove a number of varieties from the catalog. Where the fakers have been at work is generally as follows.

They have taken a genuine 2c. on 4c. with only a few pence in its normal condition and they have then added a forged surcharge either normal or inverted, making a new variety, many of which have slipped into the trade and been accepted. Adm. Harris has had all his very carefully checked over and examined and the forgeries are all marked but are left in the collection for comparison. It would be a good thing if Percy de Worms would revise the list in the Gibbons catalog so as to include only those that are genuine beyond any doubt.

### Postal Rates.

I think that Adm. Harris has the finest lot of "Pence Issues" on covers existing in any collection with which I am acquainted.: I have made a careful list of these and we can learn something from them as to the rates that were in use in the early days.

First we will take the stamps to Great Britain which were naturally by far the larger proportion of those that were used. Letters came by two routes, one via Marseilles and the other via Southampton.

The covers in the collection marked via Southampton between March 1857 and March 1859 are all franked with 6d. Many of these are marked "Ship Letters". In March and in May 1869 the rate via Southampton appears to have been 9d.

The first letters in the collection marked via Marseilles extended from April 5th, 1858 to November 1860. These are generally franked with 9d. but here we get some extraordinary rates which I have heard was due to some extra charge being made for bringing letters over land while the Suez Canal was in course of construction. I record the following rates from covers in the collection:—

July 1860, 1/-. July 1860, 1/9.
September 1860, 2/0.
July 1861, 1/9.

In 1862 the rate appears to have dropped to 10d. as there is a cover in February of that year with that rate on it and other covers.

October 1864 and May 1865 also 10d. this rate continuing up to March 1867 which is the latest cover in the collection marked via Marseilles.

### Covers to India.

There are a number of covers used to India between October 1857 and August 1871. The rates are somewhat curious.

A single letter October 3, 1857, is 5d.
A letter to Madras, March 1860, is 10d.
In October 1863 another letter to Madras is 9d.
In 1862 and 1863 several letters to Calcutta, all franked with 5d.
The last cover to India is one to Lahore, August 30, 1871. franked with 6d.

There are four covers to Shanghai in 1859 and 1860, each is franked with 5d. and in May 1861 there is one cover franked with 4d.

There is only one cover to France. That is December 1866 via Suez, franked with 1/4.

There are two covers to Germany, one to Prussia, November 1857, 1/1 and one via Trieste to Hamburg, October 1857, 2/2. This was probably a double letter.

To the United States there is only one

cover, December 1857, marked "Steamer Letter, via Southampton" franked with 1/.

To New Brunswick there is one cover, August 1862, via Southampton, franked with 1/3.

To Barbados, West Indies, one cover October 1865, franked with 1/5.

To Western Australia one cover, November 1858, franked with 5d.

In the collection there is a large number of local covers mostly franked with 1d. and some larger envelopes with high values.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

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## ARTHUR HIND EXHIBITS RARITIES.

At the meeting scheduled for March 21st, 1928, Arthur Hind was prevailed upon to break his travel home from Monte Carlo to stop over in New York and show his wonderful exhibits with which he won the Prix d' Honneur, a magnificent Sévres Vase, value 25,000 Fcs.

The whole of this exhibit was mounted in fourteen of the new frames on the Club walls and was examined over and over again by the large gathering of nearly one hundred keen philatelists who confessed that they had had the show of their lives.

In our limited space I can only mention a few of the many noted rarities shown here.

### CLASS X.

#### Division A.

#### 25 great rarities of any country.

Br. Guiana, the famous 1c. black on rose, error.
Br. Guiana, 1856, 4c. black on blue.
France, 1849, 1 Fr. block of 4, containing the unique tête-bèche. Orange, "Vervelle".
Gr. Britain, block of 36 V. R.'s.
Hawaii, 1851, 2c. blue, both types used.
Mauritius, Post Office, 1d. and 2d. superb unused.
Mauritius, 1848, 1d. orange, first printing on thick yellow paper, unique block of 4, unused.
Mauritius, Reconstructed plates of the 12 types of the first printing of the 1d. orange and 2d. blue.
New South Wales, 1851, 3d. green, block of 36.
Oldenburg, 1858, 1/3g. black on green, block of 12, mint.
Saxony, 1851, ½ n. g. block of 10 errors.
Spain, 1851, 2r. blue error, in a vertical pair with a 6r.
Spain, 1851, 5r. chocolate, block of 12 errors.
Swiss, 1843, 10c. double Geneva, block of 6, unused.
Swiss, 1843, Zurich, 6r. a sheet of 100 made up of ten rows of ten stamps, unsevered.
Tuscany, 1853, 4cr. green with the value inverted.
United States, 1846, Anapolis, 5c red, inverted.
United States, 1847, 10c. black, mint block of 4.

#### Division B.

#### 25 rarities of Europe.

Among these I noted,

Austria, 1851, Journal, 6 Kr. red.
Bavaria, First issue, 1 kr. black, block of 45.
Roumania, Circular, 27 pa. unused.
Roumania, Circular, 27 pa. tête bèche pair, used.
Roumania, Circular, 81 pa. unused.
Spain, 1851, a single copy of the rare error of the 2r. blue in the color of the 6r.
Tuscany, 3 lire, unused.
Two Sicilies, ½t. Arms, unused.

#### Division C.

#### 50 rare stamps of Europe.

Some of the most interesting items in this large group were,

Great Britain, 1855, 4d. small garter, block of 6, unused.
Great Britain, 4d. middle garter, block of 6, unused.
Great Britain, 1865, 9d. plate 5, unused.
Great Britain, 1882, £1. watermarked anchor, unused, and the rare I. R. Official, £1, brown, oblong, with both watermarks.
Austria, Journal, 30 kr. rose, unused.
Belgium, 1850, 10c., 20c., and 40c. in unused blocks of 4.
Bergedorf, 1861, ½s and 3s. in blocks of 4.
Norway, 1854, 4s. blue, strip of 4, unused.
Oldenburg, 1852, 1/3g. green, block of 9, unused.
also many fine Spain.

#### Division D.

#### 50 different stamps of Asia, Africa, America and Oceanica.

Cordova, 10c. black, sheet of 20, unused.
Bermuda, 1848, Hamilton Postmasters stamp, used.
Canada, 12d. laid paper, unused pair.
Cape Good Hope, 1d. Triangular, wmk. Crown C. C. and unused pair.
Hawaii, 5c. both types, unused.
Hawaii, 13c. common type, 1 unused and 1 used.
Hawaii, 13c. rare type, 1 unused.

India, 1854, 4 annas stamps printed close, block of 12, unused.
Mauritius, Some very fine first printings unused and used.
New So. Wales, 3d. Sydney, superb block of 4, unused.
New So. Wales, 1851, 8d. Laureated, magnificent unique block of 6, unused.
New So. Wales, 1856, 8d. square imperf., a pair unused.
Philippines, First issue, 10c. carmine, sheet of 40, unused.
United States. Milbury, used.
United States, 1847, 10c. black, strip of 4, unused.
United States, 1851, 1c. blue, Type I. in a strip of 3.
United States, 1851, 1c. blue, 3 stamps of Type II. in a block of 6.
United States, 1851, 1c. blue, uncut sheet of 100 having one stamp Type III.
United States, 1860, imperf. 90c blue, unused pair.
United States, 1857, 24c. in a rare gray violet shade, block of 6, unused.
United States, 1861, 5c. yellow-bistre, unique block of 4, unused.
United States, 1869, 15c., 24c., and 30c. inverted centers, all unused.

In the Confederate States we noted,

Livingstone, 5c. blue, unused.
New Orleans, 5c. red, unused.
New Orleans, 5c. red on blue, used.
Western Australia, 4d. blue, frame inverted.

### Division E.
### 100 different stamps of Asia, Africa, America & Oceania.

There was a large group, far too much to be described here as it takes four pages in the printed catalogue, but American collectors may be interested in the following:—

United States, Brattleboro, 5c. used.
United States, St. Louis, black on green, reconstructed plate of the six types.
United States, St. Louis, black on lilac gray, reconstructed plate including the rare 20c.
United States, 1860, imperf. pairs of the 24c. and 30c.
United States, 1857, 5c. imperf. unique block of 4, unused.
United States, 1861, August prints, 1c, 12c., 30c. and 90c. superb unused, and a pair of the 90c. imperf. unused.
United States, Sept. 1861, 24c. steel blue, block of 4, unused.
United States, 1875, special prints, 2c, and 5c.

In the rare Confederates in this group may be noted,

Baton Rouge, 2c. green and 10c blue.
Goliad, 5c. black, used.
Goliad, 10c. black on gray, used.
Goliad, 10c. black on deep blue, used.
Marion, 5c. black, used.

### Division G.
### 25 rare stamps on letters of Asia, Africa, America & Oceania.

The following are of special interest,

Mauritius, Post Office, 1d. and 2d. used on one cover.
United States, Alexandria, 5c. black on buff.
United States, Baltimore, 10c. on white and 10c. on blue.
United States, Boscawen, 5c. blue.
United States, Lockport, 5c. black and red.
United States, St. Louis, plate of the pelure paper, the 6 types.

In the Confederate Provisionals, I noted,

Emory, 5c. blue.
Goliad, 5c. black on blue.
Goliad, 10c. black on rose.
Goliad, 10c. black on gray.
Greenwood, 10c. black on gray blue.
Grove Hill, 5c. black.
Macon, 2c. green on gray-green.
Pittsylvania, 5c. rose.
Pleasant Shade, 5c. blue, used pair.
Uniontown, 10c. red on blue.

I am sorry space will not allow a full description of this marvelous exhibit of a million dollars worth of the greatest rarities in the world, but one thing must be mentioned and that is there was a general comment on the superb condition of all the stamps. Everything practically beyond reproach.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

## VISIT OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB TO BOSTON.

On Tuesday, March 20th, a few of the members of the Collectors Club visited the Boston Stamp Club.

The delegation was headed by John N. Luff with Sidney Barrett, A. Krassa, A. E. Pade and C. J. Phillips.

The delegation was met at the South Station by the President, Dr. H. K. Thompson, A. N. Reggio and other members of the Boston Stamp Club who drove us direct to the Boston City Club where we had a very fine banquet with several other members of the Boston Club. Afterwards we walked round to the Club Rooms, were introduced to the Members, and Dr. Thompson decided to cut out the usual business part of the meeting and asked John N. Luff to take the Chair.

Mr. Luff first called on Sidney Barrett who showed the first portion of the remarkable collection of unused United States stamps formed by W. H. Hawkins, the volume shown consisting of the issues of 1847, 1851-56, and 1857-1860. It was remarkably strong in mint blocks, pairs and singles, with many rare varieties, such as shifts, cracked plates, etc.

Charles J. Phillips was then called on to read a short paper on United States Officials and Department stamps, and he then passed round amongst the members, selected sheets from two volumes out of seventeen volume collection of these stamps. Mr. Phillips first drew attention to the relative values of many Department stamps as compared with other issues of postage stamps in the United States. He then showed some of the numerous discoveries he has made in these neglected stamps on which it is hoped a paper with illustrations may be published in this journal in the near future.

John N. Luff showed a recent study of the air mail stamps of Honduras and also of the provisional stamps of 1922-23.

The air mail stamps were shown in complete or restored settings of the surcharges of the four original printings showing the variations by which the different stamps in the settings may be distinguished; also some inverted surcharges and similar varieties.

Of the 1922-23 stamps, the various settings were shown in unbroken or restored sheets, practically complete for all the values. These included the surcharges in antique and in Roman letters, with the numerous resettings and peculiar varieties or errors of spelling that distinguish them.

The party broke up about 11 P. M. after a very enjoyable evening about sixty collectors being present from Boston, Providence, Worcester and other nearby towns.

C. J. P.

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## J. O. MOORE, INC. TO BRING OUT DR. CHASE'S BOOK.

Subscriptions for a new edition of Dr. Carroll Chase's great work on the United States 3c stamps of the issues of 1851-1857 are being solicited by Lyman J. Seely, treasurer and principal owner of J. O. Moore, Inc., of Hammondsport, N. Y.

For more than two years Dr. Chase's study of these interesting stamps appeared in serial form in the **American Philatelist.** It occupied some 400 pages, and was illustrated by hundreds of enlarged half-tone illustrations of all the outstanding varieties. All varieties of recutting were minutely described, all plate cracks, flaws, scratches, important shifts, imprints, etc., were described and illustrated. Each individual plate was described in sufficient detail to make possible the identification of the various printings. Varieties of paper, of shade, of ink, were dealt with, and supplementary chapters gave a world of information on the study of cancellations, combination rates, splits, and other side lines of interest to the specialist. It is said to be the most exhaustive and comprehensive study of any single stamp ever undertaken. Since its first appearance Dr. Chase has made numerous discoveries of hitherto unlisted varieties. Some of these exist on the comparatively common Type II stamps of the perforated issue of 1857, but still remain among the great rarities of minor varieties, being practically unknown to more than a handful of advanced specialists.

Dozens of the leading collectors and dealers of the country have been approached on the subject of the proposed publication and have given it their enthusiastic endorsement. A subscription list of 500 is needed to insure publication. An edition of 500 copies bound in buckram, at $5.00, with fifty copies in Japanese Vellum at $25.00 is proposed. The support of readers of this publication is solicited. Your subscription money will not be called for until enough subscriptions have been secured to guarantee the first cost of the work. Send your subscription to the editor of this paper or direct to L. J. Seely, c/o J. O. Moore Inc., Hammondsport, N. Y., U. S. A.

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WE ARE GUESSING IT WAS A "PICTURE-STAMP"—
MAYBE A DISCREET "SIXTY-NINER" OR A "CAPE TRIANGLE"—
BUT IT WAS A "PICTURE-STAMP" THAT WON MOST OF US—
LET US BE FORWARD-LOOKING — — LET US NOT SNIFF
AT THE WHIRL OF PICTORIALS THAT COME OUT EACH WEEK—

*"THE NEW ISSUES OF TODAY ARE THE RARIETIES OF TOMORROW"*

**THE HOME OF THE POSTAGE STAMP**

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VOLUME VII. No. 3. JULY 1928.

# COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB.
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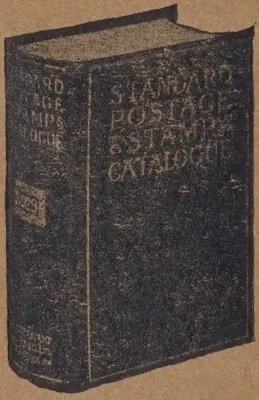

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VII. JULY, 1928. No. 3

# The Baltimore 10c Issued by Postmaster James M. Buchanan in 1846 (or 1845?)

By J. Murray Bartels.

IT is the purpose in these notes to give an illustration and brief history of each known copy of these great rarities of American philately issued by James Madison Buchanan, Postmaster at Baltimore from 1845 to 1849, now numbering four on white paper and two on bluish. The 5c of the same issue and design is considerably more common. Two pairs are known on white while a conservative estimate might place the number of known 5c on both papers at somewhere between 75 and 100 copies, the one on white being more numerous than the blue.

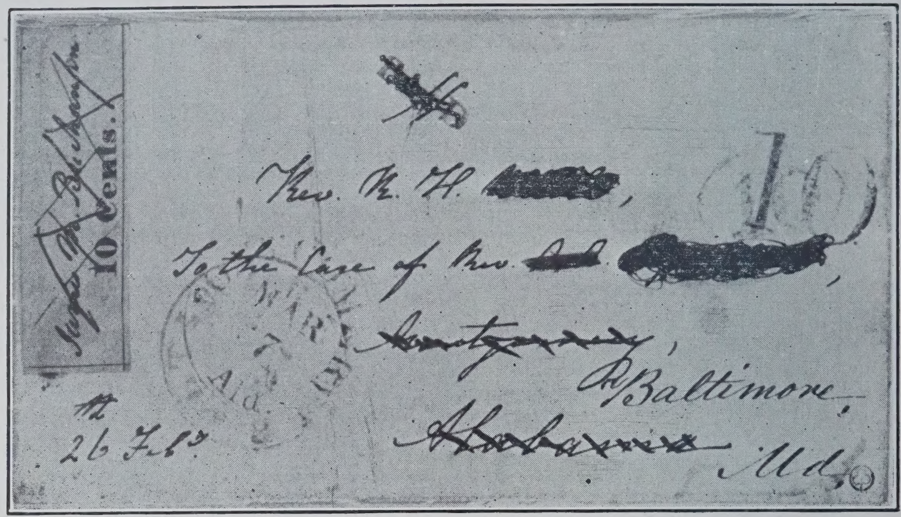
The majority of the stamps were cancelled by pen while the dated circular Baltimore handstamp with "PAID" and "5" or "10" in oval appear in blue on the cover. Eleven different types of the 5c have been noted according to John N. Luff, while of the 10c there are four so far. These are most readily distinguished by the position of the numerals below the engraved signature and the distance between the lower frame line and the value.

Following a policy adopted in writing up the Alexandria stamps in C. C. P. (issues of Jan. 1923 and July 1926,) we will as far as possible give each copy the name of the first collector who owned it, and number them in the order found beginning with the four 10c engraved and printed on white paper.

### THE FERRARI COPY.

**Type I.** The first copy of the 10c on white did not come to light until over 40 years after its issue. It was found in Washington by Capt. Addison C. Townsend, now Sec'y of the Package Medicine Ass., Chicago, then a partner of H. F. Colman with an office in the Loan & Trust Building in Washington, D. C. It was addressed to the Rev. R. H. Ball and found by his daughter, a private school teacher in need of funds. Townsend offered her $1500 cash or would sell it for her on commission. She accepted the selling plan as she had been told much more might be realized when he could find a customer. Townsend came elated to show his great acquisition to the writer, then located about two blocks away in the same city. This was in 1896 or early in 1897.

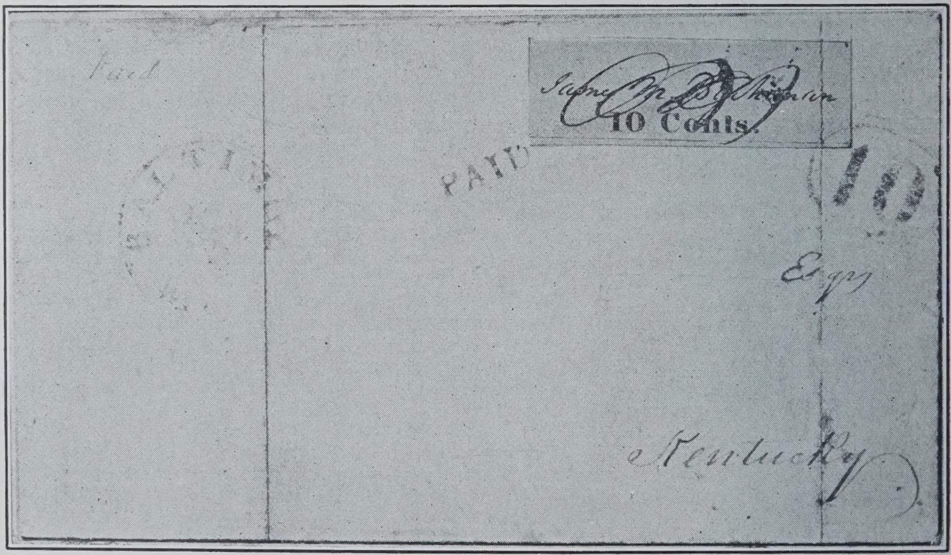
It so happened that the New York dealer R. F. Albrecht was about to start for Europe and he agreed to submit it personally to Ferrari in Paris who for many years was known as the best prospect for a high price when a new rarity was discovered. A sale was made at $3000 and each of the two dealers deducted their 10% commission while Miss Ball received the balance.



10c on White—No. 1

At the sale of the Ferrari Collection on April 4, 1922 this stamp was bought for Henry G. Lapham of Boston, by his representative, who is its present owner. The price realized was approximately $6200, while Melville quoted at £1500 at the time. Like all other 10c on white so far known it is on the full original cover and in very fine condition. The stamp is cancelled by crossed pen lines and attached to the cover by wafers while the letter was addressed to Montgomery Ala. being dated Feb. 26 (probably 1847). It also bore the usual "10" in oval and PAID, all in blue. On arrival the town, the state, and "PAID" were crossed out and the letter readdressed to Baltimore, after receiving the Montgomery postmark dated March 7 and a second "10".

Later Miss Ball brought in another letter with all the stamp eaten off by mice leaving only about half an inch. H. F. Coleman told Townsend when they last met that he still had it somewhere.

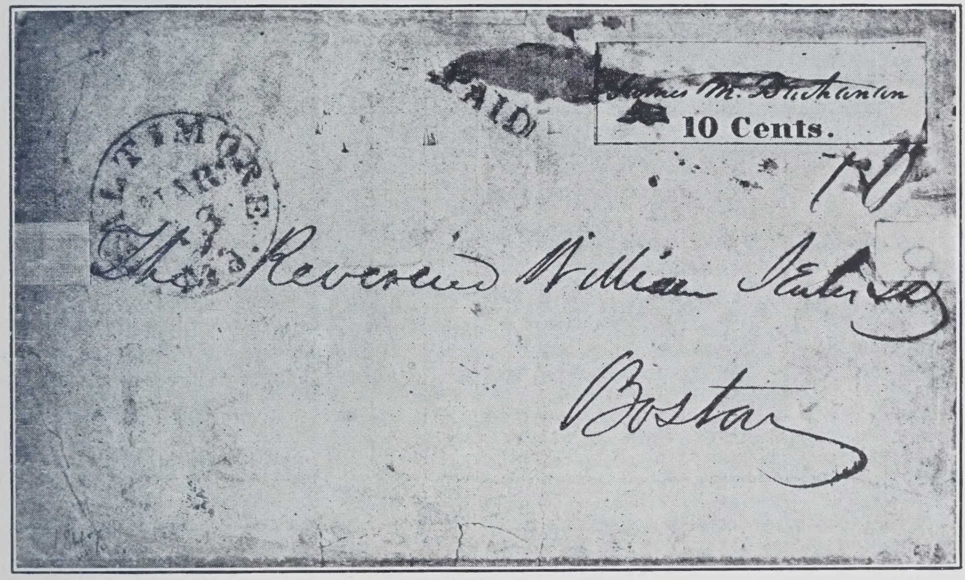


10c on White—No. 2

### THE CASTLE COPY.

**Type II.** Not long afterwards, it may have been also in 1897 a second copy was found by C. Underwood, Louisville, Ky. He wrote to C. H. Mekeel and to A. C. Townsend who had won fame by finding No. 1. A spirited fight ensued for it, each raising the bid of the other as the foxy owner would wire alternately "———— bids ————, what will you give?" At the same time Townsend had J. C. Ayer of Bangor, Me., on the long distance phone several times, got him up to $3500 and he quit. Meanwhile Mekeel had "hopped" down to Louisville and secured it, as Townsend had stopped bidding. It soon found a purchaser at $4400 in the late C. A. Castle of 41 Park Row, New York City, who owned it for some years. Mekeel knew the advertising game well and the highest price ever paid in America at that time for a postage stamp was heralded far and wide through the press of the country. Later Castle parted with his collection and this stamp was soon acquired by Lord Crawford in London who paid £1000. After his death his great collection was dispersed and No. 2 passed into the possession of A. H. Caspary of New York at $4500 and he is now the owner. It was exhibited at the New York Exposition in 1926 with his great collection of U. S. Postmasters' Provisionals, which includes both Alexandrias.

This copy is on the original cover, creased and broken through. The stamp is pencancelled, but the usual blue "10" in oval covers the lower right corner, tying it to the cover. "Paid" and the Baltimore postmark appear elsewhere. The date is Oct. 12, presumable 1846. The address is largely erased leaving only "Esqr." and "Kentucky." For this illustration we are indebted to Harry Spring.



10c on White—No. 3

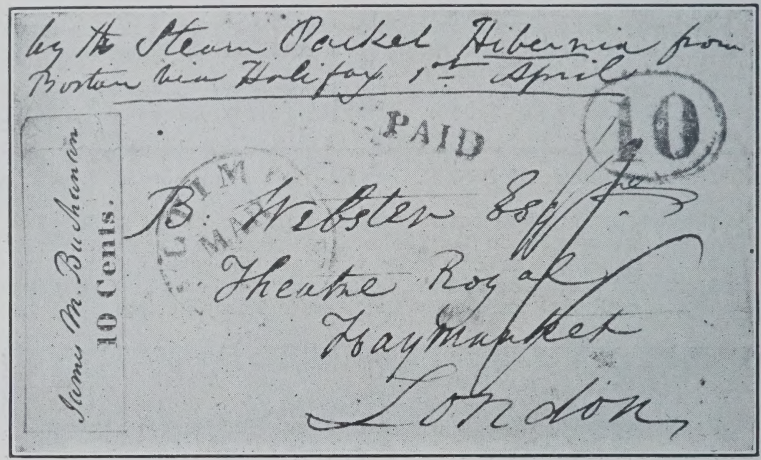
### THE WORTHINGTON COPY.

**Type III.** Over 20 years ago philatelic Boston received a thrill on the news of the discovery in that city of a fine copy of the Baltimore 10c on white. It was first offered by the finder, a lady, to the New England Stamp Co. but acquired a few days later by Warren H. Colson of that city who had just started in business on his own account. He sold it on Feb. 2, 1907 to George H. Worthington of Cleveland, Ohio, then America's foremost collector, for $4000, according to the Worthington cost mark on reverse, though Alvin Good, Worthington's former secretary, stated not long ago that it was $3000. Later it became the property of Henry C. Gibson of Philadelphia and some years ago passed into the possession of Arthur Hind in Utica, N. Y., its present owner, to whom we are indebted for the loan of this copy. Like No. 2 on blue paper it has been exhibited in London (1923), New York (1926), Monaco (1928) and at the **Collectors Club** on March 21 last.

The stamp is on the original folded letter and pen-cancelled, by a rather heavy stroke through the signature, however the ink seems to have faded out leaving a fine specimen of the stamp which shows the full outer line on two sides and part of it on the others.

The letter is addressed to "The Reverend William Seuter, D.D., Boston." It was written by his son March 13, 1847, on a bluish letter sheet with an illustration of Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, and describes the trip he had taken on horseback riding 10 to 15 miles a day.

The usual blue Baltimore postmark and "PAID" appear on the cover while "10" is this time in manuscript, barely touching the bottom of the stamp.



by the Steam Packet Hibernia from
Boston via Halifax 1st April

PAID

10

James M. Buchanan
10 Cents.

B. Webster Esqr
Theatre Royal
Haymarket
London

10c on White—No. 4

## THE BARTELS COPY.

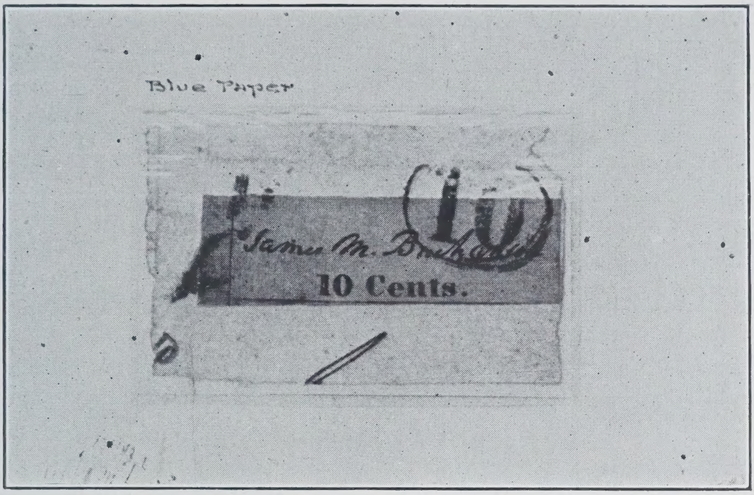
**Type IV.** This copy was quite recently discovered namely March 28, 1928 by the writer and is in several respects the most interesting of the lot. It will be noted that it is on a letter addressed to a foreign country, the full superscription reading: "By the Steam Packet Hibernia from Boston via Halifax 1st April". "B. Webster Esquire—Theatre Royal—Haymarket—London." The stamp is entirely uncancelled while the three regular blue postmarks appear on the cover. The letter is dated March 26, 1847. The 10c paid the postage on a single letter rate for a distance over 300 miles, from Baltimore to Boston, in this respect similar to No. 3. The customary charge of one shilling, the British postal rate, appears in Ms. in the usual manner, but somewhat illegible to the ordinary observer.

This cover reposed evidently for many years in the scrap book of the late Rt. Rev. W. Traughton, Bishop of Morcombe in Lancashire, England. With it was very little else of philatelic interest. A Mulready 1p letter sheet was pasted flat to the brown manila page, two or three 1p blacks, U. S. Columbian issue 1-15c unused with the original presentation letter from a friend, the face of several of Mulready envelope caricatures, an obsolete small bank bill, some two dozen autographs mostly of minor interest, but including one of Frederick the Great, another of Romney the painter, one old folded letter without stamp but quite interesting to read and about a dozen old covers of Victoria with the first four issues in nice condition and worth perhaps $35.00. It seems quite probable that our treasured Baltimore cover was kept more as an autographed letter from a noted actor than for the stamp itself. The letter was written to a fellow theatrical man and produced by James W. Wallack, who lived 1795 to 1864 and famed as a Shakespearean actor appearing with Edmund Kean at Drury Lane Theatre in London. He came to New York in 1818 making his appearance at the Park Theatre, then opened Wallacks Theatre in New York at Broome St. and Broadway in 1837. He built a new theatre in 1861 at 13th St. and Broadway and another later at 30th street and Broadway. His son John Lester Wallack was known as one of the most finished actors on the stage, dying in 1888, but a Wallack's Theatre still survives on 42nd St. at the present time. The subject of the letter relates to theatrical matters and the repayment of a debt to the addressee by the writer.

As the Bishop's heirs resided this side of the Atlantic numerous articles including the scrap book found their way to this country. Thus No. 4 of the white 10c entered the realm of America's most highly treasured philatelic classics.

The entire letter is splendidly preserved while the stamp shows a fold across the right end similar to No. 2 and a small tear into the margin at right. Nevertheless it is considered one of the finest known.

It recently changed hands being acquired by an unnamed Philadelphia collector through the efforts of Philipp H. Ward Jr., the writer receiving $7500 net for it. As its present owner has preferred to remain unknown, it was suggested by the editor and several friends that personal modesty should not prevent the finder from naming it after himself.



**10c on Blue—No. 1**

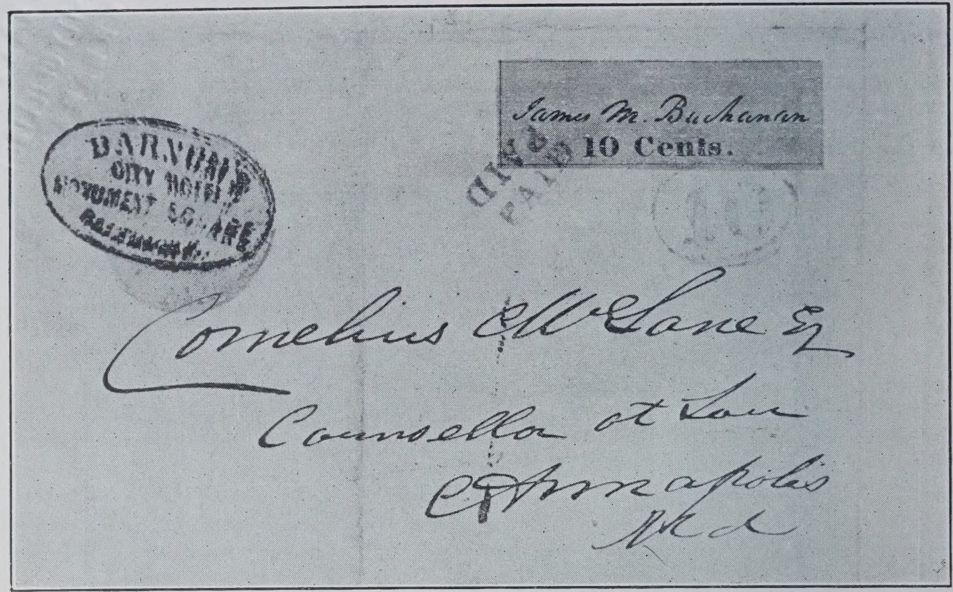
## THE DUVEEN COPY.

**Type I.** This copy seems to have been the first specimen of a Baltimore 10c to become known to Philately, though we have little information regarding its early history. It is the only one not on the original cover and regarding condition the poorest of all. According to Fred J. Melville of London in **The Stamp Lover** of Sept. 1922 it was discovered in 1895 by Dr. Arlo Bates and acquired by the late Henry J. Duveen of London and New York. It is illustrated in its original condition in John N. Luff's Postage Stamps of the United States showing the left side badly skinned on the face so that only the "es" of James remained of the first word of the signature. Since then it has been skillfully repaired as shown in our illustration above for which we are indebted to A. Nicolas Reggio of Boston. This copy reposes in the collection of Henry G. Laphan of Boston who exhibited it with his other wonderful Postmaster Provisionals at the **Collectors Club** on April 4 of this year. In the unrepaired condition it was sold to him for about $1000, surely a bargain compared with a catalogue value of $10,000.

## THE HIND COPY.

**Type II.** For many years only one copy of the 10c on blue was known and this a damaged one. In 1923 the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. secured this wonderfully fine piece, more perfect than any of the four copies on white, without penmarks, three times tied to the cover, twice with "PAID" and again with "10" in oval. The cover bears the handstamp "Barnum's City Hotel, Monument Square, Baltimore," in oval the same origin as No. 3 on white, and is addressed to Cornelius McLane Esq., Counsellor at Law, Annapolis, Md. Presumably the letter weighed more than half an ounce, which accounts for the 10c postage on a distance less than 300 miles. Arthur Hind of Utica has been the only private collector to own this stamp which he bought from the Nassau Stamp Co. for $7500. This copy was first acquired by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. purchasing it from the original finder who brought it into their place of business. They received $7250 for it. At present, catalog value is $10,000 at which price this wonderful specimen would undoubtedly prove a good buy today.

**Counterfeits.** On June 11, 1923, the **New York Times** contained an article fully half a column long headed "10 cent 1845 Stamp valued at $7500." It described at length a Baltimore Buchanan on blue paper in the possession of the Economist Stamp



James M. Buchanan
10 Cents.

BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL MONUMENT SQUARE BALTIMORE

PAID

Cornelius McLane Esq
Counsellor at Law
Annapolis
Md

**10c on Blue—No. 2**

Co., alleged to have been returned to America after being hidden somewhere in Italy for more than seventy-five years. It had been cut from the cover of which a large piece had been preserved with the stamp. It was cancelled with "a small ink mark, the last two letters of the word "PAID" appear on the left side." According to later information this copy proved to be a forgery and was returned to Italy, the real country of its origin.

Another counterfeit made by some photographic reproduction but on a coarse violet paper was seeking a market about 1903. Its character was discovered before a sale could be made. The design was smaller than the original, the cancellation a part of small circle in black near center at top of stamp reading strangely "CONN" somewhat indistinctly.

Only two other U. S. stamps are considered more valuable than a 10c Baltimore. These are the issues of the Postmaster at Boscawen, N. H. and Lockport, N. Y. in 1846. Both are unique and were formerly in the Ferrari Collection. They were purchased by Arthur Hind of Utica in June 1922. The price of the Boscawen with the French auction tax added was about $12,000 and of the Lockport $8,500.

The present catalog values are as follows:

**10c on white**—Scott $7,000, Gibbons £1500, Yvert fr. 300.000 (used or unused), Michel M30.000.

**10c on blue**—Scott $10,000, Gibbons £2000, Yvert fr. 375.000 (used or unused), Michel M40.000.

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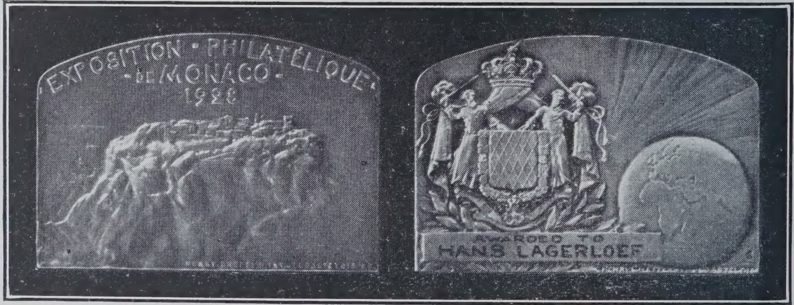


**Obverse and Reverse of the Medal of the Monaco Philatelic Exhibition.**

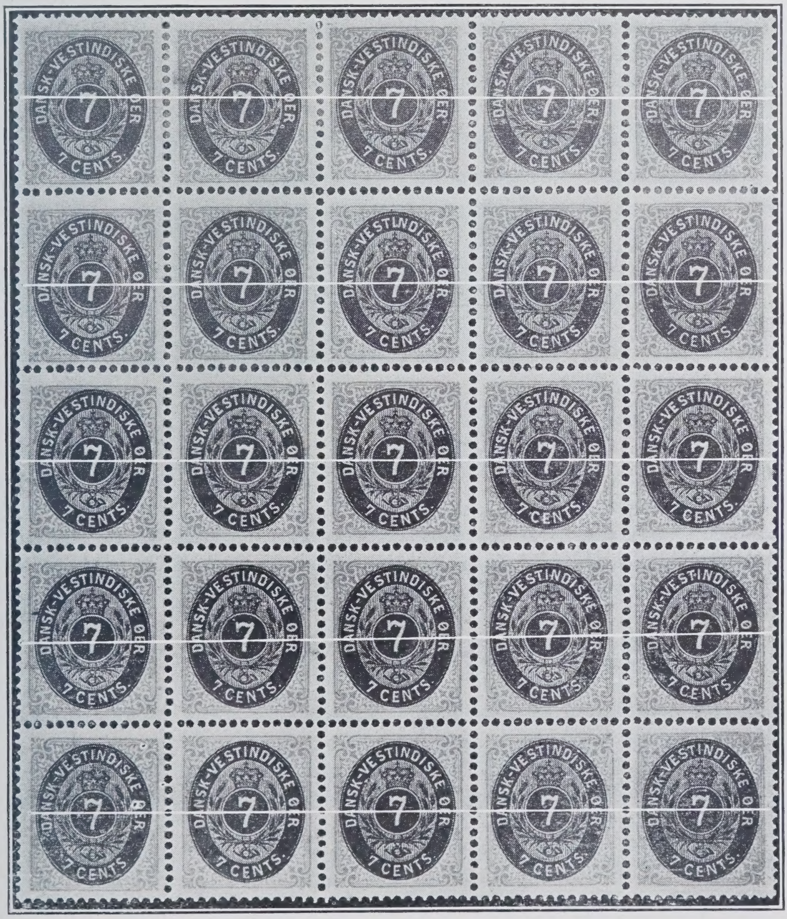
(Courtesy of Hans Lagerloef who also received a gold medal in addition to those mentioned in our last issue).

# Inverted Frames of Danish West Indies

By Michael Miller, L.L.B.

SCOTT'S catalog of 1928 lists the inverted frames of Danish West Indies, and as they are now a recognized variety, it is appropriate that some further details be given to supplement what has already appeared in this journal.

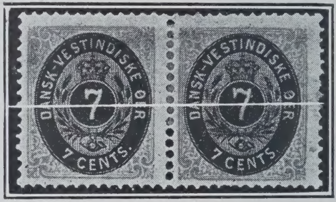
The die for the design was engraved by Philip Batz who also furnished the plates. The central oval indicated the value and name, and subsidiary dies were made for each value, but the frame was the same for all values. The frame consists merely of ornamental vines, the upper and lower half not being alike. When we consider these normal and inverted frame varieties we do not describe them accurately. As a matter of fact these frames have no indication as to when they are normal or inverted. Indeed it would be better if they were called frame position A and frame position B. The plate frame consists of one hundred sub-



No. 1. In this block the frames on stamps 3, 11, 16, 19, 22 and 25 are inverted.

jects in ten rows of ten each, and being all bi-colored printed processes, you will find some sheets which have the frame printed correctly, but when the center value was printed, they were reversed. Consequently when we hold the completed sheet with the numeral center in normal position the frame becomes reversed or inverted. Then again we have sheets where the various inverted cliches were scattered throughout the sheet, as on the second printings of the seven cent, which is illustrated by a lower right block of 25. (Ill. No. 1).

The reason for the inverted variety frame appearing on these stamps is due to the fact that the frame was engraved at one time, the upper and lower halfs not being alike. By the present modern methods of engraving, it would have been a simple matter to have engraved a quarter, or even the upper half of the frame, and the lower half mechanically re-produced. In that way the upper and lower half would have been identical. As it is, the engraver worked on the entire frame and tried to get it as uniform as possible. In fact, the difference was so slight that neither the printer, nor any of his employes were aware of the fact that the frame was mechanically incorrect, because when the frames were printed in a normal position and the press man fed them later for the center value, he merely turned the sheets around, not realizing any difference resulting in inverted frames as the center value controlled. The frame plates being used for the various denominations naturally had greater usage, and at times many of the cliches became damaged. When it was necessary to make any repairs, it was thought advisable to merely remove one of the damaged cliches and insert another. When such insertion took place the compositor, not knowing any difference, would pay very little attention, and at times cliches were inserted in an inverted manner. We therefore find pairs, both horizontal and vertical, showing this tete-beche position. See pair of 7c. (Ill. No. 2).



**No. 2. Tete-Beche frames.**

## Points of Differences.

The Philatelists making a study of the stamps have each used their own means of identification. One would ordinarily be sufficient, but often the cancellation will be rather heavy, and consequently a number are given so that if one or more are covered there will still be at least one to determine the frame, if not, then the stamp can be reversed, which fact, however, must be kept in mind. To better explain, two drawings are submitted of the upper left corner, one normal and the other inverted. (Ill. No. 3).

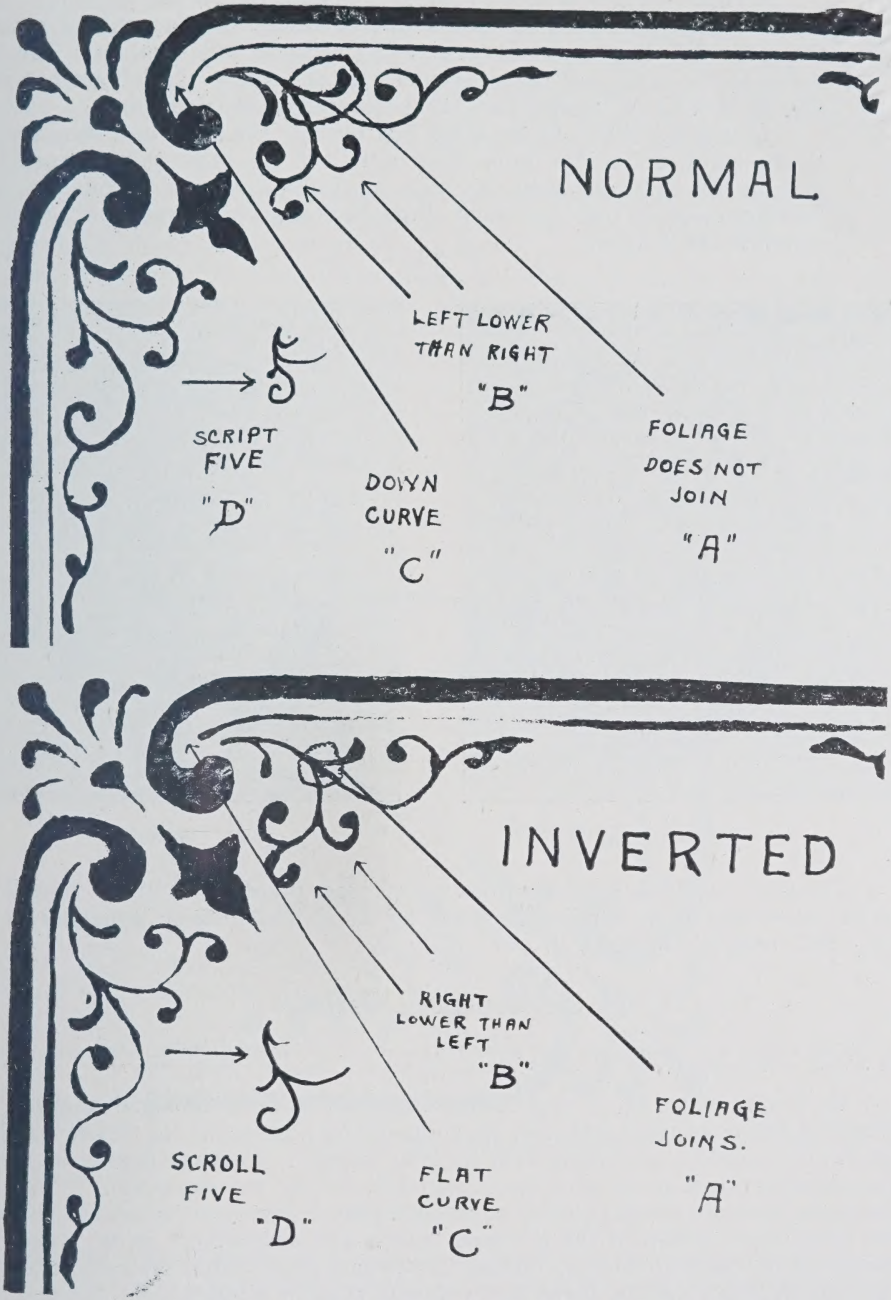
(A.) Normal:—The small leaf turns upward from the horizontal vine a little further over from the joint of the downward vine.

Inverted:—This leaf joins with the downward vine on the horizontal vine so that all three meet together. This and D are the differences most quickly noted.

(B.) To the right of the spear head in the upper left there is a vine that runs down from the major vine and it branches off to the left and right curving upward and terminating in balls.

Normal:—The left vine is lower than the right.

Inverted:—The reverse is true.



**No. 3. Enlarged details of normal and inverted frames.**

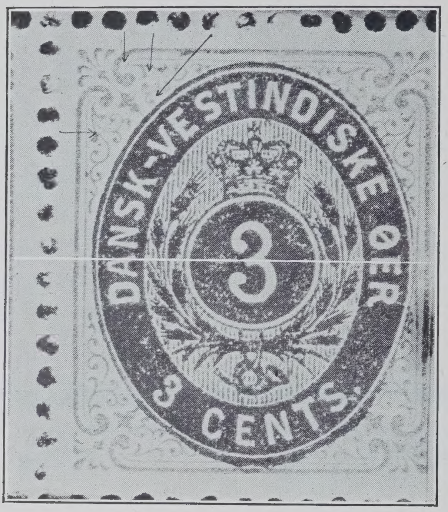
(C.) Below the heavy top outline of the frame there is a very thin line parallel to it.

Normal:—The left terminus turns down with quite a bit of curve.
Inverted:—There is hardly any curve at all.

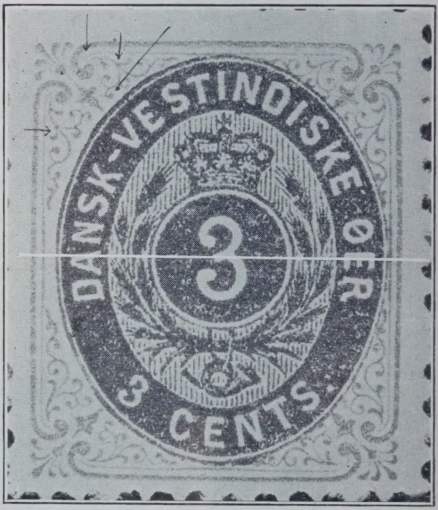
(D.) The heavy left outline frame curves in at the top ending in a large ball. Starting below and to the left there is an ornamental vine that runs downward dividing into various branches.

Normal:—There is first a hook to the right, then below there is a large curve to the right, then continues still downward ending with a hook to the left while it sweeps outward to the right in continuation. The first curve to the right and the subsequent lower hook to the left do not meet and all look like a "script five" as delineated on the drawing.

Inverted:—There is the same first hook to the right and then a curve to the right, but at the same time and from the same joint there is the hook to the left and then the vine continues downward from the same junction, and all look like what could be termed a "scroll five" as delineated on the drawing.



**Normal**



**Inverted**

The plate positions of the various values were pointed out in the translation of an article by G. A. Hagemann made by A. E. Pade which appeared in the July 1927 issue of the C. C. P.

## Cut Ornament Variety.

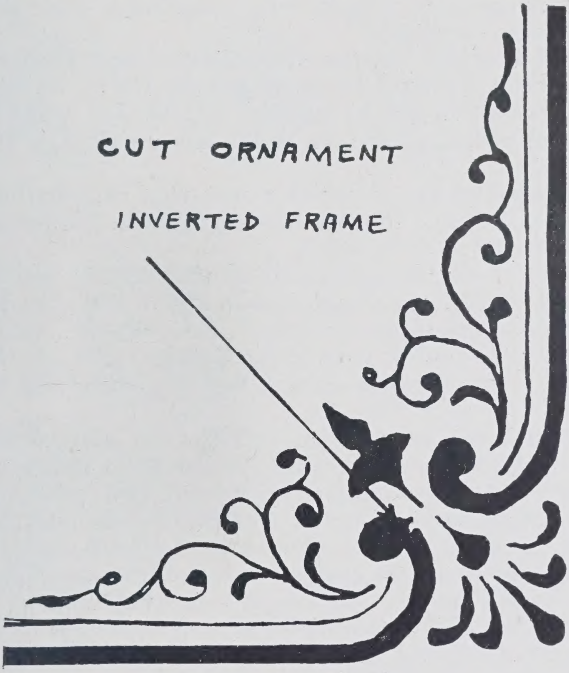
(The writer has designated the plate frames with one normal as H, with one inverted as J and with bottom row inverted as K).

On frame plates H, J, and K there appears to be a damaged cliche. This damaged frame appears scattered throughout the plates and the writer has been unable to ascertain or explain this peculiar variety. Perhaps it may be slip of the engravers tool or it may have been bruised by the compositor. This cut ornament does not always appear to be of the same shape and is usually found in the lower right corner of the inverted frames and accordingly in the upper left corner of the normal frames. Using the normal or inverted frame to illustrate the bottom heavy outline turns upwards and ends in a large ball. On the outer edge of the line near the large ball there is a cut or indentation, sometimes a little prong, opposite the space between the points of the large spear head and the smaller pear shaped ornament. (Ill. No. 4).

The reason for its scattered appearance throughout the plate is more than the writer has been able to ascertain from an inspection of the sheets in his collection. It seems to be on all the frame plates which were perforated 12½, and the writer has not seen any on the previous printings. Therefore they would first appear on the stamps issued in 1898. This cut ornament will often verify and establish the frame plates, and is very true in connection with the III and IV printing of the 4c and also gives a very distinct method of trying to place blocks in the sheet. The positions of the cut ornament varieties on frame plate H are as herewith given and are to be found usually on the 1c, 3c and 5c. Positions 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 19, 23, 29, 34, 42, 47, 51, 57, 60, 63, 66, 76, 81, 84, 86, 89 and 98.

The position of the cut ornament varieties on frame plate J usually found on the 4c and 10c are as follows: Positions: 3, 12, 15, 17, 20, 25, 35, 38, 41, 44, 50, 54, 59, 67, 72, 78, 82, 86, 91, 92, 93, 94 and 100.

Thus it is noted that the frame positions of both H and J are nearly alike except that they appear to be reversed. The positions of the cut ornament varieties on the frame plate K are the same as frame plate J, with the exception of the bottom row which are as follows: Positions 91 and 93.



No. 4. Showing cut ornament variety.

## Conclusion.

The writer has attempted to submit his studies in connection with the inverted and normal frames and desires to submit all these facts, not so much as definite findings but as the result of his various studies and with the purpose in view that other students of these stamps would be able to continue them. Particularly would this be true if the students of the stamps of Denmark would be able to follow out the studies because stamps of that country were printed in greater number and in many instances indicate that the same frame plates were used in the printing of the borders.

Before concluding I desire to acknowledge my thanks to Messrs. Bartels, Marcus, Kranhold and Tows for their response to many inquiries made of them.

# The Typical Cancellations of Danish West Indies

By G. A. Hagemann.

*Translated by A. E. Pade from Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift.*

FROM 1855-1877, the latter being the year the Danish West Indies became a member of the Universal Postal Union (Scott mentions 1879 as the last year), the English stamps which were used for foreign correspondence were cancelled with a stamp composed of a standing or lying oval with bars and "C 51" and the town name "St. Thomas" with the word "paid" and the date and year.

In the same period the classical stamps and the first bi-colored Danish West Indies stamps were cancelled with the ring cancellation while the town name was stamped on the cover separately.

The Post Office of St. Thomas, Christiansted and Frederiksted had the 5 ring cancellation with the small dot in the center (Ill. 1), St. Thomas in addition had the 3 ring cancellation (Ill. 2) together with St. Jan. while Kingshill had the 4 ring cancellation with the large dot in the center (Ill. 3). The latter has also been used on St. Jan.

In the beginning of the seventies a new ring cancellation consisting of 4 rings came into use (Ill. 4). This was used both in St. Thomas and Christiansted as well as in Frederiksted up to 1917.

The outer ring of all the ring cancellation is about 18 mm. in diameter.

The postmark on the letter was 25 to 26 mm in diameter and letters as well as figures were of the pretty antique type (Ill. 5, 6, 7, 8) with the exception of Christiansted, where the letters were of the Gothic type while the figures were of the antique type. The diameter in this case was somewhat smaller (23 mm) (Ill. 9).*

The use of the ring cancellation and the big antique cancellations with exception of No. 4 was discontinued when Danish West Indies joined the Universal Postal Union but ring cancellations are nevertheless found until the beginning of the eighties. St. Jan's big antique cancellation was used for a short period after 1877 while Kingshill's was even used on the 1908 issue.

Antique cancellations were applied direct on the stamps after 1877. They look like the old ones but the diameter is somewhat smaller (22-23 mm) (Ill. 10-13). In the middle of the eighties Frederiksted changed its cancellation from Frederiksted to Frederikssted (Ill. 14) (with 2 s'es). The St. Jan cancellation of this type was used up to 1917.

The first Gothic cancellation came in 1888 (Ill. 15-18) and here it may be noted that Christiansted changed its cancellation in the end of the nineties from Christianssted (with 3 s'es) to Christiansted (with 2 s'es) (Ill. 19-20). The diameter is about 24 mm. with the exception that Kingshill, which didn't come till after 1908, is about 26 mm. A number of minor varieties may be found in the Gothic types. The dash between the date and the month for instance, is often missing and the letters may differ a little (Ill. 19-20). The last date of the use of the antique cancellations is 1896 (with the exception of St. Jan and Kingshill), but they are very rare from 1890. Perhaps the old cancellations were kept in reserve.

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*Whether Christiansted had a cancellation similar to the others, I don't know, but it would seem strange if it had not. It may have been broken in an early stage and replaced with another.

As a rule the ink was black but both blue and red (rare) may be found (especially in the ring cancellations).

It is easily understood that the cancellation is often an important factor in determining to which printing a bi-colored stamp belongs.

The postage due stamps as a rule were cancelled at St. Thomas and St. Jan but seldom at St. Croix (Frederiksted, Christiansted, Kingshill).

Danish West Indies stamps are often found with cancellations of other Antilles and other countries due to the fact that at the last minute the mail was brought on board the steamer—without having passed through the post office and the uncancelled stamps were then cancelled by the post office at the place of destination (of the steamer—translator's note). New York, Copenhagen, le Havre and the other Antilles are fairly common. Spohr found an Italian cancellation, and a Russian one is said to have been found.

It is not difficult to make a collection of Danish West Indies cancellations since the number of cancellations is so small.

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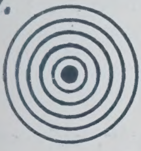

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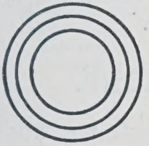

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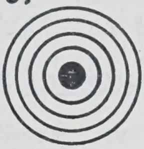

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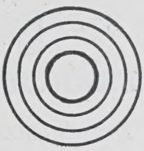

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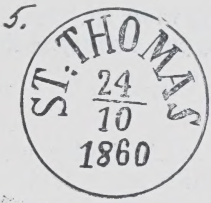

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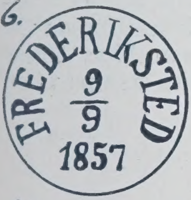

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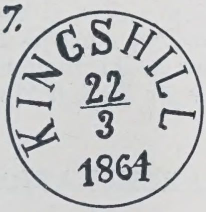

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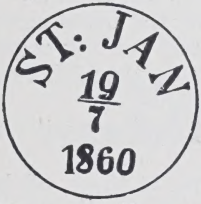

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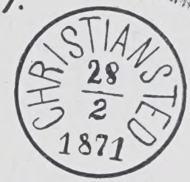

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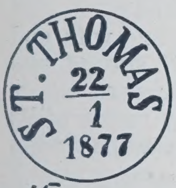

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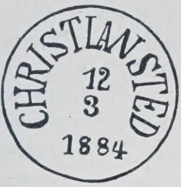

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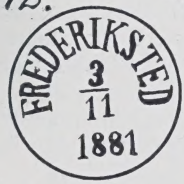

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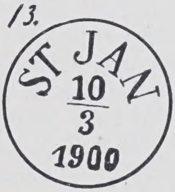

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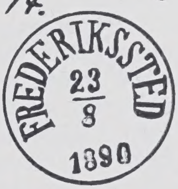

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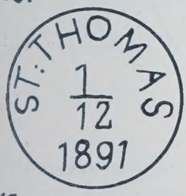

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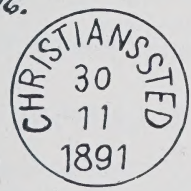

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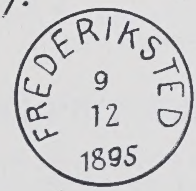

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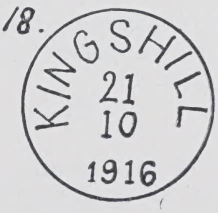

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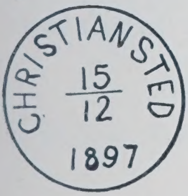

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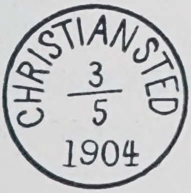


# Additional Cancellations of The Stamps of Danish West Indies

By F. H. Tows.

## BRITISH CANCELLATIONS.

THE cancellation "C 51" was used in the British Consular Post Office at St. Thomas from 1856 until 1883, when the service was discontinued. There are four types illustrated, Nos. 1 to 4. Type 1 is found only on the 1d. 1854 of Great Britain, Perf. 14. I have seen but one cover with the circular date cancellation of Christiansted, all the others bearing various forms of the St. Thomas cancellation in black, red or blue inks. Type 2 occurs upon all the three imperforate varieties of the 3 cent stamps of 1855 to 1867.

The cancellation "D 26" was used on a Spanish Mail Packet Boat plying between St. Thomas and ports on the South American coast. There are two types, corresponding to Nos. 3 and 4 of the "C 51".

## FRENCH CANCELLATIONS.

A similar use of French stamps was permitted, but apparently, only on the packet boats flying French colors. There are several types. The usual octagonal design, No. 5, contains in the lower part, either a small rosette ornament, or the words "Paq. Fr. B. or D." and the numbers 1 to 6 depending on the route. There also exists the usual circular design for use on steamships. These cancellations in black and red ink occur upon Danish West Indies stamps when mail matter was posted on the high seas.

## "PACQUEBOT" CANCELLATIONS.

There are five types of these, all bearing the New York designation. Illustrations 6 to 10, and all are to be found on Danish West Indies Stamps.

There exist two types of "N. York Steamship" cancellation, one with and one without serifs on all the letters. These were used only on U. S. stamps, and when found upon Danish West Indies stamps are only from compound covers using the stamps of both countries, the cancellation overlapping by reason of its rather large size. It will be noticed that the Danish West Indies stamps always have the circular killer on them in addition.

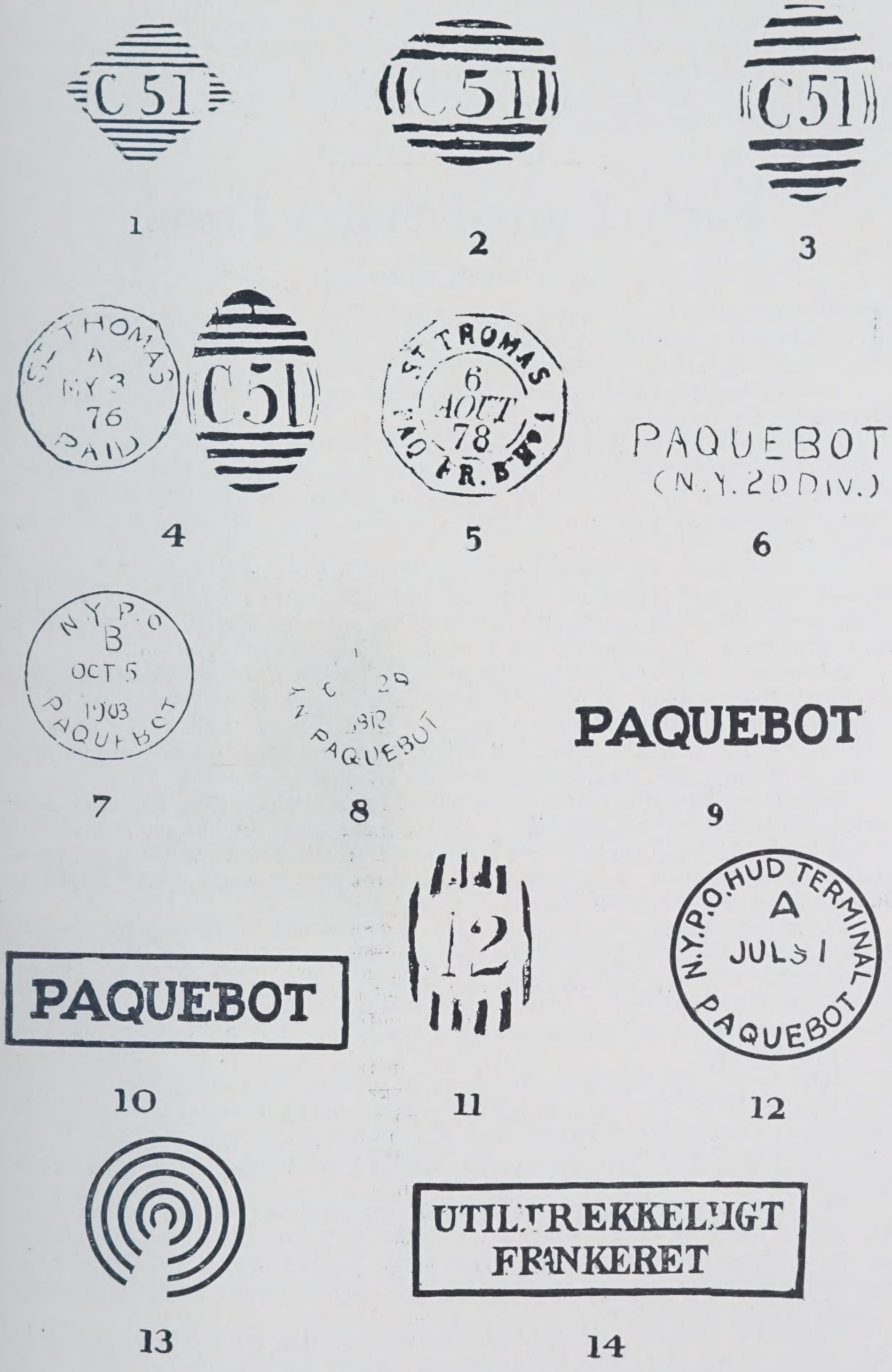
Various private steamers used their own cancellations, notable among them are the handstamps "Hildegarde" and "President". The latter is interesting as it appears to be a precancel, the five specimens in my collection all having full gum.

## RECEIVING CANCELLATIONS.

Apparently stamps on letters mailed on steamships were often not cancelled at all until they reached the port of New York. The well known type is illustrated as No. 11, the large central number running from 4 to 12. Type 12 is the Hudson Terminal receiving cancellation and is found only on the later issues.

## DANISH WEST INDIAN CANCELLATIONS.

Type 13 is evidently a registration killer, as invariably it seems to occur on this class of mail matter.



Additional Cancellations on Danish West Indies.

Type 14 was used for postage insufficiently paid, and is to be found so far as I know, only upon the 7 cent stamp.

In conclusion, the cancellations of the Hamburg-American, and Dutch steamship lines are occasionally met with, but are too well known to require illustration.

Where also, stamps were not cancelled upon the steamships, we find them cancelled by the country where received; the more common examples being German, French and Danish obliterations.

# Early United States Posts

By Harry M. Konwiser.

THE Stampless Cover Society has recently been organized for digging out data and general information relating to the carrying of the mails in the early days of the United States. The Society has nearly one hundred members, most of whom are recognized specialists and students of the stamps and cancellations of the United States.

The interest in the early postal efforts of the United States was bound to come. The history of philatelic development is running true to form. As stamp collectors progress they develop an interest in research work; they widen their scope of interest; and they work toward making stamp collecting a science as well as an art.

Stamp collectors have gained ample profits from the development of specialties and collectors of Stampless Covers are now opening up a new field for possible financial endeavor. Anything that savors of pure Americana, as does the collecting United States Stampless Covers, is bound to have a future.

American postal history began when the ''General Court of Massachusetts'' (in 1639) ordered that ''Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are sent thither, to be left with him, and he is to take care that they are delivered or sent according to directions, and he is allowed for every letter a penny.''

Beyond question this is the beginning of the American post, and it is to be regretted that no definite information, beyond the above quotation, is available at this time. If some student will hie himself to the proper sources no doubt additional information, possibly a letter or two that ''actually went'' might be found, and so the first postal markings recorded.

The Massachusetts act was followed by the enactment of legislation, in 1657, by the Colonial Court of Virginia for the transmission of letters from one plantation to another. There were no cities in Virginia in this period, plantations being the centers of intercourse. Virginia was followed by New York when the governor by proclamation in 1672 inaugurated a monthly mail service between New York and Boston.

Each Colony was beholden only to itself, in those days and it was not until 1693 that an effort was made to confer and organize a Postal Union. At this time such a community of interest was effected and mails were regularly transported between Portsmouth, Boston, Saybrook, Philadelphia, Maryland, Virginia and New York.

This was the first Postal Union, it should be noted and likewise was the very first sign of unity between the several colonies. It was the first time they united for any purpose and students of United States history should not overlook the fact that ''the mails'' helped to unite the first settlers, in fact helped materially to form our present nation.

England's ''control'' of the American colonies was not a irksome thing, in those days; it was not until 1710 that the British Parliament provided for a

Chief or General Post Office at New York, subordinate to the Postmaster General at London. Thereafter the activities of the post offices were gradually increased and in 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed a Deputy Postmaster General.

When the Continental Congress began governing the Colonies, in 1774, and until the Washington administration (1789) the postal system was nothing of consequence. Samuel Osgood, appointed Postmaster General by President Washington, reporting to Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, showed there were just seventy-five post offices at this time, the General Post Office being located at New York. Congress moved its seat of activities to Philadelphia and then to Washington, the latter place becoming the centre of government on December 1, 1800, by act of Congress passed July 16, 1799.

It was not until about 1812 that a definite effort was made to increase the possibilities of the post. The country was enjoying prosperity following the Naval War, and so for the next thirty years constant improvement is noticed in the postal service. The development of the Western States, the steamboat service on shore front and on rivers, and the railroads all helped to make our postal service the marvel it is today. (But there were no postage stamps!)

Roughly this is the period that attracts Stampless Cover collectors. Reflecting upon their interest one observes that a study of stampless covers must needs develop a knowledge of the early history and geography of our country. Stampless Cover collecting will prove of educational value and will supply sentiment and romance beyond the colored piece of paper.

Collectors of these stampless covers have quite a number of facts to establish. There are few postal events that have their definite dates. Here are a few:

1792. Pen and ink were first used to denote the amount due but later they used hand stamps; prepaid letters were also similarly marked or hand stamped.

Postmarks, from 1761 to 1800, consisted of Straight line type in one or two lines. Around the 1787 period there is noted a small circle, 15 mm. diameter, with "22" over "BO" indicating "November 22."

The next type, generally speaking, was the 27 mm. circle, containing the city, abreviated, the state and the month and day. There were variations, in style and in colors—the prevailing markings being in black or red.

Philadelphia, at this time (around 1798-99) used a 24 and a 25 mm. circle with "PHI" over "31" over "AU"—one in magenta, the other in black.

Note should be made that the postal markings of Colonial Days follow the English style.

Circles and ovals followed to the days of stamps, when many of the previous postmarks became cancelling devices.

Possibly a collection of early American letters would prove a few things for the postal markings are parts of the letters themselves. Postage stamp collecting attracts only to the stamp itself, or in some instances to the types of obliteration used and to the postmarks employed.

In the early American days there were no envelopes. These came into use around 1839. The collector of Stampless Covers has the entire letter and quite often these are of historic interest, as many of the available early American letters are those of officials. In the early days of our country there was not the diversified social contact of today. Early Americans were self-centered. They were content, for quite a while after settling to remain attached to such parts of the land as they first secured. If one lived in Boston one's friends and relatives, and activities, all centered there—and so with Virginia, and New York. Provincials, all—if you please.

There was no particular need for contact between the various colonies, and no especial desire, until the anti-British sentiment developed. Even then there were patriots who were honestly anti-British who did not seek a confederacy of the existing American colonies.

Business dealings were of the trader type, even the money of the several colonies not conforming to one standard of value. There was no great effort at inter-communication, until the days of the revolution. For one thing your Greatgrand-mothers-mother, generally known in the community as Aunt Abigail, if she lived in Boston, had no girl or boy friends in Virginia to write letters to, and if she had the time—what would she use for postage money?

The worthy Americans who disliked the King of England—ahead of the days of the present Mayor of Chicago, wrote letters. They were stirred by patriotism, and a good collection of these letters, with or without postal markings, would bring good prices in the market places.

Patriotism was to the fore in the early days of the revolution, but this did not prevent the members of the Continental Congress from passing an act giving them the right to post mail, without cost to them, by writing their name with the word "Free" on the address part of the letter. Such epistles, in addition to the franking marks often carry the normal postal marks of the day, and almost every "Free" letter of the Continental Congress period has considerable money value, on account of the historical contents of the letters.

Recent examination of a few "early postally used" American letters, shows one written in 1777 by Robert Livingston, member of the Stamp Act Congress, likewise member of the Continental Congress, reading as follows: "To the northward something decisive must be done. A body of near 5,000 men is said to have landed in the Jerseys—it is generally thought they were foraging."

Livingston was one of the five Continental Congress members appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence but he did not sign the document.

The Livingston letter was written to a brother, but the Stampless Cover collector will note that the postmark is of the Straight Line type, that it has the word "Free" at the upper right, and carries the signature of Livingston.

There are George Washington letters, with postal markings as above indicated. Would you value it for its authorship, or for its postal marking?

All our presidents and many other officials enjoyed the franking privilege during their active days, many presidents receiving the franking privilege after their terms of office expired. Similarly presidents' wives have received franking concessions and a collection embracing such epistles should intrigue any collector.

Romance, history, geography, art, science, civilisation, and life itself, in all its vagaries, will be found in these letters.

In the early days the hand stamp, used for marking the letters, was not made of rubber as the use of rubber for this purpose only came into use much later. (Goodyear, the inventor was born in 1800).

Investigation discloses that many of the Straight Line type postmarks, showing town name with date, and also with "PAID" (in caps) were either engraved from boxwood or as Frank L. Coes of Worcester points out might also have been made from the following: (1) Boxwood or some other wood, Engraved; (2) Brass, either from a mould set from type; from a wood cut made for each mould and preserved for future use; or from a combination of these with a possibility of the type metal type being a part of the type and metal hand-cut Bookbinder's Type used for balance; (3) Type Metal, cast from moulds similar to brass ones; (4) Gutta Percha Impressions, also from type as above.

Considering the cost of labor, boxwood or something similar was probably employed, but whilst it is apparent that one style was followed, it is not recorded that any particular style was required.

Careful examinations made by non-philatelists (at the request of the writer) show that the types used were NOT cast metal, but rather the hard metal similar to the Bookbinder's metal which would stand the heat. Some of the marks, however, despite their appearance of sameness might have been from wood and others from metal.

Digging into the archives, searching the records, and reading the early official communications, will be required before a complete history of the American Post, prior to stamps can be written, but the results should justify the effort.

# Emil Fuchs Etching of King Edward VII

Reprinted from *"With Pencil, Brush and Chisel"* by EMIL FUCHS.

(Editor's Note: The recent discovery that the original plate of the etching made of the head of King Edward VII for the Postage Stamps of Great Britain was still in existence, coupled with the official permission of King George V to print 100 copies for philatelists, has created much interest in the subject and we therefore feel that the following chapter from Mr. Fuchs book will prove of value. H.L.L.)

SHORTLY after the ascent of the King to the throne, the firm of Thos. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., who for generations had made the postage stamps of the realm submitted a design which they had already prepared. It was taken from a photograph of the King in uniform. It did not meet with His Majesty's approval. He had quite definite ideas as to how he wished the stamp to be treated. Evidently the way the first designs were altered by De La Rue did not please him either, and he asked them to communicate with me and to make the head I had modelled of him, with the free bare neck, the base for the design. They therefore sent a member of their firm to discuss the subject with me. So far I had made only a medallion, which was in sculpture. It could have been adapted for the stamp, but I suggested an entirely new drawing. My suggestion was accepted and the King intimated his willingness to give me the necessary sittings.

It may be of interest to read two communications received from Thos. De La Rue and Company, Ltd.; one in March, 1901, is as follows:

### ENGLISH UNIFIED STAMPS.

With reference to the designs for the English Unified Stamps which you are preparing by command of His Majesty the King, we would point out that the present issue is the outcome of a protracted inquiry made by a Joint Committee of Experts which was appointed by the Postmaster General in October, 1884, to consider the designs and colors of the Postage Stamps.

The principal point the Committee had in view was to obtain a striking distinction between the different duties of Stamps, not only by daylight but by artificial light, so that the sorters of the post offices could easily check the values of the Stamps, even when obliterated.

The difficulty in obtaining sufficient contrast between the Stamps is enhanced by the fact that only two colors of doubly fugitive inks, viz., purple and green, are available.

It is essential to use double fugitive inks, because the Stamps have to be sensitive, not only under a printed, but also under a written cancellation.

The distinction between the duties is obtained, partly by employing coloured papers and partly by printing the Stamps in two colours.

We submit that the 1½d, 2d, 4d, 5d, 9d, 10d and 1/- Stamps, which are printed in two colours, and the 3d Stamp, which is printed in one colour on yellow paper, are good in design, and that it would be most desirable to leave them as at present, inserting the crown on the borders, as shown on the accompanying designs.

We think that new designs might with advantage be submitted for the ½d, 1d, 2½d and 6d stamps.

Introducing new designs for these four duties would not in any way upset the object the Joint Committee had in view, provided the ½d is printed in green, the 1d in purple, the 2½d on blue paper, and the 6d on red paper.

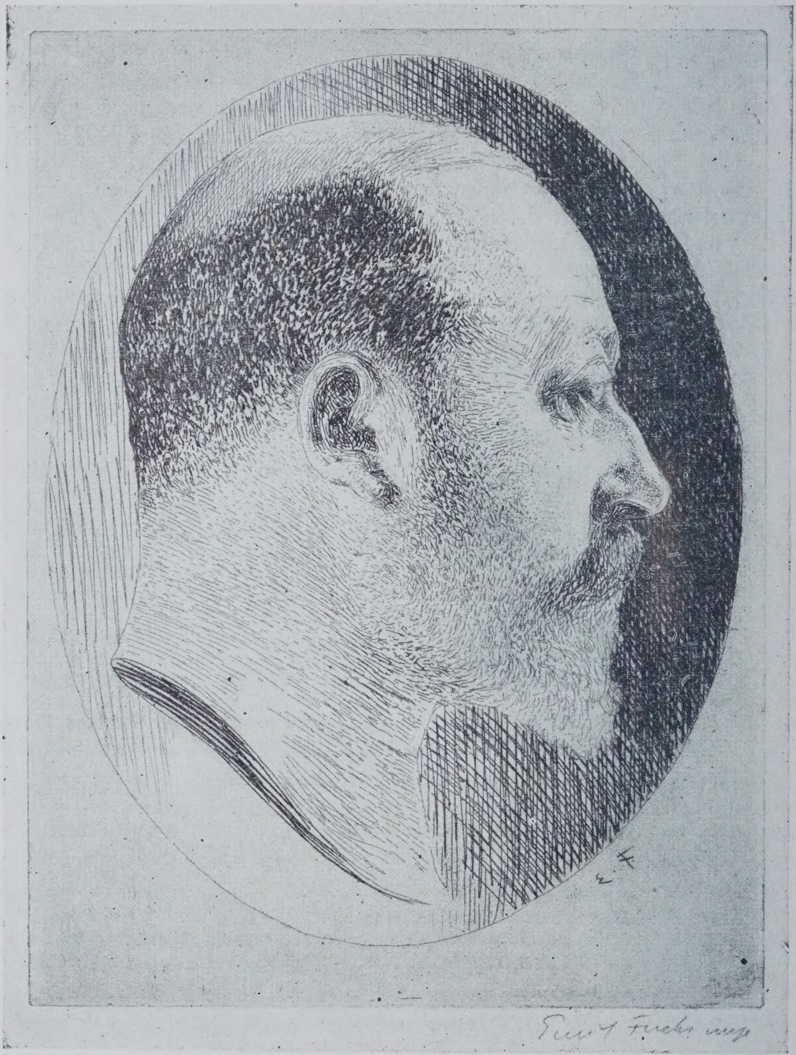
The other is dated the nineteenth of April, 1901:

With reference to the Medallion which you are preparing by command of His Majesty the King for the embossing die, we quite understand that this is only to be used for the English, Indian and Colonial embossed stamps, and we undertake that it shall not be employed in any other way.

We shall be glad if you will kindly send us three plaster casts and we hope that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to initial one, as he did in the case of the design for the stamp, in order to give the necessary authority to the Government for its adoption.

P. S. We enclose two copies of the original design, and letter of approval from Windsor.

The designing of a stamp was new to me. The drawings for the head and the model for the embossed stamp are not all that is needed. The first has to be engraved in steel in the size required for the stamp and, as I was not familiar with the technic of engraving but knew how easy it would be to lose the likeness in the process, I asked the firm for a skillful man who would do the engraving in my studio and under my guidance.



**Reduced Reproduction of Original Etching.**

The process is quite difficult but interesting. He first made a photograph from the drawing in the size required and from that he did the work. Then he started his engraving on the steel die. It was all accomplished by the aid of horizontal lines, the different thicknesses of which constituted the modeling. The slightest error meant some loss of likeness. Sometimes it would take him a whole day to cut only part of a line. Once the entire head was on the steel, the task of copying the features as accurately as possible from the drawing proved quite intricate. An an illustration to make a man realize the salient points of a feature is one thing; to make him interpret it in his work is another. If the engraver could have made portraits, he need not have worked for someone else.

There was an inevitable loss of likeness, but I felt that the way we proceeded would reduce this to a minimum. Every few days we would take an impression of the engraving as it progressed. In this way we were able to note immediately any faults at the point where they occurred and could make our corrections before proceeding further. It made an interesting collection for my album, to which I soon added the designs bearing the King's approval. Of the drawing of the head I possess only a fac-simile; the original is the property of the Government and was sent to Somerset House, which is the office of Inland Revenue.

One day word came from Windsor that the King wished to see the stamp. It was then just in the preliminery stages. Not even the final colors were available So we took an impression from the head and another from the frame and pasted the two together. The one-penny, being the one most generally used, was the farthest advanced, and to convey the idea as it would appear in color, we made one impression in green and another in mauve. The King saw them and approved, and they were promptly added to the collection in my album. This is the letter from Sir Arthur Ellis which accompanied the return of the proofs:

> Dear Mr. Fuchs,
>
> I return the stamp and memo which I have submitted to the King. His Majesty likes the pattern best which he has marked, "Approved E R"—but thinks that the head is pasted on leaning too far forward and prefers the other which is marked X as to the uprightness and pose of the head; I have explained that this only arises from the slovenly way the head has been affixed to the design drooping forward.
>
> His Majesty likes one-penny "A" in a straight line better than "B".
>
> He thinks **all** the heads should in every case (whatever the value of the stamp) have the crown above.
>
> In the case of the Victorian head, Her Majesty was wearing the crown—so this was not so significant.
>
> The photo makes the hair **black**!!! which is wrong.

To design a postage stamp was not an unmixed pleasure. Soon after it came out, the world seemed to be composed of only critics—critics among the artists, the collectors, my friends, and of course among my enemies. On the twenty-second of May, Sir Arthur Ellis sent me a little note which prepared me for the news that even in the House of Commons I had critics. He said:

"You may see that a question is to be asked in the House of Commons this evening and the reply which we have made out will I think be complete and satisfactory. But it shows how much jealousy always exists!"

To have a question asked about one in the House of Commons is such an honor that I feel I should give the incident in full.

On Friday, May twenty-fourth, the *London Times* published under the heading "PARLIAMENT" the following report.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Thursday, May 23

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Mr. Ellis Griffith (Anglessey) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether the designs for the new postage stamps had been entrusted to an Austrian sculptor; and if so, whether this was due to the fact that there was no British artists competent for the work.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Worcestershire, E.) It is the case that the portrait of his Majesty, which has been used in the preparation of the designs to appear on the new postage stamps, is by a foreign artist, there being in existence an excellent profiled portrait executed only last year by the Austrian sculptor, Mr. Fuchs, who is now a resident in London. It is not to be inferred that no British artist was considered to be competent for the work.

Mr. Ellis Griffith asked who had the right of selecting the artist.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain—I must have notice of that question.

Lord Balcarres (Lancashire, Chorley) asked how the unsuitability of British artists was determined.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain—I have expressly stated already that the unsuitability of British artists was not to be inferred from the choice made.

Dr. Farquharson (Aberdeenshire, W.) asked if the opinion of the President of the Royal Academy or other leaders of the artistic profession was taken before the selection was made.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain—I have already said twice that I must have notice of any further questions. (Hear, hear.)

Again on June seventh, this was published in the Times: —

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

Thursday, June 6

The House resumed after the Whitsuntide holidays. The Speaker took the chair shortly after 3 o'clock.

### THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Dr. Farquharson (Aberdeenshire, W.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether, before the commission for designs for the new postage stamps were given to an Austrian artist, the advice of the President of the Royal Academy and the leaders of the artistic profession was obtained.

Mr. Ellis Griffith (Anglesey) asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether he could state who was responsible for entrusting the designs to a foreign artist, and whether an opportunity was afforded any other artist to submit designs; and, if not, what was the reason for such omission.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Worcestershire, E) answering both questions said,— The responsibility for the designs of the new issue of stamps rests with the Postmaster General, who took the pleasure of his Majesty the King as to the portrait of his Majesty which should be used in the preparation of the designs. The portrait selected by his Majesty was executed only last year by a gentleman who has long been resident in London, and whose work deservedly enjoys a high reputation in this country. As the portrait was thought to be particularly adapted for the purpose in question, it did not appear necessary to invite designs from any other artists. It was not thought necessary to consult the President of the Royal Academy or the leaders of the artistic profession on the subject, as the selection of the portrait to be used in the preparation of the designs was obviously a matter in which His Majesty's own wishes should carry most weight.

This was the last argument I heard on the subject of the postage stamps. *Truth* published the following poem:

## STAMPING IT IN

New stamps are wanted. Such a chance
  But seldom can occur,
For casting on poor British art
  So undeserved a slur;
Thus, if you please, Herr Fuchs they choose,
  An Austrian sculptor he,
To draw our English King!—oh, what
  An excellent decree!

Not seldom has the Treasury,
  Right glad to play its part,
Brought down its foot full heavily
  On slighted British Art;
But now as though to emphasize
  Its policy of spite,
The heavy foot put down before
  It "stamps" with all its might!

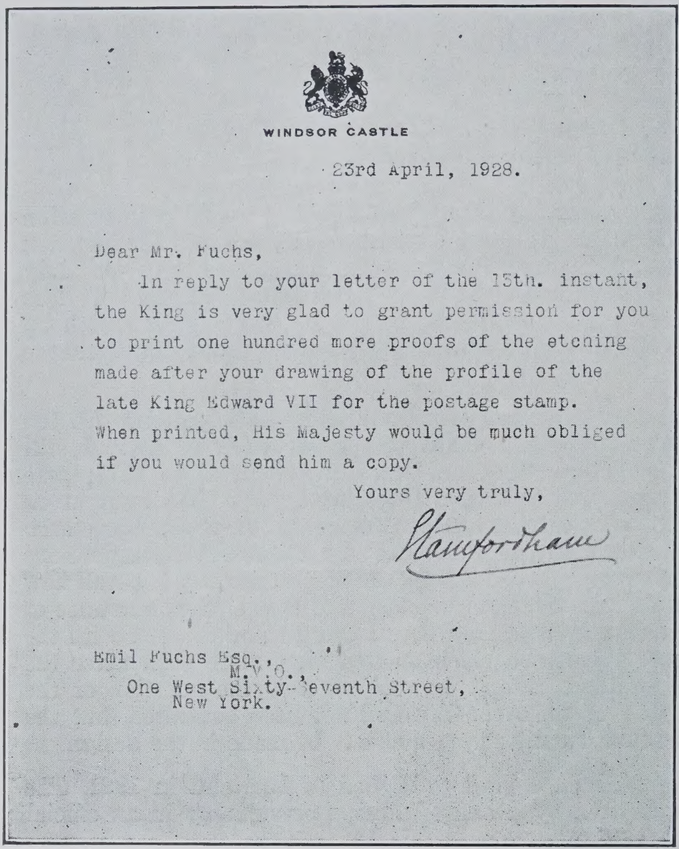
The making of a postage stamp is not the simple project casual consideration would assume it to be. When King George came to the throne and the question of a new stamp was under advisement, this time the Royal Academy was duly consulted and made its recommendations as to the most desirable artist. To him the work was given and, to ensure complete success, he was supplied with an assistant, the head of the school for decorative design, who was to have charge of the frame.

The issue of this stamp was awaited with the keenest anticipation. All the preliminery conditions were present to make it a great work of art. I still vividly recall how, the night before the coronation, June twenty-first, 1911, some of my solicitous friends urged me to take a little holiday, so that I might be spared witnessing the enthusiasm attendant upon the reception of the new stamp (of which they had seen a specimen), and also hearing disagreeable comparisons to the disparagement of my King Edward stamp. It pleases me now to recall how unfounded was the exceeding anxiety of my friends, and that a preponderance of curiosity impelled me to remain in London, where I could be *au courant* with the discussions in the House of Commons which started once more soon after the appearance of the much heralded stamp. It was not now the question of the artist being an Austrian or that the Academy had not been consulted, but the effect notwithstanding was that drastic changes had to be made in the design.

The following excerpt is from a book published in England in 1921, *The Stamps of Great Britain,* written by Stanley Phillips presumably in an official capacity:

> On Coronation Day, June 22, 1911, the ½d and the 1d of the new Georgian series were issued, and in the storm of criticism which they evoked, the minor defects of the Edwardian stamps were forgotten. Few people could be found to say a good word for them, in regard either to design or execution, and so great was the outcry in the public press that, although great improvement was made in the printing of the stamps, the Postmaster General was forced to announce that the designs would be altered as soon as possible, and, as a matter of fact, the dies had been deepened almost at once, giving better results.
>
> On New Year's Day, 1912, the "improved" ½d and 1d Georgian stamps were put on sale, but the alterations in the designs were not great and did nothing to influence public opinion in their favor. The 2d stamp, issued in August of the same year, was, however, much more satisfactory, and better hopes were entertained for the remainder of the series.

If these stamps did not prove as successful as everyone expected them to be, the cause is simple and evident. The artist entrusted with the design was an eminent sculptor and that part of the work which appeared on the embossed stamp, for the stamped envelopes, was far superior to the drawing on the flat stamp. As I have mentioned elsewhere, so few sculptors are good draftsmen and consider the value of light and shade as a painter would. This lack of emphasis is responsible for the effect achieved in the flat stamp. Of course I lacked the assistance of a professor from the Victoria and Albert Museum, but my knowledge of painting and drawing seems to have supplied the omission.



WINDSOR CASTLE

23rd April, 1928.

Dear Mr. Fuchs,

In reply to your letter of the 13th. instant, the King is very glad to grant permission for you to print one hundred more proofs of the etching made after your drawing of the profile of the late King Edward VII for the postage stamp. When printed, His Majesty would be much obliged if you would send him a copy.

Yours very truly,

Stamfordham

Emil Fuchs Esq., M.V.O.,
One West Sixty-Seventh Street,
New York.

Authorization from King George V.

It is planned to print 100 proofs from the original etching in conformance with the authority granted by His Majesty King George V. and then the original plate will be destroyed by being divided into 100 equal parts, one of which will be given to each purchaser of an etching.

The etchings will be in two styles, one mounted for framing, and the other on Japanese Vellum the size of an Oriole Album page, and are being sold at $50.00 each. The size of the original plate is 6x7 ¾ inches.

The etching is of importance as a work of art and the added philatelic interest makes it a most desirable addition to any collection and one which is sure to enhance materially in value.

---

**ORDER BLANK**

H. L. LINDQUIST
109 West 57th Street
New York City

*Date* ------------------------ 1928

I hereby subscribe for ---------- cop ------ of Emil Fuchs etching of King Edward VII. at $50.00 each and will remit when entire edition has been subscribed.

It is understood that only 100 proofs will be sold and that a section of the original plate will accompany each etching.

*Signed* ------------------------------------------------

*Address* ----------------------------------------------

*City* --------------------------------------------------

I desire etching matted for album.

## TRANSLATIONS FROM

# KOHL'S HANDBOOK

### By Dr. Herbert Munk

# Denmark (continued) XXth Century

Translated by A. E. PADE of the Collectors Club.

1901 (April 1) 1902 (Oct.) Ill. #8. New Values. Watermark W 2 or W 3; perf. 12¾.

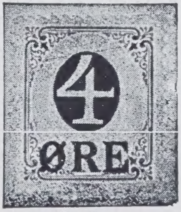
| | | Wm W2 | | Wm W3 | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | 1o. a. Yellow orange (Oct. 02) | | | $ .03 | $ .02 | 144,347 |
| | b. Dark orange | | | .03 | .02 | |
| | Fz Imperf | | | 35.00 | 35.00 | (1) |
| 49 | 15o. a. Red lilac (Oct. 02) | | | .16 | .02 | 101,408 |
| | b. Grey lilac | | | .16 | .02 | |
| | Fz Imperf | | | | 250.00 | (1) |
| 50 | 24o. Light brown (Apr. 1.01) | .40 | .08 | | | 11,803 |

Of the three new values, the 24 Ore was created in order to make it possible to pay the domestic postage (8 Ore) plus registration fee (16 Ore) with one stamp. In addition to this it was used on letters with declared value, money orders and parcels. On the other hand the stamps of the 1 Ore and 15 Ore values were the result of a change in rates, the increase in the local postage from 4 to 5 Ore and the decrease in the registration fee from 16 to 15 Ore. No. 48 was intended as a supplementary stamp to the already existing 4 Ore value so that the new local postage could be made up by a 1 Ore and a 4 Ore stamp.

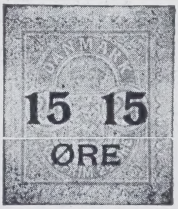
Sheet arrangement etc. as before. No. 50 comes with watermark W 2 only. All three values have been found with inverted watermark. No. 48 Fz, 49 Fz; An unfinished sheet of each of No's 48 and 49 was overlooked by the control and sent to the Post Offices with other sheets. The imperforated sheet of No. 48 went to Esbjerg and eventually was sold to a well known Berlin dealer who divided in into smaller pieces. Used specimens are copies from this sheet which were later used for postage. The imperforate sheet of No. 49 went to Soellested and was probably entirely used on ordinary correspondence by the Postmaster there. It is doubtful whether unused copies of No. 49 Fz have been preserved.

No. 50 was invalidated in March 1907, but remainders of the stamp had been used beforehand for the surcharged stamp No. 52 (see there). No. 48 and 49 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1904 (Oct.) Issue for the purpose of using up old issues. The 8 Ore stamp No. 39 and the 24 Ore No. 50 were surcharged in black 4 Ore and 15 Ore respectively (A 1 and A 2 respectively) Watermark W 2 or W3.

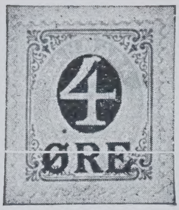


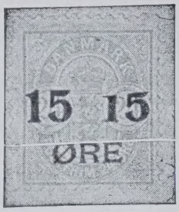
A 1



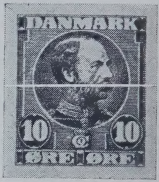
A 2

| | | Wm W2 | | Wm W3 | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 51 | 4o on 8o grey carmine | $.08 | $.05 | $ .08 | $ .04 | 33,139 |
| | F I. point of 4 bent to the right | | | 2.25 | 2.25 | |
| 52 | 15o 15 on 24o brown | .18 | .08 | | | 9,069 |
| | F I. right "15" small numerals | 3.50 | 3.50 | | | |


51 F. I.

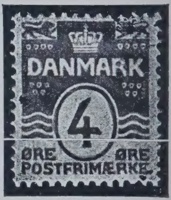

52 F. I.

The varieties No. 51 I, 52 I each appear once in the sheets of the first issue of October 1904 (No. 52 F I on the 87th stamp, No. 51 F I on the 59th stamp. In a second edition of April 1912 which consisted of 1017, respectively 1254 sheets (included in the above figures) both of the printing errors had been corrected. No. 51 has not been found with inverted frame up to the present time. Both stamps appear with inverted watermark. No. 51 and 52 were invalidated on January 1, 1927.


9

1904 (Nov.) 1905 (Sept.) Ill. #9. Head of King Christian IX on horizontally striped background. Drawing by Prof. Hans Tegner. Engraving by Benjamin Damman, Paris. Engraved printing by means of American Line Engraving Speed Press by Thiele, Copenhagen, Watermark W 3, Perf. 12¾.

| | | | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 10o | Bright Carmine (Nov. 04) | $ .10 | $ .01 | 542,129 |
| 54 | 20o | a Light blue (Dec. 04) | .20 | .02 | 97,235 |
| | | b Blue darkblue | .20 | .02 | |
| | | c Dark Ultramarine | .40 | .05 | |
| | | d Blueblack | 1.00 | .10 | |
| 55 | 25o | Sepia brown (Sept. 05) | .30 | .02 | 18,544 |
| 56 | 50o | a Dark lilac (Sept. 05) | 1.25 | .25 | 3,612 |
| | | b Violet | .60 | .20 | |
| 57 | 100 o | Yellow brown (Sept. 05) | .90 | .35 | 2,003 |


10

1905 (July-Dec.) Ill. #10. New numeral design. Prize winning design by architect J. Therchilsen, engraving by Chr. Danielsen, typography by Thiele, Copenhagen. Watermark W. 3 Perf. 12¾.

| | | | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | 1o | a. Orange (Nov. 05) | $ .03 | $ .01 | 254,044 |
| | | b. Yellow | .03 | .01 | |
| 59 | 2o | a. Bright red (12-1-05) | .03 | .01 | 985,047 |
| | | b. Carmine | .03 | .01 | |
| | | F I the hearts partly missing | .25 | .20 | |
| | | F II the hearts entirely missing | .75 | .40 | |
| 60 | 3o | a. Light grey (Oct. 05) | .06 | .02 | 558,956 |
| | | b. Bluegrey | .06 | .02 | |
| | | c. Greyblack | .04 | .02 | |
| 61 | 4o | a. Blue (July 05) | .05 | .01 | 813,064 |
| | | b. Lightblue | .08 | .01 | |
| 62 | 15o | a. Lilac (Oct. 05) | .25 | .01 | |
| | | b. Violet | .30 | .01 | 341,516 |

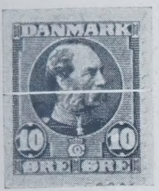
Of the two issues which form a combined range of values, the 10o. and 20o. copper plate stamps (No's 53 and 54) were the first to make their appearance. They were generally disliked on account of their crude appearance so that the 5 Ore value in the same design which was already engraved was not finished. A prize competition for the typographed stamps was announced by the Post Office Department in April 1902 and Therchilsen won the first prize of 500 Kroner. (Illustrations are shown of the other prize winning designs by Hanciau and others). The distribution of the first stamp of this series, No. 61, was not announced to the Post Offices until July 20th, 1905.

Sheet arrangement, Stamp and Margin-Watermark as before. Regarding the size of the plates see earlier remarks. All values of both issues appear with inverted watermark.

Plate errors are rather frequent in both issues. In the copper plate stamps copies of all values will be found with light spots which appear in both of the small value signs. In the typographed stamps especially the following plate irregularities are collected in addition to No. 59 F I, F II; No. 60 with disfigured (POS) T (FRI), price $1.00—$.50. No. 61 with (POSTFRIMAERK)F disfigured E, price $4.00—$2.50; the same stamp appears with some shorter letters in the same word.

All stamps of both issues with exception of No's 58, 59 and 61, which are still valid for postage, were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1905 (Dec)/1906 (April). Ill. #11, Head of Christian IX, but entirely new and finer engraving deviating strongly from Ill. #9 (Background of the centre piece consisting of crossed lines). Engraving and plates by the Government Printing Office in Berlin. Copper printing done by Thiele, Copenhagen with the same machine as previously. Watermark W 3. Perf. 12¾.



11

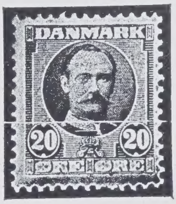
| | | | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | 5 Ore | a. Light green (Dec. 05) | .08 | .01 | 932,788 |
| | | b. Green | .08 | .01 | |
| | | c. Dark green | .08 | .01 | |
| 64 | 10 Ore | a. Light carmine (Apr. 06) | .16 | .01 | 412,486 |
| | | b. Carmine | .16 | .01 | |

The engraving in Ill. 11 differs from Ill. 9 in many points, in addition to the fact that the shading lines of the centre medallion are not the same. The uniform of King Christian the collar and the shoulder straps, etc., are engraved totally different and the frame also shows extensive differences. The entire printing is much clearer and finer.

Sheet arrangement, etc., as in illustration No. 9. No. 63 also appears with light spots in the value signs. Both values also with inverted watermark. No's 63 and 64 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1907 (Jan. 1)/(April). Ill. #12. Head of King Frederik VIII. Engraving and plates made in the Government Printing Office in Berlin. Copper plating as previously by Thiele, Copenhagen, Watermark W 3; Perf. 12¾.

| | | | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | 5 Ore | Green (Mar) | .05 | .01 | 4,778,229 |
| 66 | 10 Ore | a. Light carmine (Mar) | .10 | .01 | 2,554,822 |
| | | b. Carmine | .10 | .01 | |
| 67 | 20 Ore | a. Indigo (Jan 1) | .25 | .02 | 361,814 |
| | | b. Dark blue | .15 | .01 | |
| 68 | 25 Ore | Sepia brown (Apr.) | .20 | .01 | 135,839 |
| 69 | 50 Ore | a. Red lilac (Mar.) | .45 | .02 | 22,588 |
| | | b. Brown lilac | .40 | .02 | |
| 70 | 100 Ore | Yellow brown (Feb.) | .75 | .03 | 16,046 |



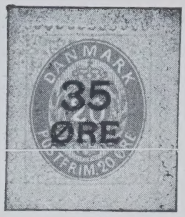
12

Sheet arrangement, Watermark, etc., as before. All values with inverted watermark. Plate errors worth noticing appear in No. 65 with missing sidelines between the left value sign and the monogram and in No. 66 with diagonal color line on the parting of the King's hair. (Price $1.50—$1.25).

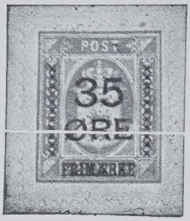
1911 (Dec.) Ill. #12. Change of color of stamp No. 67.

| | | | | Sheets printed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71 | 20o Ultramarine | .50 | .04 | 51,335 |

The change of color was done purposely and meant a complete change of the original color. No. 71 is also included as a separate stamp together with No. 67 in the official group of the Danish stamps, made for the Universal Postal Union Congress in Stockholm. It also appears with inverted watermark. No's 65-71 were invalidated January 1, 1927.



A 3



A 4

1912 (Apr. 1) Provisional issue of 35 Ore stamps surcharged for the purpose of using up old issues. Stamps No's 41 and 28 changed into a different value by black surcharge A.3, as well as official stamp number 7 likewise made into 35 Ore postage stamp by black surcharge A4.

| | | | Sheets printed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 72 35o on 16o grey and brown.. | .60 | .50 | 1,406 |
| 73 35o on 20o carmine and grey. | .50 | .40 | 2,699 |
| 74 35o on 32o a. yellow green.. | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1,097 |
| b. dark green .. | .85 | .75 | |

**Inverted Frames**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 72a 35 Ore on 16 Ore | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| 73a 25 Ore on 20 Ore | 20.00 | 20.00 |

The surcharge was made because it was feared that on account of a fire in the Thiele printing establishment, the stamps of the newly created 35 Ore value (see No. 75) would not be ready in sufficient quantity by April 1st. At the same time it was desired to use up the remainders of the stamps which in the meantime had become obsolete. For the same reason a reprinting of the surcharge stamps No's 51, 52 (see there) was made at the same time, and was issued in April.

In complete sheets of No. 73 we find frame No. 61 inverted but not in sheets of No. 72; No. 72 has however been reported by Spohr with normal and inverted frame in pair, so that at least two printings of No. 41 have been used for No. 72. (translator's note: The inverted frame in No. 72 occurs on stamp No. 51 in the sheet). No's 73 and 74 appear with inverted Watermark (W2).

No. 74 which was bought up by speculators on the day of issue appears with an error in the surcharge showing "Right Chain Torn" (part broken off and shifted downward) (70th stamp in the sheet). No's 72-74 were invalidated Jan. 1, 1927.

—— (Apr. 5) Definitive 35 Ore stamp. Ill. #12, Watermark W 3, Perf. 12¾.

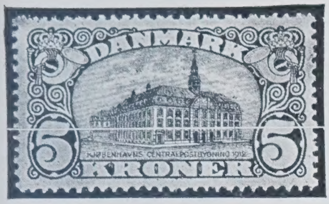
| | | | Sheets printed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 75 35 Ore a. Orange yellow | .35 | .08 | 21,823 |
| b. Brown yellow | .35 | .08 | |

The stamp appears with inverted watermark. No. 75 was invalidated Jan. 1, 1927.

1912 (June/End of July). Ill. #10. The head design values formerly copper printed now made in numeral design and in typography. Watermark W. 3, Perf. 12¾.

| | | | Sheets printed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 76 5 Ore a. Green (June) | .04 | .01 | 1,675,791 |
| b. Russian green | .04 | .01 | |
| 77 10 Ore a. Light carmine pink (End July) | .08 | .01 | 865,646 |
| b. Carmine pink, dark carmine pink | .08 | .01 | |
| 78 20 Ore a. Deep blue (Middle July) | .16 | .02 | 137,430 |
| b. Blue | .20 | .02 | |

All three values appear with inverted watermark. No's 76-78 were invalidated January 1, 1927.



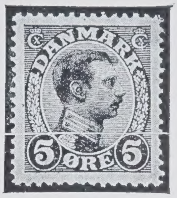
13

—— (Sept. 16) Ill. #13. General Post Office in Copenhagen by Prof. Wenck. Copperplate Printing by Thiele, Watermark W 3 Perf. 12¾.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 79 | 5 Kr. Brownish carmine | 5.00 | .85 |

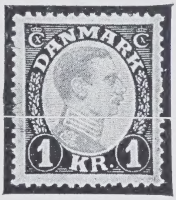
Sheets printed; 1735 of 50 stamps each (10x5) Margin watermark as previously. Each stamp has two watermarks (W3). Watermark also inverted. No. 79 was invalidated Jan. 1, 1927.

1913 (Oct. 1)/1914 (April). Ill. #10 (No's 80-83), Ill. #14 (No's 84-90) Ill. #15 (No's 91, 92). Ill. #14, 15; head of King Christian X. Cut and engraving by Chr. Danielsen, No's 80-90 Ill. #10, resp. #14) in typography. No's 91, 92 (Ill. #15) copperplate printing by Thiele. New watermark W. 4. plate printing by Thiele. New watermark W. 4. (Multiple crosses) perf. 14:14½ (new row perforation)

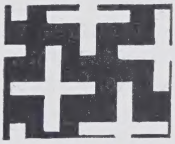


14

| | | | | | Sheets printed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | 1 Ore | a. Dark yellow (Apr. 14) | .02 | .01 | |
| | | b. Orange | .02 | .01 | |
| 81 | 2 Ore | a. Dark red (Dec. 13) | .02 | .01 | |
| | | b. Laquerred | .02 | .01 | |
| | | Fz. Imperf | 15.00 | 15.00 | |
| 82 | 3 Ore | a. Gray (Dec. 13) | .08 | .01 | 558,956 |
| | | b. Greenish gray | .08 | .01 | |
| | | c. Bluish gray | .08 | .01 | |
| | | d. Yellowish gray | .04 | .01 | |
| 83 | 4 Ore | Sky blue (Dec. 13) | .03 | .01 | |
| 84 | 5 Ore | a. Green (Oct. 1st, 13) | .04 | .01 | 7,236,639 |
| | | b. Yellow green | .04 | .01 | |
| 85 | 10 Ore | Carmine (Oct. 1st) | .08 | .01 | 4,808,515 |
| | | Fz. Imperf. | 50.00 | 50.00 | |
| 86 | 15 Ore | a. Gray lilac (Nov. 13) | .12 | .01 | 2,706,545 |
| | | b. Red lilac | .10 | .01 | |
| | | c. Pale lilac | .35 | .02 | |
| 87 | 20 Ore | Sky blue (Nov. 13) | .15 | .01 | 1,191,916 |
| 88 | 25 Ore | Brown (Nov. 13) | .20 | .01 | 308,200 |
| 89 | 35 Ore | Orange yellow (Nov. 13) | .35 | .02 | 78,633 |
| 90 | 50 Ore | Wine red (Nov. 13) | .65 | .04 | 23,631 |
| 91 | 1 Kr. | Light brown (Nov. 13) | .75 | .03 | 45,347 |
| 92 | 2 Kr. | Slate gray (Nov. 13) | 1.50 | .10 | 9,763 |



15



W. 4

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 82 (3 O) & No. 112 (7 O) in horizontal pairs | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| No. 82 (3 O) & No. 112 (7 O) in vertical pairs | .50 | .50 |
| No. 85 (10 O) & No. 86 (15 O) in vertical pairs | .75 | .75 |
| No. 84 (5 O) & No. 87 (20 O) in vertical pairs | .75 | .75 |

These pairs come from coils for sale in automatic vending machines. Of horizontal pair No. 82 plus 112 only ten rolls (of each 250 pairs) were made. Of this issue booklets (with protective leaves inserted) were issued for the first time, but these contained one value only and were made from ordinary printing sheets by dividing them into blocks of 2x2.

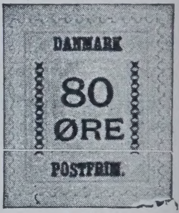
Sheets of 100 (10x10) stamps as before except watermark W 4 running through the entire sheet (including sheet margins). The sheets therefore have no separate margin watermark, but have a special margin printing, consisting of short parallel lines, running all the way round at a distance of 4½ mm from the margin rows at the top and bottom and 5 mm from the side rows. Above the two corners of the margin print on the upper sheet margin and (inverted) under the corners of the margin print line on the lower sheet margin appears a number followed by a letter. The former gives consecutively the number of the printing lot (so called "Factory Number"), while the letter is the control letter of the printer who executed the printing order. In regard to the purpose of the margin printing see previous explanation. A new row perforating machine was used for the perforation. The imperforated stamps No's 81 Fz and 85 Fz come from some sheets either completely or partly imperforated (unfinished) which slipped unobserved through the control and were sold over the counter.

The sheets of No. 81 Fz (6) went to Copenhagen K., while only 77 or 78 copies of a sheet of 85 Fz are in existence: These got as far as the Post Office counter in Herning. The remaining 22 or 23 copies were spoiled by the perforation. In regard to the bisects of No. 83 on the Faro Islands see notes after No. 125.

The stamps of these issues with the exception of 80, 81, 83 and 86 were invalidated on January 1, 1927. 47,800 sheets of stamp No. 86 were used for the surcharge stamp No. 168 (see there).

1915 (May) Ill. #13; postage stamp number 79 with watermark W 4 Perf. 12¾ (translator's note: this is apparently an error in the Kohl Handbook as this stamp is perforated 14:14½).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 93 5 Kr. Brownish carmine...... | 5.00 | .85 |

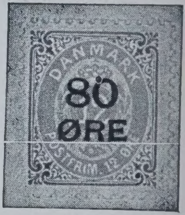


A. 5

No. 93 was invalidated on January 1, 1927.

—— (Middle July) Provisional issue of new 80 Ore value. Postage stamp No. 40 with blue-black surcharge A5, as well as official stamp No. 10 issued as postage stamp with blueblack surcharge A6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 94 80 Ore on 12 Ore gray/red-lilac | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 95 80 Ore on 8 Ore pink........ | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| FI. (POST)E(RIM) instead of F.. | 7.50 | 7.50 |



A. 6

**Inverted Frame**

80 Ore on 12 Ore.......... 35.00 35.00

Sheets printed No. 94: 500, No. 95 488.

The variety of No. 95 FI appears four times in the sheet namely on stamps No's 44, 49 94 and 99; in stamps No's 1, 6, 51 and 56 the period after Postfrim is placed too high. As in the recent surcharge plates of Bavaria a block of 25 surcharges was produced which contained the error FI and from this four clichees were made each representing one quarter of the plate. Entire sheets of No. 94 show frame No. 51 inverted. No. 94 also with inverted watermark.

—— (Beginning of Aug.) Ill. #14. Definitive 80 Ore Postage stamp. Typography by Thiele Watermark W 4; Perf. 14:14½.

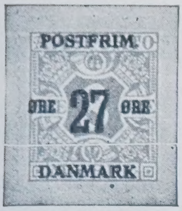
| | | | Sheets printed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 96 80 Ore Blue green ........................ | .75 | .30 | 8,247 |

No's 94, 95 and 96 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1917 (Dec) Ill. #10. Numeral design. Postage stamps No's 81 and 83 with changed watermark W 3 Perf. 14:14½.

| | | | Sheets printed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 97 2 Ore Dark-red .......................... | .10 | .05 | 46,936 |
| 98 4 Ore Sky blue ............................ | .20 | .10 | 56,082 |

See introductory remarks in regard to these two stamps for which the remainder of the old paper with watermark W 3 was used up. For this reason they have both margin watermark and margin print. These are the only stamps since 1875 with crown watermark which are not known with inverted watermark. They are so far not specifically listed in the big catalogues.



A. 7

1918 (June & foll.) Provisional issue on account of change of postage for registered letters to Sweden and Norway. Accounting stamps for newspaper postage (issue 1907 and 1915) changed into 27 Ore postage stamps by means of black surcharge A 7, Watermark W 3. Perf. 12¾ or watermark W 4 Perf. 14:14½.

| | | A. Wm. W3 Perf 12¾ | | B. Wm. W4 Perf 14:14½ | | Sheets printed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 99 | 27 Ore on 1 Ore Gray olive (June 1)... | 4.00 | 4.00 | .25 | .25 | 112 A 2904 B |
| 100 | 27 Ore on 5 Ore Blue.............. | 3.00 | 3.00 | .35 | .35 | 135 A 1736 B |
| 101 | 27 Ore on 7 Ore Red (June 8)........ | 4.00 | 4.00 | .25 | .25 | 107 A 3087 B |
| 102 | 27 Ore on 8 Ore Green.............. | | | .35 | .35 | 1933 |
| 103 | 27 Ore on 10 Ore Lilac .............. | 4.00 | 4.00 | .30 | .30 | 109 A 2403 B |
| 104 | 27 Ore on 20 Ore Green ............ | | | .35 | .35 | 1899 |
| 105 | 27 Ore on 29 Ore Orange ............ | | | .25 | .25 | 2608 |
| 106 | 27 Ore on 38 Ore Brown orange...... | | | 1.25 | 1.25 | 689 |
| 107 | 27 Ore on 41 Ore Brown ............ | | | .40 | .40 | 1575 |
| 108 | 27 Ore on 68 Ore Grey brown ........ | .75 | .75 | | | 992 |
| 109 | 27 Ore on 1 Kr. Blue-green.......... | | | | | |
| | Brown red ........ | | | .25 | .25 | 3446 |
| 110 | 27 Ore on 5 Kr. Pink/yellow-green.... | .35 | .35 | | | 1783 |
| 111 | 27 Ore on 10 Kr. Yellow-brown/blue.. | .50 | .50 | | | 1345 |

The remainders of the newspaper accounting stamps which were withdrawn at the beginning of 1916 were used for No's 99-111.

No. 103 A and No. 110 are known with inverted watermark. (Translator's note: Also No. 99).

Surcharge errors: All values appear with heavy blurred surcharge. The period after POSTFRIM is missing on stamp No. 100 in sheets of No. 99. (Translator's note: This is apparently an error in Kohl as this variety occurs on stamp No. 100 in sheets of No. 101 and not in sheets of No. 99). Stamps with partly missing surcharge have been made artificially from stamps which had traces of gum on the surface of the stamps. The surcharge fell on some of these gummed spots. These apparently faulty surcharges were then later artificially made by washing off the gum (compare a similar case in stamps of Argentine). No's 99-111 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1918 (June 1.)/1920(June) Ill. #14, 15 (No. 124). Head of King Christian X. New values, respectively changes of color on account of change in postage rates. No's 112-123 (Ill. #14) single colored, respectively bi-colored typography, No. 124 (Ill. #15) single colored copperplate printing by Thiele. Watermark W 4; Perf. 14:14½.

| | | | | | | Sheets printed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 112 | 7 Ore | a. | Light orange (Dec. 18)........... | .07 | .01 | 741,094 |
| | | b. | Dark ochre orange............... | .07 | .01 | |
| | | c. | Yellow ......................... | .10 | .02 | |
| 113 | 8 Ore | | Yellowish gray (June 20).......... | .08 | .02 | 118,373 |
| 114 | 12 Ore | | Dark greenish gray (June 1, 18).... | | | 61,533 |
| | | I. | picture size 16½x19½ mm........ | .12 | .03 | |
| | | II. | picture size 17x20 mm............ | .35 | .10 | |
| 115 | 25 Ore | | Yellow brown / gray black (June 20) | .20 | .05 | 73,824 |
| 116 | 27 Ore | | Laquer-red / grayblack (Nov. 18).. | .30 | .18 | 11,366 |
| 117 | 30 Ore | | Yellow-green/grayblack (Dec. 18)... | .25 | .02 | 140,172 |
| 118 | 35 Ore | a. | Orange yellow/gray-black (June 19). | .25 | .03 | 57,946 |
| | | b. | Light yellow/gray-black .......... | .25 | .03 | |
| 119 | 40 Ore | a. | Red lilac/gray-black (Dec. 18) ...... | .30 | .03 | 95,852 |
| | | b. | Gray violet/gray-black ........... | .40 | .03 | |
| 120 | 50 Ore | | Brown-red/gray-black (Jan. 19).... | .40 | .03 | 129,026 |
| 121 | 60 Ore | | Brown/ultramarine (Nov. 19) ...... | .50 | .05 | 35,727 |
| 122 | 70 Ore | | Brown/yellow green (June 20) ...... | .50 | .04 | |
| 123 | 90 Ore | | Brown/red (June 20) ............. | .55 | .08 | |
| 124 | 5 Kr. | | Blue violet (June 20) ............. | 3.00 | .25 | |

Sheet arrangement and margin print as previously. (Comp. notation after No. 92). Compare remarks after 1913-14 issue in regard to No. 112 in pair with 3 Ore stamp No. 82 (Horizontal or vertical).

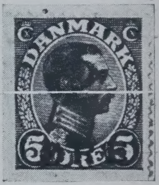
No. 114 I. II: A plate of the 12 Ore value was made very hurriedly through casting (stereotype) process because this value was urgently needed on account of the change of the single postage rate to Sweden and Norway. No. 114 I is printed from this plate while an additional plate (114 II) was made in the ordinary way through the galvanous method. The difference in the size between 114 I and 114 II is due to this difference in printing (first Stereotype then Galvanic).

No's 112 and 114 have not been sent out to the post offices since February 1920. The remainders of same were used for the surcharge stamps No's 145 and 129 (see there). Of No. 122 a variety is known with the value numerals to the left and right much fatter (wider) than normal. (retouched clichee). The variety is stamp No. 98 in the sheet and appears only in a small part of the printing from Dec. 1920 with margin No. 173. Only a few copies are known. With exception of No's 122, 123 and 124 the stamps of this issue were invalidated on January 1, 1927.

A remainder of 5,208 sheets of No. 116 was used for the surcharge stamp No. 167. (see there).

1919 (Jan. 12). Emergency issue for the Faroe Islands (so-called Faroe provisional). Stamp No. 84 with double lined black local surcharge A 8.

| | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| 125 2 Ore on 5 Ore Green ........ | 15.00 | 6.50 | 155 |



A. 8

The local single rate postage in Denmark was increased from 5 to 7 Ore on January 1, 1919. The General Postal Administration in Copenhagen gave the Post Office in Thorshavn permission by telegraph to produce a local 2 Ore emergency stamp in order to supplement the existing 5 Ore stamps to form the new 7 Ore local rate, because the newly prepared 7 Ore stamp No. 112 did not reach Thorshavn on January 1, 1919, on account of delayed shipping connection. At first the stamps of the 4 Ore wrappers were cut out and were used bisected diagonally as supplementary 2 Ore stamps. From January 6, the 4 Ore postage stamps No. 83 which were on hand, were bisected and on January 12th, stamp No. 125 which in the meantime had been surcharged in Thorshavn was given out. According to regulations, the bisecting should be done from the upper left to the lower right corner. The three emergency stamps were prohibited for use when the new 7 Ore stamp arrived on January 24, 1919; they also appear with cancellations of the various post offices of the islands. From covers of the three provisionals it can readily be seen that their appearance caused a considerable increase of correspondence among the natives.

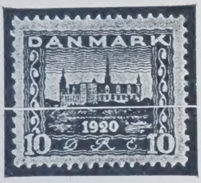
| | |
|---|---|
| I. Cut square wrapper 4 Ore, skyblue, Illustration 10, bisected (Jan. 1-24) .. | $10.00 |
| II. Postage stamp No. 83 4 Ore, skyblue, Illustration 10, bisected (Jan. 6-24) .. | 7.50 |

Stamps issued I: 2000 copies; II: 3,700 copies.

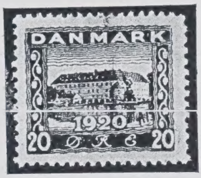
Our prices are for bisects together with 5 Ore stamp on cover from Faroe Islands from the beginning of Jan. 1919. The bisected II has also been used in Thorshavn on January 9, together with 5 Ore official stamp.

The referendum in the plebiscite of North Sleswig took place in the I. zone on February 10, 1920. This resulted in the reunion with Denmark and the Danish Krone currency was therefore established in the I. zone (before the I.

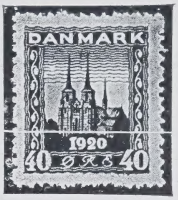
zone officially became part of Denmark). Consequently a special issue was brought out for the first referendum zone. This had the same design as the ordinary issue for the referendum district, but gave the value in Danish currency and at the same time had the surcharge I. zone. These referendum stamps remained in use after the first zone had become a part of Denmark on June 16, 1920 until July 16th, and were therefore used in Danish territory from June 16th to July 16th. They were in addition sold to collectors in Aobenrdd until Sept. 20, 1921. The remainders were taken into the custody of the Danish Post Office Department. On the other hand the Danish Postage stamps were generally accepted for postage in the I. zone of the referendum district before the district became a part of Denmark, although officially they were not entitled to circulation.



16



17



18

1920 (Oct. 5) Illustrations 16-18. Issue to commemorate the reunion of Northern Sleswig with Denmark. Design by Valdemar Andersen. Typography by Thiele; watermark W 4. Perf. 14:14½.

| | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| 126 10 Ore Red (Castle Gronborg near Helsingor .. | .12 | .02 | 302,786 |
| 127 20 Ore Dark slate (Castle Sonderborg on Als.. | .18 | .02 | 524,739 |
| 128 40 Ore Brown (Cathedral of Roskilde) ....... | .35 | .06 | 52,306 |

Sheet arrangement and margin lines as before (comp. notes after No. 92). The white spot in the 0 of 1920 is missing in the second stamp of some of the sheets of No. 127, so that the space appears completely filled out. No's 126-128 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1921 (Jan.) Provisional issue and issue in order to use up the old stamps on account of further increase in postage rates: Postage stamp No. 114 (I. II) surcharged with a new value in blue A. 11 (comp. 145).

| | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| 129 8 Ore on 12 Ore Greenish gray............... | .30 | .25 | 20,124 |
| I picture size 16½x19½ mm (No. 114 I) ....... | | | |
| II picture size 17x20 mm (No. 114 II) .......... | .10 | .08 | |

The remainder of the 12 Ore postage stamp which had been withdrawn from circulation since February 1920 were used for the surcharge. See under No. 114 I and 114 II in regard to the difference between these. See No. 145 in regard to the distance between the numerals in A. 11. No. 129 was invalidated January 1, 1927.

1921 (May/Nov.) Illustrations 16, 18. Change of color of No's 126 and 128 on account of the regulations of the Universal Postal Union made in Madrid.

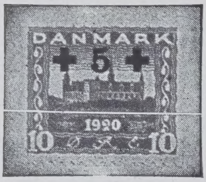
| | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130 10 Ore Yellow-green (May 19th).............. | .12 | .02 | 312,438 |
| 131 40 Ore Skyblue (Nov. 25th) .................. | .35 | .06 | 43,926 |

No's 130 and 131 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1921 (June/Nov.). Illustrations 10, 14. The 5, 8, 10 Ore stamps now in numeral design, Illustration 10. In the higher values change of color (now all of one color). Typography by Thiele, watermark W 4, Perf. 14:14½.

| | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| 132 5 Ore a. Yellow brown (June 21) | .03 | .01 | |
| b. Coffee brown | .03 | .01 | |
| 133 8 Ore Gray (Nov. 21) | .05 | .01 | |
| 134 10 Ore Green (shades) (Nov. 25) | .06 | .01 | |
| 135 20 Ore a. Yellow brown (Oct. 21) | .12 | .01 | 3,332,489 |
| b. Dark brown | .12 | .01 | |
| 136 30 Ore Orange (July 21) | .20 | .02 | 281,009 |
| 137 50 Ore a. Dark gray (Aug. 21) | 1.00 | .07 | |
| b. Light gray (1922) | .30 | .01 | |
| 138 60 Ore Blue green (Sept. 21) | .35 | .02 | |
| No. 132 and 135 in pair (1922) | .30 | .15 | |
| No. 132 and 134 in pair (1927) | .15 | .10 | |

Sheet arrangement and margin lines as previously. (Compare notes after No. 92). Pairs of No. 132 plus 135 and No. 132 plus 134 originate from coils for the sale in automatic machines. In 1927 No. 132 was issued in booklets of 20 stamps with two advertising stamps attached. No's 135 and 136 were invalidated January 1, 1927. While they were still in circulation 42,470 sheets of No. 133 and 15,642 sheets of No. 136 were used for the surcharge stamps No's 166 and 154 (See there).



A. 9

1921 (June 17) Charity stamps for the benefit of the Red Cross; Postage Stamps No's 130 and 127 with red surcharge A 9 (red cross and additional value).

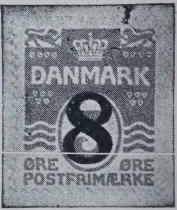
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 139 10 Ore plus 5 Ore Yellow green | .40 | .40 |
| 140 20 Ore plus 10 Ore Dark slate | .65 | .65 |

No. 140 appears with the same plate error as No. 127 (see there).

Sheets issued (3245 minus 1091=) 2154 respectively (3272 minus 1084=) 2188. No's 139 and 140 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1921 (Nov.) Additional stamp for using up an old issue; Postage stamp No. 82 surcharged with a changed value in blue A 10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 141 8 Ore on 3 Ore Gray | .10 | .05 |



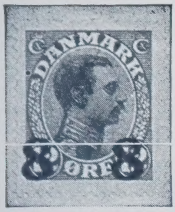
A. 10

The surcharge stamp No. 141 was placed in circulation about the same time as the regular 8 Ore stamp No. 133. Sheets issued 50,938. No. 141 was invalidated January 1, 1927.

1922 (Jan./Aug.) Ill. 14. Stamps with head of King Christian X, formerly in bi-colored typography, respectively (1 Kr.) in copper printing, now all in single colored, respectively bi-colored typography by Thiele, Watermark W 4, Perf. 14:14½.

| | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| 142 25 Ore Carmine (Jan. 22) | .15 | .01 | 208,382 |
| 143 40 Ore Dark blue (Aug. 22) | .30 | .02 | 222,501 |
| 144 1Kr. Brown & blue (Mar. 22) | .55 | .03 | |

See remarks after No. 92 in regard to sheet arrangement and margin lines. No's 142 and 143 were invalidated January 1, 1927. 8995 sheets of No. 143 were used for the surcharge stamp No. 155 (see there).



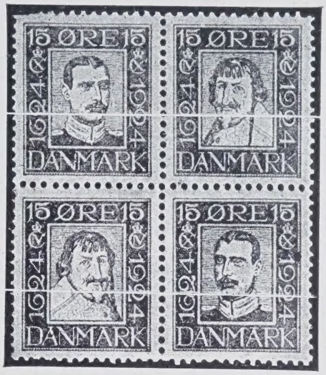
A. 11

—— (Nov.) Further provisional stamps; postage stamp No. 112 with blue surcharge A. 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 145 8 Ore 8 on 7 Ore | a. Light orange.... | .08 | .05 |
| | b. Dark orange .... | .08 | .05 |
| | c. Yellow ........ | .12 | .08 |

The remainders of the 7 Ore value which had been withdrawn from circulation in February 1920 were used for the surcharge. On No. 145 the surcharge A 11 appears with different distance between the two "8's". The normal distance is 8 mm; but in part of the issue the distance amounts to 7 mm on stamps No's 2, 9, 14, 23, 70, and 9 mm on stamp No. 13; Sheets issued 58,373. No. 145 was invalidated January 1, 1927.

1924. (Dec. 1). Ill. 16 I, II, III, IV (The various designs, Christian X looking to the right respectively to the left. Christian IV looking to the left respectively to the right, repeat themselves over the entire sheet, arranged in blocks of four). Issue to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the Danish Postal Service, established in 1624 by Christian IV. Design by Axel P. Jensen. Typography by H. H. Thiele, Copenhagen. White paper with watermark W 4, Perf. 14:14½.



16 I-IV

| | I. Chr. X to the right | | II. Chr. IV to the left | | III. Chr. IV to the right | | IV. Chr. X to the left | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 146 10 Ore yellow green ......... | .06 | .01 | .06 | .01 | .06 | .01 | .06 | .01 |
| 147 15 Ore violet ............... | .09 | .03 | .09 | .03 | .09 | .03 | .09 | .03 |
| 148 20 Ore brown ............... | .12 | .02 | .12 | .02 | .12 | .02 | .12 | .02 |

Price for all three values in blocks of four.............$1.35 0.60

A perforated block of four of each of the three values with heads I-IV was prepared for the participants in the Universal Postal Union Congress in Stockholm, (Aug. 1924). These however were not printed from the final printing plates but were proofs, or to be more exact, essays. As a matter of fact their appearance differs from the final stamp; the lines of the background were wavy (instead of exactly horizontal), the face of Christian X contained numerous shadow lines which have been removed from the final stamps. The collar of Christian IV, was dotted instead of patterned. The issue of the final stamps did not take place until December 1. Each stamp could be used singly for postage at its face value (also to foreign countries).

Sheets issued

| No | 146 | 147 | 148 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sheets | 228,828 | 125,540 | 183,754 |

As each of the sheets contained 100 stamps, the number of stamps of I, II, III, IV of each value will be found by multiplying the numbers mentioned with twenty five.

The plates were made by galvanic process from an original die. This original was regular zinc etching or line engraving. Margin print and watermark as previously.

During the months of December 1924 and January 1925, commemorative issues of the values of 10, 15 and 20 Ore were sold exclusively. The stamps No's 134, 86 and 135 were again placed on sale on February 1, 1925 while the remainders of the commemorative stamps were also sold simultaneously at certain post-offices until exhausted.

1925 (Oct./Dec.). Ill. 14. Change of colors caused by decrease in rates. Also the 2 Kr. stamp now appearing in bi-colored typography instead of former copper printing. Typography by Thiele, Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14½.

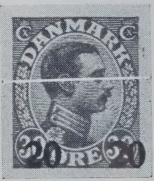
| | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| 149 20 Ore red (Dec.) ........................ | .12 | .01 | 481,495 |
| 150 25 Ore light green (beg. Dec.) .............. | .15 | .01 | 51,658 |
| 151 30 Ore dark blue (end Nov.) ................ | .18 | .02 | 104,001 |
| 152 40 Ore orange (end Nov.) .................. | .25 | .02 | 79,730 |
| 153 2 Kr. gray/red lilac (beg. Oct.) .............. | 1.10 | .12 | |

Sheet arrangement as previously. Margin print as previously described on No. 153 which appeared first, while No's 149-152 have border lines on the right and the left sides only. The upper and lower sheet margins have no margin print and are narrower than before so that the counter sheets are about 2 cm. smaller in height than before. At the same time the letters and figures in the margin print are smaller than before. This new kind of margin printing from which the postal administration expects a fairly important yearly saving of paper is to be used for the other values later.

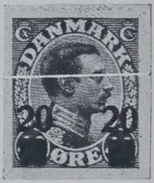
The remainder of No. 149 was used for the surcharge stamp No. 177 (see there).

1926 (Feb. 12) Provisional issue. Postage stamps No. 136 with black surcharge A. 12 and No. 143 with black surcharge A. 13.

| | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| 154 20 Ore on 30 Ore orange yellow, dark orange... | .15 | .05 | 15,642 |
| 155 20 Ore on 40 Ore blue. | .15 | .08 | 8,995 |



A. 12



A. 13

The remainders of No's 136 and 143 which by the way were valid for postage until January 1, 1927, were used for the surcharge.

*Surcharge errors*: The surcharge A 12 on No. 154 appears with different distance between the two "20's"; the normal distance is 6,5 mm, but on the 77th stamp the distance is 7 mm and on the 98th stamp, 5,5 mm. The surcharge also appears with split "2" on the right side (on the 37th stamp). (Translator's note. This is apparently an error, as the split occurs on the left of the two value signs).

The surcharge A 13 in the case of 155 appears with different distance between the right black square on one stamp and the left black square on the following stamp of a pair. The normal distance is 4,5 mm but on the following nine places in the sheet it is 5,5 mm; between stamps 9 and 10, 18 and 19, 29 and 30, 39 and 40, 46 and 47, 56 and 57, 69 and 70, 88 and 89 and 98 and 99.

19

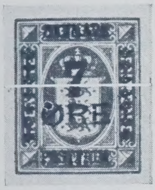
20

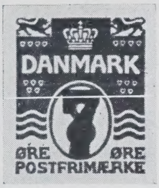
21

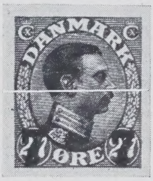
1926 (Mar. 11) Ill. 19, 20, 21. Commemorative issue of the 75th anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps. Drawing from suggestions of the oldest stamps by Axel P. Jensen. Typography by H. H. Thiele, Copenhagen. White paper with Watermark W. 4. Perf. 14:14½.

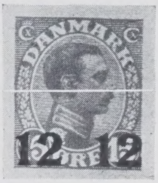
| | | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 156 | 10 Ore green | .08 | .01 | 249,000 |
| 157 | 20 Ore dark red | .16 | .01 | 224,417 |
| 158 | 30 Ore slate | .25 | .05 | 34,432 |

Sheet arrangement as previously. New margin print as in 149-152. No's 156-158 were in circulation for three months.


A. 14


A. 15


A. 16


A. 17

1926 (April) Provisional issue on account of decrease in rates. Official stamps 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 19 and 20 changed to postage stamps by black surcharge A 14. Postage stamps No. 133 with blue black surcharge A 15, No. 116 with black surcharge A 16 and No. 86 b with black surcharge A 17.

| | | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 159 | 7 Ore on 1 Ore yellow, orange | .10 | .10 | 2,514 |
| 160 | 7 Ore on 3 Ore gray | .18 | .18 | 1,450 |
| 161 | 7 Ore on 4 Ore light blue | .08 | .08 | 3,965 |
| 162 | 7 Ore on 5 Ore light green | 1.50 | 1.50 | 589 |
| 163 | 7 Ore on 10 Ore green, light to dark | .10 | .10 | 2,206 |
| 164 | 7 Ore on 15 Ore lilac | .08 | .08 | 3,789 |
| 165 | 7 Ore on 20 Ore black-blue | .40 | .40 | 1,067 |
| 166 | 7 Ore on 8 Ore gray | .06 | .04 | 42,470 |
| 167 | 7 Ore on 27 Ore lacquer-red/gray-black | .08 | .08 | 5,208 |
| 168 | 12 Ore on 15 Ore red-lilac | .10 | .06 | 47,800 |

For this issue which was necessary on account of the decrease in postage (for local post cards to 7 Ore and for domestic cards to 12 Ore) the remainders of the official stamps which had been withdrawn on April 1, 1924 were used, as well as the 27 Ore stamp which was no longer used. Printings of the postage stamps No's 133 and 86 b which were still in use were also surcharged. As the consumption of the 7 and 12 Ore stamps was very large, new editions of No's 133 and 86 b were printed and then surcharged.

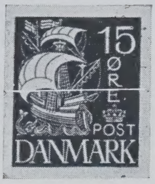
No. 164 appears with the same plate error as the official stamp No. 19 (prolonged foot stroke of the (OR)E and of the top line of the "5".

No. 165 exists with double surcharge.

1926 (May/June) Ill. 10. Final issue. Typography by Thiele, Watermark W. 4. Perf. 14:14½.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 169 | 7 Ore maygreen (May) | .04 | .01 | |
| 170 | 12 Ore lilac (June) | .07 | .02 | |

Sheet arrangement as previously; new margin print as in No's 149-152.



22

1927 (Jan. 1.) Ill. 22. Ship design. Drawing by Axel P. Jensen. Typography by H. H. Thiele, Copenhagen. White paper. Watermark W 4, perf. 14:14½.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 171 | 15 Ore red | .08 | .01 |
| 172 | 20 Ore gray | .10 | .02 |
| 173 | 25 Ore light-blue | .13 | .02 |
| 174 | 30 Ore orange | .15 | .03 |
| 175 | 35 Ore brown-red | .18 | .03 |
| 176 | 40 Ore dark-gray | .20 | .03 |

Sheet arrangement as previously. New margin print as in 149-152.

1927 (May) Provisional issue. Postage stamp No. 149 with black surcharge A16.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 177 | 7 Ore on 20 Ore red | .05 | .04 |

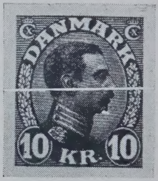
1927 (July) Head of King Christian. Ill. 14. Bi-colored typography by Thiele. Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14¼.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 178 | 5 Kr. violet/brown | 2.50 | 1.00 |

Sheet arrangement as previously. New margin print as in No's 149-152. The 5 Kr. stamp was issued in typography in order to entirely do away with copper printing methods.

1928 (March). Head of King Chr. X. Ill. 23. Bi-colored typography by Thiele. Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14½.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 179 | 10 Kr. green/red | 5.00 | 2.50 |

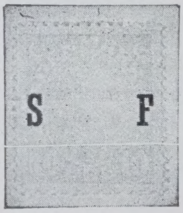


23

Cut Squares from Entires are permitted in Denmark for postage and often appear used as stamps.

## Free Stamps for the Army.

At the beginning of the world war, every soldier in the Army received at the beginning of each week (later every two weeks) a 5 Ore postal card and a 10 Ore letter card surcharged S. B. free of charge (entire Cat. postcard No. 52 and 58 respectively letter card No's 21 and 24). From 1917 the two soldier stamps following were distributed instead of the entires. The surcharge S. A. I. was produced by order of the postal administration but the War Department paid the cost of printing material (but not the printers wages). An accounting between the Army and the Postal Administration was not made. The Army units, including even the small ones such as companies and half companies demanded their quota of entires (later stamps) from the postal administration and distributed them to the soldiers and officers.



SA. I

1917 (Oct.) Postage stamp No's 84, 85 blue surcharge S A I.

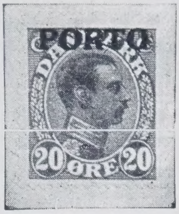
| | | | F 1 | "S" inverted | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. 5 Ore green | .40 | .55 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 12,475 |
| 2. 10 Ore red | .25 | .35 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 13,349 |

The composition error F. I. appears in a part of the issue on the 21st stamp in the sheet; this is extremely rare in the case of No. I. Soldier stamps have not been issued since the beginning of 1919. The remainders of No. 2 was used for postage due stamp No. 8 (see there).

## Postage Due Stamps.

1921 (May 1st) Temporary issue; postage stamps No's 80, 84, 112, 85, 87, 115, 120 made into postage due stamps by means of black surcharge PA I.

| | | Postage Stamp | | | Sheets Issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 Ore orange . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | No. 80 | .04 | .03 | 6943 |
| 2 | 5 Ore green . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | No. 84 | .15 | .15 | 6843 |
| 3 | 7 Ore orange yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | No. 112 | .07 | .05 | 6788 |
| 4 | 10 Ore red . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | No. 85 | .20 | .15 | 6867 |
| 5 | 20 Ore blue . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | No. 87 | .25 | .10 | 6762 |
| 6 | 25 Ore yellow brown/black . . . . . . . . . | No. 115 | .30 | .10 | 6853 |
| | 70 Ore red brown/black . . . . . . . . . . . . | No. 120 | .40 | .10 | 5931 |



PA. I

—— (Nov.) Stamp for using up an old issue; Soldier stamp No. 2 (with blue surcharge S. F.) changed to postage due stamp by means of further blue surcharge PA I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 10 Ore red (soldier stamp No. 2) . . . . . . . . . . | .20 | .20 | 3774 sheets issued |
| FI "5" inverted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25.00 | 25.00 | |

In regard to No. 8 F. I. compare notation at soldier stamp No. 2.

1921 (Nov.)/1925 Definitive type in same design as type Z I. Drawing by Hagen, typography by Thiele, Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14½.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 1 Ore orange (May 22) . . . . | .01 | .01 | 13 | 20 Ore waterblue (Nov.21) | .12 | .02 |
| 10 | 4 Ore light blue (May 25) | .03 | .02 | 14 | 25 Ore red (May 23) . . . . . . | .25 | .08 |
| 11 | 5 Ore brown (Aug. 22) . . . | .03 | .02 | 15 | 1 Kr. blue (Nov. 21) . . . . | 1.00 | .18 |
| 12 | 10 Ore green (May 22) . . . . | .05 | .02 | 16 | 5 Kr. violet (April 4, 25) . | 3.00 | 1.50 |

Sheet arrangement. Margin-line and perforation same as in the postage stamp in use at the same time. (Compare notation at postage stamp No. 92).

1926 (Beginning of January) Postage Due Stamp No. 15 now in bicolored typography.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17 1Kr. brown/dark blue . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .50 | .12 |

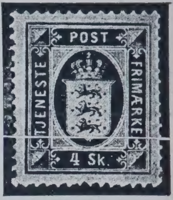
1927 (January) Same design as postage due stamps No's 9-16. Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14½.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 7 Ore maygreen . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .04 | .02 |
| 19 25 Ore lilac . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .12 | .05 |

Sheet arrangement as previously. New margin print as in postage stamps No's 149-152.

## Official Stamps.

The exemption from postage for official matter was abolished by order of March 21, 1871. Officials were permitted to secure official stamps which were placed in circulation on April 1, 1871. In buying the stamps in quantities of 100, a certain discount was given as in the case of the postage stamps (note Vol. VII No. 1, page 50). The Post Office issued a receipt to the officials stating the number of official stamps purchased and the amount paid. The official stamps were also sold to collectors until their withdrawal. The use of official stamps on foreign mail was prohibited by order of March 15, 1879, which went into effect April 1, 1879, on account of the regulations of the Paris Postal Agreement of June 1, 1878.



D. I

The watermark numbers of the official stamps refer to those of the postage stamps. All official stamps with crown watermark (No's 1-13) appear with inverted watermark.

1871 (April 1) Ill. D. I. Engraving by Philip Batz. Typography by H. H. Thiele Copenhagen, Watermark W. 2, perf. Z I: 12½ line perforation; Z 2: 14:13½ (row perforation).

| | | | ZI: 12½ | | Z 2: 14:13½ | | a. Imperf. | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 Sk. | a. ultramarine | | | 4.00 | 4.00 | | 7477 |
| | | b. blue | | | 2.50 | 2.50 | 7.00 | |
| | | c. pale-blue | | | 2.75 | 2.50 | | |
| 2 | 4 Sk. | a. pink-carmine | | | 1.00 | .50 | | 21508 |
| | | b. carmine | 60.00 | 3.50 | 1.15 | .50 | 7.00 | |
| | | c. pale-red | | | 1.00 | .50 | | |
| 3 | 16 Sk. | a. green | 15.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 2190 |
| | | b. dark green | | | 10.00 | 7.00 | | |

Sheet arrangement. Stamp Watermark and Margin Watermark and Perforation as in postage stamps of the same time (see there). The plates for the three values were made from the same die and the values were engraved in the matrice. According to Hanciau the figures in all values appear in two types so that possibly two matrices were used for each.

The imperforated stamps are unfinished originals which reached the trade through unofficial channels. For details see notation after postage stamp No. 21. The perforation 12½ was used right at the beginning (1871) but No's 2 and 3 were not discovered until some time after the appearance of the following issues.

The official stamp No's 1-3 were withdrawn from circulation after the issue of the new official stamps in decimal currency (Jan. 1, 1875), like the postage stamps in Sk. currency. The official stamps of No's 1-3 which remained in possession of official offices and officials were still accepted for postage and were not declared void until January 15, 1891, as with the postage stamps of the old currency. Consequently official stamps in the old and new currency may appear used together during the time from January 1875 to January 1891. The remainders were sold by the postal administration at auction in April 1912 (see Vol. VII No. 1 page 65) and consisted of 491 copies of No. 1; 841 copies of No. 2 Z 2; 78 copies of No. 3 Z 1 and 60 copies of No. 3 Z 2.

1875 (Jan. 1) Ill. D I as previously except the values now in decimal currency. (Ore) First thin transparent paper A, but from about 1885 on ordinary paper B. Watermark W 2, perf. 14:13½.

| | | | Paper A. thin | | B middle, thick | | a. imperf |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3 Ore | a. violet | .25 | .20 | | | |
| | | b. lilac | .18 | .15 | | | |
| | | c. pale lilac | .16 | .15 | | | |
| 5 | 4 Ore | a. ultramarine | 1.00 | .25 | | | |
| | | b. milk blue | | | .50 | .06 | |
| | | c. cobalt blue | | | .25 | .06 | |
| | | d. light blue | | | .20 | .04 | |
| 6 | 8 Ore | a. carmine | .35 | .05 | .25 | .05 | |
| | | b. carmine-pink | | | .25 | .05 | — — |
| | | c. pale pink | | | .25 | .05 | |
| 7 | 32 Ore | a. yellow green | .85 | .75 | .75 | .65 | |
| | | b. dark green | .85 | .75 | .75 | .65 | |

The sheets issued of No's 5-6 are only known combined with No's 8-10 (see there). 4505 sheets of No. 7 were sold. In addition to this a remainder of 1097 sheets was used for the making of postage stamp No. 75 (see there). Sheets issued of No. 4; 2777.

Sheet arrangement. Stamp Watermark and Margin Watermark as previously. See notation "Paper" after postage stamp No. 31, in regard to the difference in paper. All four values appear without watermark (margin stamps through displaced sheet position). "3" instead of "8" and others are purely the result of poor printing.

No. 7 was withdrawn from circulation by circular of August 27, 1902 on October 1st. Sheets which were still in the hands of the Post Offices at the end of September had to be delivered to the accounting departments.

Loose copies and official stamps exchanged later, had to be returned later. See previously in regard to the use of remainders. No. 7 as well as the 8 Ore value (see below) were not declared void until the end of March 1907.

1899 (about April)/1902 Ill. D I as previously, but thick paper, at first with watermark W. 2, from 1902 with watermark W. 3; perf. 12¾.

| | | | A Wm W2 (1896) | | B Wm W3 (1902) | | Sheets Issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 3 Ore | a. light lilac (1902) . . . . . . | .05 | .04 | .05 | .04 | 3903 |
| | | b. lilac . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .05 | .04 | .05 | .04 | |
| | | a. imp. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25.00 | | | | |
| 9 | 4 Ore | a. blue (about Apr. 99) . . . | .05 | .04 | .06 | .05 | 46,833 (No. 5 + 9) |
| | | b. light blue . . . . . . . . . . . | .05 | .04 | .06 | .05 | |
| | | c. dark blue . . . . . . . . . . . | .05 | .04 | .06 | .05 | |
| 10 | 8 Ore | a. light carmine (1899) . . . | .35 | .10 | | | 61,605 (No. 6 + 10) |
| | | b. dark carmine . . . . . . . . | .35 | .10 | | | |
| | | c. carmine . . . . . . . . . . . . | .35 | .10 | | | |

The dates of issue are hard to ascertain in the case of the corresponding postage stamp issues with perf. 12¾ (comp. notation after No. 47), but the official stamps in this perforation are listed in Senf and other German Catalogs under "1875" without any special date at all. As a matter of fact the No. 9 which appeared first was reported for the first time in the LONDON PHILATELIST in May 1899 together with postage stamp No. 43. (see there). It is supposed that this report of the 12¾ perforation was not a belated one as in the case of perforation 12½ of the previous issue, but that No. 9 was issued for the first time in April 1899 because the introduction of this perforation in the case of the official stamps was expected by the Danish philatelists after all the postage stamps had appeared with it. No. 8 which did not appear until 1902 is, not without reason, included in the following issue in some catalogs.

Sheet Arrangement as previously. See notation after postage stamp No. 47 in regard to the difference between watermark W. 2 and W. 3. No. 10 is known with watermark W. 2 only.

The 8 Ore value (No. 10 and No. 6) was withdrawn from circulation Oct. 1, 1902, after the increase of the domestic postage from 8 to 10 Ore, but it was not declared void until the end of March 1907 (compare above).

1902 (Sept. 9) Changed values on account of change in postage rates. Watermark W. 3, perf. 12¾.

| | | | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 1 Ore | a. orange yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .03 | .03 | 6,777 |
| | | b. orange . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .03 | .03 | |
| 12 | 5 Ore | green . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .08 | .02 | 28,438 |
| 13 | 10 Ore | a. carmine . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .15 | .03 | 11,390 |
| | | b. dark carmine . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .15 | .03 | |
| | | c. reddish-vermilion . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .30 | .07 | |

No. 11 was made in order to make up the single local rate by means of a 1 Ore and a 4 Ore stamp, using No. 9 for this purpose. No. 13 (10 Ore) was the new domestic postage instead of 8 Ore (see above). Our number of sheets issued of No. 11 is an official correction of a former report. Sheets with watermark W. 2 have so far not been found.

1915 (Sept.)/1920(June). Ill. D. I as previously but new Watermark W. 4 (multiple crosses). Row perforation 14:14½.

| | | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 1 Ore orange (Sept. 15) .................... | .03 | .02 | 25,000 |
| 15 | 3 Ore gray (Feb. 18) ....................... | .15 | .15 | 3,311 |
| 16 | 4 Ore light blue (May 16) .................. | .25 | .25 | 5,762 |
| 17 | 5 Ore green (June 15) ...................... | .10 | .03 | 18,311 |
| 18 | 10 Ore reddish-vermilion (Sept. 17) ........... | .60 | .07 | 5,607 |
| 19 | 15 Ore lilac (Nov. 19) ...................... | .35 | .30 | 6,055 |
| 20 | 20 Ore blue-black (June 20) .................. | .35 | .12 | 5,571 |

See note after postage stamp No. 92 in regard to the margin print and watermark. Copies of No. 19 are known with the footstroke of (OR)E and the top line of "5" prolonged. These are from the 7th row and the error becomes more pronounced toward the right end of the row. Evidently the galvanos for the plate were made in horizontal strips of 10, and the error originated when making the galvanos used for the 7th row. (Translator's note: from sheets in my collection it appears that these errors came from the 6th row in the sheet not the 7th, as indicated here). The remainders of No's 14-17 and 19 and 20 were used for the surcharge postage stamps, No's 159-162, 164 and 165 (see there).

1921 (Apr.) / 1923(Sept.) Change of color of official stamps No's 17 to 18.

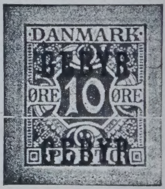
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 10 Ore green (April 21) ...................... | .15 | .07 |
| 22 | 10 Ore green (April 21) ...................... | .15 | .17 |

Sheets issued: of No. 21; 893 less a remainder of about 400 sheets. Of No. 22; 11,390. The remainders of No. 22 were used for surcharge postage stamp No. 163 (see there). No. 21 is rare on cover. All official stamps were withdrawn from circulation and invalidated on April 1, 1924.

## Fee Stamps.

### For Special Service Rendered by the Post Office Clerks.

Up to April 1, 1923 an ordinary postage stamp was used as receipt for payment of a special fee of 10 Ore which was charged for special services rendered by the Post Office clerks as, for instance, the filling out of forms, sealing of letters, etc. After that time the following 10 Ore surcharge stamp was used as receipt. The obliteration is made with ordinary Post Office cancellation. This stamp is also as a "too late" fee stamp by the Post Office in the Central Railroad Station in Copenhagen. A special fee is charged for mail which is received after the ordinary closing time and the payment of same is indicated by means of a fee stamp. In this case the stamp is actually paying postage.



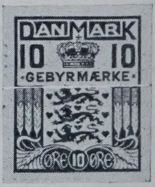
GA. 1

1923 (Apr. 1) Postage due stamp No. 11 with double black surcharge GA I "GEBYR".

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 Ore green ................. | .08 | .04 |

1926 (Jan.) Definitive 10 Ore Fee Stamp in special design, Ill. G.A.2 (in the center of the stamp at top Danish crown, further down the three lion coat of arms each flanked by a heart). Drawing by R. Larsen, typography by Thiele. Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14¼.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 10 Ore green ................. | .05 | .04 |



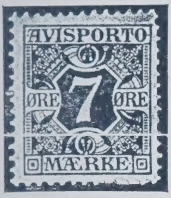
GA. 2

New margin print as in the postage stamps No's 149-152 see above.

## Newspaper Accounting Stamps.

These stamps were used for accounting of newspaper postage between the Post Offices and were placed on the forms used by the Post Offices in connection with newspaper subscriptions. At the beginning they were sold over the counter to the public upon request.

1907 (Sept.) Ill. Z I. Drawing by Hagen, engraving by Chr. Danielsen. Typography by Thiele. Watermark crown (W 3) perf. 12¾.



Z. 1

| | | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 Ore dull olive | .10 | .02 | 15,849 |
| 2 | 5 Ore blue | .40 | .04 | 9,671 |
| 3 | 7 Ore carmine | .45 | .02 | 16,774 |
| 4 | 10 Ore lilac | .80 | .02 | 10,301 |
| 5 | 20 Ore pale green | .80 | .02 | 12,097 |
| 6 | 38 brown orange | 1.75 | .02 | 10,239 |
| 7 | 68 light brown | 2.00 | .08 | 3,180 |
| 8 | 1 Kr. blue green/lilac-red | 1.50 | .04 | 6,444 |
| 9 | 5 Kr. pink/yellow-green | 5.00 | .25 | 1,008 |
| 10 | 10 Kr. yellow brown/blue | 10.00 | .30 | 1,003 |

Sheet Arrangement (10x10) Stamp Watermark and Margin Watermark same as postage stamps used at the same time. So far No's 1, 3, 4, 5 and 9 are known with inverted watermark. No's 2 and 8 especially appear in conspicuous shades. The remainders of No's 1-4, 7, 9 and 10 were used in 1918 for the provisional postage stamp issue No. 99 and on (see there). The 20, 38 and 68 Ore values became superfluous on account of a change in rates.

1914 (Apr.)/1915(Apr). Ill. Z I as previously except Watermark W. 4, (multiple crosses) perf. 14:14½. Partly changed values.

| | | | | Sheets issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 1 Ore Olive green (Sept. 14) | .20 | .02 | 5,336 |
| 12 | 5 Ore blue (July 14) | 1.00 | .07 | 1,879 |
| 13 | 7 Ore pale carmine (Nov. 14) | .80 | .03 | 3,251 |
| 14 | 8 Ore green (Apr. 15) | 2.00 | .10 | 4,088 |
| 15 | 10 Ore lilac (Sept. 14) | 1.00 | .03 | 4,135 |
| 16 | 20 Ore pale green (June 14) | 4.00 | .08 | 2,042 |
| | Fz imperf. | 35.00 | | |
| 17 | 29 Ore orange yellow (Apr. 15) | 3.50 | .30 | 1,863 |
| 18 | 38 Ore orange (June 14) | 75.00 | 1.50 | 195 |
| 19 | 41 Ore pale brown (Apr. 15) | 4.00 | .25 | 3,180 |
| 20 | 1 Kr. blue green/lilac red (Sept. 14) | 3.50 | .15 | 5,439 |

Sheet Arrangement, margin lines and Watermark as in the postage stamps of the same time (see notations after postage stamp No. 92).

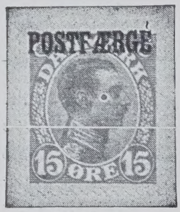
No. 16 Fz: A sheet was discovered in Aarhus of which 80 stamps had remained imperforated. This unfinished condition of the sheet had not been noticed by the control.

All newspaper accounting stamps were withdrawn at the beginning of 1916. Also the remainders of the second issue were used for the provisional issue of 1918 (postage stamp No. 99 and on).

## Parcel Post Stamps.

The Ferries between Logstor and Aggersund and between Esbjerg and Fano which up to that time had been private, were taken over by the Danish Government in 1919 and special surcharge stamps were provided for parcels which were transported on both of these Steamferry lines. These stamps were placed on the bills of lading belonging to the parcels by the officials and cancelled with a violet or black rubber stamp; for instance: Aggersund-Faergeri, Fano-Esbjerg Fdergeri and others and not by mail cancellations. Although the stamps were intended for this special purpose only, they were also used on domestic letters and even to foreign countries in the first half of 1919 (probably entirely by collectors) and at first this was not opposed. After the officials became aware of this practice in June 1919, the use of these stamps for postal purposes was officially prohibited. Thereafter these stamps could only be used on bills of lading of these two Ferries. As a matter of fact, the parcel post stamp No. 3 and No's 5 to 8 are therefore not to be considered as postage stamps, nor No's 1, 2, and 4 after the middle of June 1919. The reason we are listing these stamps is because the parcels in question are transported by the mail and because the stamps are obtainable for collection purposes in Copenhagen B (General Post Office in the Central Post building at the Railroad station).

1919 (Jan.)/1920(Nov.) Postage stamps Nos. 85, 86 (a. b.) 120 and 91 with black surcharge. Pa. AI.



**Pa A. I**

| | | Postage stamps | | | FI. (POS) | F(F) | Sheets Issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 Ore red (Mar. 19) | No. 85 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 193 |
| 2 | 15 Ore a. gray lilac (Jan. 19). | No. 86a | .85 | .45 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 1,447 |
| | b. red lilac . | No. 86b | .12 | .10 | | | |
| 3 | 50 Ore brown red/ gray black (Nov. 20) | No. 120 | 7.00 | 7.00 | | | 98 |
| 4 | 1 Kr. light brown (May 19) | No. 91 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 343 |

The surcharge error F I appears on the 54th stamp in the sheet.

1922 (May) / 1924 (Sept). Postage stamps No's 134, 136, 137 (a, b) with the same surcharge Pa A I.

| | | Postage stamps | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 10 Ore green (end of 22) ........ | No. 134 | .06 | .03 |
| 6 | 30 Ore orange (May 22) ........ | No. 136 | .50 | .35 |
| 7 | 50 Ore a. dark gray (May 22) . . | No. 137 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| | b. light gray (1925) .... | | .30 | .20 |
| 8 | 1 Kr. brown blue (Sept. 24) .... | No. 144 | .55 | .40 |

1926 (June) Postage stamp No. 151 with black surcharge Pa A I.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 30 Ore dark blue ........................... | .50 | .50 | sheets issued 882 |

1927 (Jan. 28) Postage stamps No's 171 and 174 with the same surcharge Pa A I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 15 Ore red ............................. | .08 | .08 |
| 11 | 30 Ore orange ............................ | .15 | .15 |

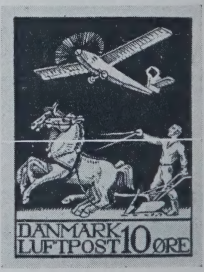
## Air Mail Stamps.

These stamps for the use on air mail matter can not be used on other mail matter; but on the other hand it is permitted to use ordinary postage stamps on air mail matter.

1925 (June) Ill. F I (Large size) Drawing by Axel P. Jensen. Typography by Thiele, Watermark W. 4, perf 11½:12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 Ore green ............ | .05 | .05 |
| 2 | 25 Ore red .............. | .13 | .13 |

Sheets of 30 (5x6) stamps with margin line at top and bottom but not at right and left. Rest of margin print (fabrication number and factory letter) as mentioned after No. 92.



**F. 1**

1926 (May) Illustration F I as previously, Watermark W 4, perf. 11½x12.

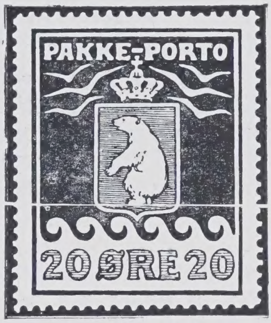
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 15 | Ore lilac | .08 | .08 |

Sheet arrangement and margin print as previously.

## Parcel Post Stamps.

### Issued by the Colonial Direction of Greenland.

Parcels which are being transported from Denmark to Greenland by the Greenland Trading Company were subject to postage from 1905. They can be handed in at any Post Office in Denmark or direct to the office of the Colonial Direction in Copenhagen. In the first case the transportation of the parcel from the Post Office where it is mailed to the Copenhagen office of the Colonial Direction (as addressee) takes place through the mails for which the Post Office Department charges the corresponding domestic postage, while the transportation of the parcel to Greenland thereafter is taken care of by the Colonial Direction without any use of its own stamps. On the other hand the parcels are franked by the Colonial Direction in Copenhagen with its own parcel post stamps when they are handed in directly to the latter. (The transportation rates of the Colonial Direction are considerably cheaper than those of the Post Office Department, being 1 Ore for each half kg., minimum 10 Ore). The parcel stamps for Greenland therefore have nothing to do with the postal transportation fee and can in no way be used as postage stamps. The Royal Greenland Trading Company which authorises the stamps is a Government institution which comes under the Department of the Interior in the same way as the Danish Government Railroads are under the Department of Traffic. Therefore if the stamps cannot be classified as Danish Government stamps, they are still stamps issued by a Government office for transportation purposes in the same way as the Railroad stamps. (Compare also N. F. T. 1916 No. 1 and I.B.J. 1916 page 193). The obliteration of the Greenland stamps is made by a violet cancellation with a crown and the inscription: Styrelsen af Kolonierne i Gronland.



G. 1

1905 Ill. G I (Greenland's coat of arms) Perf. 12.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Ore olive green | .03 | .03 |
| 2 | 5 | Ore brown | .06 | .06 |
| 3 | 10 | Ore blue | .08 | .10 |

1915 Ill. G I as previously but changed values; perforation 11½.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 2 | Ore yellow | .03 | .03 |
| 5 | 15 | Ore violet | .15 | .18 |
| 6 | 20 | Ore red | .20 | .25 |

Sheets of 25 (5x5) stamps. Some values appear in different shades which possibly represent different editions. The margin-row sheets in some values appear imperforated on the outside instead of perforated on all sides.

## Reprints.

Reprints were made by the Danish postal administration in 1886 of all values of the postage stamp issues of 1851-1871 in the Sk. currency with the exception of No's 4, 5, 9 and 10 and also of the issue of official stamps of 1871 (N. I.) Reprints of the postage stamps No's 1 and 2 which were inserted in the Jubilee work (see literature notation by O. Koefoed) were made in 1901 on account of the 50th anniversary of the Danish Postage stamps (N. II.) Finally, because a sufficient number of originals was not available, official reprints were also made of No's 4 and 5 in 1924, in order to complete a series of all Danish postage stamps which were attached to the official commemorative work, of which a copy was given each of the participants in the Postal Congress in Stockholm. (Aug. 1924). Besides 250 of the 1924 reprints were inserted into a similar number of numbered copies of the handbook of the Danish Stamps issued by the *Copenhagen Philatelist Club,* in June 1925. All of the reprints are imperforated and up to No's 4 N and 5 N without gum, besides all reprints of 1886 have thick paper without watermark. (No. I N II, 2 N II thinner). Prices per copy $.75—$1.00.

## A. Postage Stamps.

### Issues 1851, I reprint of 1886.

1 N I Fire R.B.S. Brown, yellowish paper, diagonal wavy background (Germ. reprint No. 271)
2 N I 2 RIGSBANKSKILLING blue
  A. yellowish paper, diagonal wavy background (Germ. reprint No. 272)
  B. yellowish paper without wavy background (Germ. reprint No. 273)
  C. white paper without wavy background (Germ. reprint No. 274)

As No. 1 N I was made from a die which was not completed and which differs from illustration 1, in different ways, it is really not a reprint but only an officially made reproduction. Sheets consisted of 15 (5x3). On the other hand No. 2 N I was reprinted in sheets of 100 like the originals. No. 2 N I and also No. 3 N and 7 N (see there) printed on both sides appear in entire sheets.

### Issue of 1851. II Reprint of 1901.

(Thin paper, diagonal wavy background)

1 N II Fire R.B.S. brown (Germ. repr. No. 294).
2 N II 2 RIGSBANKSKILLING blue (Germ. repr. No. 295).

See page 57 Vol. 7 No. 1 in regard to the production of No. 1 N II by means of a repaired clichee from the original plate which was made useless by means of hammer strokes. Corresponding with the edition of Koefoed's work (see above) probably not more than 1000 copies of both reprints were made (some reprints were given to foreign postal administrations). The colors are darker than those of the originals.

### Issue of 1854-1857 (1886)

3 N 2 S blue yellowish paper without wavy background( Germ. repr. No. 275).
6 N 16 S lilac yellowish paper without wavy background (Germ. repr. No. 276).

Sheets of 100 (10x10) stamps.

### 1924

4 N 4 S chestnutbrown, yellowish paper without background, gummed.
5 N 8 S yellowgreen, yellowish paper without background, gummed.

No. 4 N is printed in sheets of 8x4. No. 5 N in sheets of 28 (4x7) stamps, about 5 mm apart. The plate 4 N was composed of 4 block clichees which is proved by a recurring plate error. In regard to the purpose of No. 4 N respectively 5 N see above. No. 4 N has control figure "4", compare page 58 Vol. 7 No. 1.

### Issue 1857 (1886)

7 N 4 S darkbrown, yellowish paper without wavy background (Germ. repr. No. 277)
8 N 8 S light green A. yellowish paper without wavy background (Germ. repr. No. 278)
B. white paper without wavy background (Germ. repr. No. 279)

Sheets of 100 (10x10) stamps as the originals.

### Issue 1864/68 (1886)

11 N 2 S blue (Germ. repr. No. 280)
12 N 3 S lilac (Germ. repr. No. 281)
13 N 4 S red (Germ. repr. No. 282)
14 N 8 S lightbrown (Germ. repr. No. 283)
15 N 16 S graygreen (Germ. repr. No. 284)

Yellowish paper. No. 11 N, 12 N, 14 N, 15 N in sheets of 12 stamps in two vertical rows of six, both rows tete beche; No. 13 N in sheets of 30 stamps in three horizontal rows of 10.

### Issue 1870/71 (1886)

16 N 2 Sk gray-blue (Germ. repr. No. 285)
17 N 3 Sk gray-lilac (Germ. repr. No. 286)
18 N 4 Sk gray-carmine (Germ. repr. No. 287)
19 N 8 Sk gray-brown (Germ. repr. No. 288)
20 N 16 Sk gray-green (Germ. repr. No. 289)
21 N 48 Sk brown-lilac (Germ. repr. No. 290)

White paper. Sheets of 10 stamps in 5 horizontal rows of two. Wide distances. All frames inverted with exception of the 5th place. (Comp. page 64 Vol. 7 No. 1).

## B. Official Stamps.

### Issue of 1871 (1886)

1 N 2 Sk blue (Germ. repr. No. 291)
2 N 4 Sk carmine (Germ. repr. No. 292)
3 N 16 Sk green (Germ. repr. No. 293)

White paper. Sheets of 10 stamps in 5 horizontal rows of two.

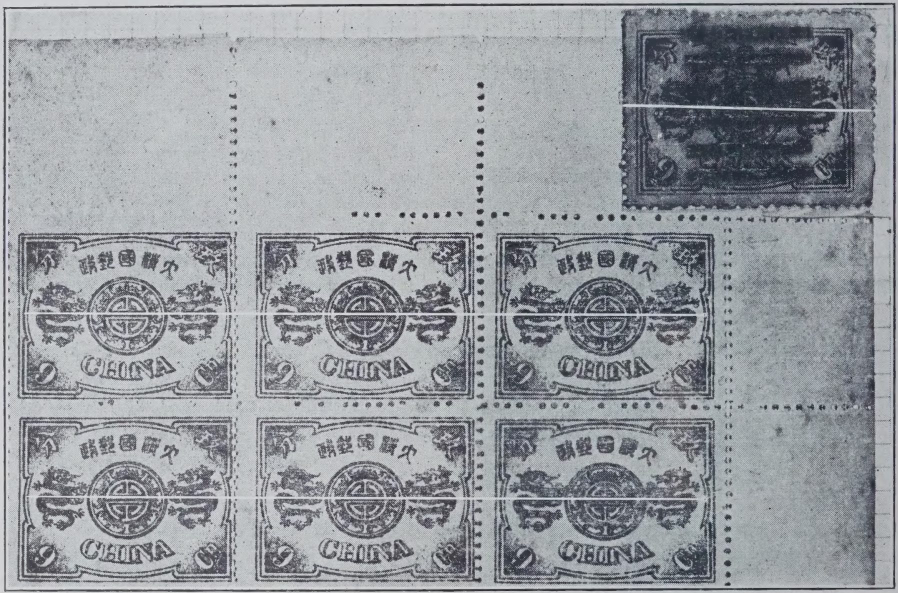
# Unchronicled Varieties of Chinese Stamps

By H. F. Bowker.

A "retouched stone" variety of the 9 candareen gray green stamp of the 1894 Dowager Empress Jubilee issue of CHINA (Scott's No. 15) has recently come to my attention.

As is generally known this set of stamps was printed in Japan from lithographic stones, the occasion being the ostensible sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi An, which was given as the tenth day of the tenth month of the Chinese calender, or the 7th of November 1894 of the foreign calender. The celebration of her sixtieth birthday, that age of special honor in China, was set forward a few years to please the insatiable vanity of the Empress Dowager in anticipation of surpassing the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the mother of the Emperor Kieh Lung, by the expected triumph over Japan in the war the Dowager Empress was then in the process of provoking. The celebration fell somewhat short of expectations due to the defeats administered to the armies of China by those of Japan in the short campaign of 1894.

Entire sheets of this stamp consist of one hundred subjects, divided into four panes of twenty-five stamps, each composed of five rows of five stamps. The only variety of this value previously chronicled is the tete-beche found in the lower left hand corner of *each* pane. The variety now to be described is a retouched upper right hand corner of the last stamp at the right hand end of the first row of the upper right hand pane. Some damage appears to have been incurred by the impression after its having been applied to the lithographic stone, which was retouched before the printing was proceeded with. The principal differences caused by this hand work consist of the outer lines at the corner having been redrawn in a rather irregular manner and the shading above the Chinese character for "9" in the N. E. corner being solid color instead of the minute dots as found in the other twenty-four stamps of the pane.



Showing Retouched variety in upper right hand corner.

The accompanying illustration shows the retouch quite clearly, and due to the margins of the sheet being intact, we are able to correctly locate this variety on the sheet. A used copy of the 10 cents on 9 candareens, Scott's No. 28, is included in the illustration to show the constancy of the variety.

It is not believed that this variety is to be found in the other three panes of the sheet, as retouches of this nature are usually made on the stone after the impression is laid down thereon. If this supposition is correct, this variety is three times as scarce as the tete-beche.

The best authorities give the number issued of the 9 candareen stamps of the Japanese printings as 56,182, of which 2341 were tete-beche. If this variety is constant on all sheets of the printing there can be but approximately 561 of this stamp in existence, which of course would include those to which the three varieties of 1897 surcharges were applied. It appears highly probable that the damage to the printing stone occurred after it was in use some time and that the hand work on the stone was done after the printing was well under way.

It is hoped that collectors having sheets or large blocks with margins attached will examine and report whether the conclusions given above are borne out by the stamps in their collections.

# The Collectors Club Philatelist

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## THE KOHL TRANSLATION.

We are very pleased to present herewith the final installment of the translation of the section of the Kohl Handbook devoted to the stamps of Denmark, with additions by the original writers of this section Messrs. Ch. Holm and Peterson, and the translator, which bring the issues right up to the present date. Our thanks are due A. E. Pade for his painstaking work in connection with this translation and the assistance rendered him by Miss Mitzi Neuman, the efficient secretary of the *Collectors Club*. Criticisms and suggestions in connection with these translations are very welcome and can be sent either to the editor or to Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

In our October issue we will present a substantial section of the section devoted to France, translated by L. Meinertzhagen of London, the writer of the original article. This is a very large section requiring over 100 pages the size of the C. C. P. and will probably run in two installments, although an endeavor will be made to present the entire section intact if sufficient funds are forthcoming from those interested.

The section to follow France has not as yet been definitely decided upon and suggestions are welcome particularly from those who can render assistance either in translating or in financing special sections in which they are interested.

## MORE ENDORSEMENTS.

Recent articles in this magazine have elicited more than the usual number of commendatory letters, particularly in connection with the historical articles by Messrs. Needham and Barthold and Ernest Wiltsee. Louise Platt Hauck, who wrote a letter which was quoted in our January issue, sends a clipping from the *St. Joseph Gazette* which presents a concise and intelligent review of the latest article. The previous article on "Western Franks" has been translated into German by officials of the German Post Office and published in full. As will be recalled this same article was published in Spanish by a Cuban corporation which shows the intense interest which has been stimulated and which offers a splendid endorsement of the value of constructive philately.

## SWEDISH PHILATELIC AGENCY.

The director of the Philatelic Agency at Stockholm is to be commended for his active efforts to promote sales of the new King Gusaf V's Commemorative Postage Stamp. Attractive circulars printed in several languages and illustrating the series of five stamps in colors have been sent collectors throughout the world and offer to sell the stamps in any quantities desired and show what a set in sheets will cost in various currencies.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

One of the most valuable acquisitions made to the membership list of the *Collectors Club* in a long time is E. J. Schmiel, an expert accountant who has placed his time and talents at the disposal of the club. He has spent many evenings and numerous Saturday afternoons in working upon the records of the club and has them all in perfect condition and on a monthly audit basis which prevents errors. This is purely a voluntary effort on the part of Mr. Schmiel and we want our membership to know and appreciate the work that he is doing for us.

The editor is indebted to several friends for interesting philatelic items which are much appreciated. Bernard M. Cone of Greensboro, N. C. remembered us with a First Flight Cover of the "New York-Atlanta Route," on May 1st and Donald Harvey Harwood of New Orleans favored us in the same way with a First Flight on the "Atlanta-New Orleans" route on the same date. Herman Toaspern sent us a first day cover of the new Valley Forge stamp from the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition and to cap the climax Charles J. Phillips dug up a fine copy of Norway No. 4 with King Oscar calmly smoking a cigarette. Many thanks for your thoughtfulness, gentlemen.

## PROPOSED PHILATELIC EXHIBITION IN LEIPZIG, 1929.

A tentative "feeler" has been sent out by a group of philatelic organizations in Leipzig to ascertain if sufficient support and interest can be secured to justify holding an International Philatelic Exhibition in Leipzig in 1929. The town of Leipzig is showing much interest in the proposition and it is felt that such a show in Germany should prove highly successful.

No prospectus has as yet been issued but a letter signifying your interest and pledging your cooperation will be appreciated. Write Herrn Fritz Seifert, Leipzig, C 1, Dresdner Strasse 79, Germany.

## AWARD OF ALBERT FRIEDEMANN MEDAL.

A report has been received from Max Pellnitz, Leipzig that at the first meeting of the Chapter of the Albert Friedemann Institution on April 22, 1928 their medal was awarded to Amtsund Landgerichtsrat Priwe—Berlin for his researches on the German Ship Cancellations.

## LONDON STAMP EXHIBITION AND STAMP TRADE FAIR.

An advance Prospectus has been received of the above Exhibition to be held at the Memorial Hall, Ludgate Circus, London from November 16th to 24th, 1928. The Postmaster-General, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, Bart, M. P. will serve as Patron and Fred J. Melville will be the honorary President. F. Hugh Vallancy will act as President and Executive Chairman and he will be assisted by a staff of the most active dealers in England.

The exhibits will be devoted entirely to the stamps of Great Britain and Ireland on a scale never before attempted and as an innovation Silver Cups will be awarded instead of the usual medals. Interested readers can secure full information by addressing the secretary A. Whittard, 89 Farringdon Street, London, E. C. 4.

## PHILATELIC NOMENCLATURE.

In the April 1928 issue of "*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*" A. J. Sefi offers the suggestion that "Double Strike" be the philatelic term to describe the surface printed "variety" analogous to the "Re-Entry" on line-engraved stamps.

The question was brought up by the fact that P. L. Pemberton in describing some discoveries on the early stamps of Denmark (which were printed by the surface printing process) uses the term.

> "The study of stamps has advanced so rapidly during the past few years that I see an absolute necessity of finding exact and universally agreed and approved philatelic terms to describe the various varieties that may occur during the making of the plates or the printing of the stamps therefrom. All philatelists and philatelic writers should agree upon one word with which to describe the variety which Mr. Pemberton calls a "double-strike." Personally after having thought the matter over very carefully and from all angles, I am inclined strongly to adopt Mr. Pemberton's term. In the past I have always found a great difficulty in describing similar varieties when occurring on electrotyped plates of line-engraved stamps and, when dealing with the stamps of Sicily—the plates for which were produced by the electrotype process and contained certain subjects showing a duplication of the design—I was forced to call such varieties "re-entries" and then had to take considerable pains to explain exactly how they occurred."

Mr. Sefi then quotes from various articles that he has written on the methods of stamp production and concludes:

> "To sum up. I am asking philatelists in future to call any varieties consisting of a duplication of part or all of the die design on one or more subjects of an electrotyped plate (whether produced for surface-printing, or for line-engraving), a 'double-strike.' The word 're-entry' will then be kept exclusively to describe a duplication of the die design on a plate produced from a 'roller' by the Perkins Bacon method.
>
> "I think it would not be right to leave this most important subject without reference to analogous varieties that may be found on lithographed stamps. An article appeared some years ago in which reference was made to 'lithographic re-entries', and the writer of the article claimed that his description was correct as to the variety he was describing which was caused through a double application of a transfer on that particular part of the stone. This variety is undoubtedly very similar in character to the true re-entry and to the double-strike, but I think it is absolutely necessary that a separate and definite term be used to describe it. I suggest the word 'double transfer,' but doubt if it will be necessary to use the term very often, as visible evidences of double transfers are very rarely met with. Owing to the ease with which a defective transfer can be wiped off a stone and a fresh transfer inserted in its place, it is quite the exception to find any trace of the first impression, and where such an alteration has taken place there is generally nothing on the individual stamp to show that a new transfer has been substituted, unless the stamp in question is in block and it is possible to prove by plating it that that particular transfer is in the wrong place. When such can be proved to be the case, it is customary to call the variety a "substitute transfer," and I maintain that it would not be correct to call it a "double transfer" unless definite evidences remained of the first impression.

The subject of correct definitions is one which could well be given more serious consideration by philatelic organizations and publications. In a recent issue of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, Mr. Rank brings up the subject of more accurate and uniform descriptions in auction sales and suggests that the *Collectors Club* should take the lead in establishing a Code that could be universally adopted.

There certainly is room for much improvement along this line but the difficulties to be overcome are so great that the suggestion has been promptly tabled whenever it has been brought up for discussion. It would seem fitting that the subject should first be discussed by the A.S.D.A. to ascertain the attitude of the dealers toward such a proposition and if this was favorable that they should request a discussion on the subject with a view to establishing suggested "Standards of Practice" for the guidance of those who wished to adopt them.

Adoption should not be compulsory but those who elected to be guided by them could state that fact on their catalogs and in their advertising so that collectors could be guided accordingly.

Plans similar to this have been successfully put over in other industries and we believe that much good would result from a full discussion of the matter.

H. L. L.

# Collectors Club Philatelist---Philatelic Literature Supplement

Volume IV. JULY, 1928 Nos. 2 & 3 (W. No. 14-15

**Review Nos. 14 and 15.—Half-Year Ending: July, 1928.**

**WINNEZEELE (Baron de Vinck de):** COLONIES FRANCAISES ET BUREAU A L'ETRANGER. Etude des timbres surcharges et des emissions d'impression locale de 1852 a 1919. Buxelles@ Edition du "Philateliste Belge", Avenue de Cortenberg, 62. 1928. 157—5pp., 10½x6⅞in., paper cover, price 65 francs and 2 fr. 80 c. post free, Regular Edition. Edition de Luxe: (I) 2 copies on Holland paper; (II) 30 copies on India paper.

With the publication of this new work on French Colonies a fine reference book has been added to French literature. Taking Yvert & Tellier catalogue numbers as a base it describes or lists all known major and minor varieties with illustrations (where necessary) of the normal and minor variety types, numbers issued, etc. Contents: Introduction, 5; Preface, 7; General Notes, 9; Part I: French Post Offices Abroad: Chapter I, General Issues, 21; 11, Special Issues, 23.—PART II, French Colonies: Chapter I, General Issues, pp. 45 to 54; Chapter II, Special Issues, pp. 55 to 157; Index of contents; Index by countries or Colonies.

**BRIGHT & SON (Frank H. Oliver):** BRIGHT & SON'S "A B C" DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. FOURTEENTH EDITION, 1928. London: Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.2. VIII—453—3pp (Adv.), 6½x4½in., bound cloth, price 3/10, ($0.95).

This the 14th edition is by far the best of Bright's British Empire Catalogue. The 13th edition contained 410pp., this edition 453pp., being a gain of 43pp. Notes from "Preface": Changes in connection with proprietorship cause of delay in publication of this edition. Prices given are for fine specimens only. Particular attention is called to the new lists of Australian Commonwealth, Arabia (Hejaz and Nejd), Transjordan, N. W. Pacific, etc., and the extensive additions to the list of varieties of watermark, such as inverted, etc., also many new and instructive notes. Egypt is still retained in this British section of the catalogue. A very nice catalogue to have in any library and at the price a wonder.

**CHAMPION (Theodore):** CATALOGUE HISTORIQUE ET DESCRIPTIF DES TIMBRES DE LA POSTE AERIENNE. Texte bilingue: Francais et Anglais. Contenant un chapitre special, tres detaille, sur les ballons montes du Siege de Paris (1870-71). FIFTH EDITION, 1928. Paris: Theodore Champion, 13 Rue Drout. VII—(1)—331—(1)—(4)—(8 memrodanium) pp., 7⅛x4¼in., cloth price 37 fr. 50.

Contents: Preface (French), IV; Preface (English), VI; Siege of Paris, pp. 1 to 40; Siege of Metz, 41 to 43; Official Issues, 45 to 123; Semi-Official, 125 to 182; Obliterations, 183 to 328; Index, 329 to 331. This catalogue is fully up to the last edition. The United States part is found: Stamps, 71; Flown Covers, 227 to 251.

**MUNK (Dr. Herbert):** KOHL-BRIEFMARKEN-HANDBUCH. 11th EDITION. Lieferung 14 Frankreich. Part II: pp. 641 to 768—(2 adv.) pp., paper cover.

In the January number of "Collectors Club Philatelist" is the beginning of the English translation of this great handbook and Denmark is the first country treated of, found on pages 49 to 70, Vol. VII, Jan., 1928, only part is given in this number, remainder to appear later. Dr. Rudolph Loreck of the Collectors Club is the translator. When finished this will be the best reference work on Danish stamps in the English language.

**SERRANE (F.):** 20 CENTIMES EMPIRE LAURE (1867). Etude des defauts d'Impression de Dentelure et de Planche. Editions du Groupement Philatelique de France. Siege Social: 18, rue Laffitte, Paris (IXe). No. II. 1928. 4—27—(1)pp., 8⅞x5⅝ in., paper cover.

Contents: I: Accidental Defects, A Paper, B Impression, C Perforation, 2 to 7; II: Plate Defects, 8 to 18; III: Wrinkle Defects, 19; IV: Inscription, 20 to 22; V: Frame Lines, etc., 23 to 27.

**ASHER (Dr. S.):** GROSSER GANZSAACHEN KATALOG. XX Borna (Bez. Leipzig) Druck von Robert Noske. 1927.

Another part of the "World's Only Complete Catalogue of the Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers" has appeared: Teil VII. Rhodesia to Senegal. Part II, pp. 953 to 1080. This is a much needed work.

**MITCHELL (Dr. W. I.):** CATALOG OF UNITED STATES BUREAU PRECANCELS. THIRD EDITION, April, 1928. Pub. by "Weekly Philatelic Gossip", Holton, Kansas, U. S. A. 28pp.—(3)—(5 adv.)pp., 5⅝x4⅛in., paper cover, price 25c.

This new edition has gained 4pp. over the 2nd edition and is therefore that much more complete. The new perforation of 11x10½ is of course adding new varieties daily and will do so until all towns using these stamps have received them, and a completed catalogue is of course impossible. This catalogue is of the greatest use to collectors of Precancels in fact impossible to do without.

**GUNESCH (Adolf):** CATALOG OF CITY COIL PRECANCELED STAMPS. Compliments of the Season. FIRST EDITION. January, 1928. Pub. by Adolf Guensch, 555 West 103 St., Chicago, Ill. 24pp., 8⅝x5¾in., paper cover, sent free.

Precancel collecting has increased by leaps and bounds during the past few years and it is not surprising, for here is work for the specialist, the general collector to his hearts content and at a surprising low cost on account of the vast number. The specialist cannot hurt the general collector nearly as much as in the regular U. S. varieties. These stamps were not begun until so late in the issues of the country that in most of the large cities thousands exist in the last couple of issues. Of course in the smaller towns and villages will be found many rare varieties also this is so in the Commemorative issues, but here is great room for the general collector. Besides single copies, comes pairs, strips and blocks, and these add very much to a collection both in values and looks.

From the Preface: In February 1908 the post-office department issued the first official coil stamps. The coils were made for use in Mailing Machines and the 12 perf. was found to part and tear too easily this was changed to 8½ which was also found very unsatisfactory and in 1914 these were again changed to 10 perf. Contents: Introduction, 1; Precancelled Coil Stamps, 2; The Precancels, 6; Catalog of City Type Coil Precancels, 9 to 20; Adv. 2—24.

**BURNS (Al.):** SUCCESSFUL STAMP MERCHANDISING. The Dealers Handbook. By Al Burns. Pub. by "Weekly Philatelic Gossip", Holton Kansas. PHILATELIC GOSSIP HANDBOOK, No. 7. 63—6 (Adv.)pp. inc. covers, 8⅝x5¾in., paper cover, price 50c.

Contents: Chapt. I, Introduction, 7; II: Boy Trade, 11; III: Catering to the General Collector, 24; IV; Specialist Trade, 31; V, The Price List-Cash Sale System, 33; VI: The Down-Town Store or Office, 35; VII: Auctioneering, 37; VIII: Bookkeeping, 42; IX: Advertising, 45; X: Collections, 48; XI: Stamp Soaking as an Art, 58; For Dealers Only, 60; The Dealer and "Dealector", 61; Faking Rare Stamps, 62; Stamp Dealing Incidents, 63; Advertisements 3pp.

**BURNS (Al.):** THE GUIDE TO STAMP COLLECTING AND PHILATELIC INDEX. By Al Burns. Pub. by "W. P. Gossip", Holton, Kansas. "PHILATELIC GOSSIP HANDBOOK, No. 8". 56pp., 8¾x5¾in., paper cover, price 35c.

The title of this work is wrongly given for the index part is not a philatelic index in regular use of the word as this is a Philatelic Dictionary or if you prefer an Index to Philatelic Words and Phrases.

Contents: Part I. Chap. I: Introduction, 3; II: Arranging a Collection, 4; III: Paper; IV: Printing Processes, 8; V: Mode of Separation; VI: Desirability 10; VII: Forgeries and Fakes, 15; VIII: Provisional Issues, 17; IX, Postage Due Stamps, 18; X: Official Stamps, 18; XI: Registry Stamps, 19; XII: Special Delivery Stamps, 20; XIII: Parcel Post Stamps, 20; XIV: Newspaper Stamps, 20; XV: Control Marks, 21; XVI: Reprints, 21; XVII: Remainders, 22; XVIII: Revenues, Local Posts, Etc., 22; XIX: Cultural and Historical Collecting, 23.—PART II: Index to Philatelic Words and Phrases, 26 to 48; Advertisements, 49 to 56.

**POSTVERKETS FRANKOTECKENSEXPEDITION FOR SAMLARE,** Stockholm 2, Sweden. This not the nam of a new Philatelic work but is the name of the recently opened philatelic agency by the Swedish Post Office Department for the sale of Swedish stamps to collectors. This will probably be a great boon to Swedish as well as all other collectors of Swedish stamps, as is our own in Washington. With the note to me from Mr. Uno Soderberg, philatelic agent, asking me to note the above in this review is a single sheet describing and illustrating the new Swedish Commemoration stamps King Gustaf V, 70th anniversary issue, in colors. They were issued on the 16th of June, 1928, in five values as follows: 10 ore green, 15 ore violet, 20 ore red, 25 ore orange, 30 ore blue.

**AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY:** PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD AT ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 16, 17, 18, 1927. Issued as a supplement to November number of "American Philatelist". November, 1927. 100pp., 10x6⅞in.

Contents: Officers, 2; folded photograph of Convention; Proceedings, 3 to 99; Table of Contents, 100.

———, MEMBERSHIP AND BRANCH SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Revised and corrected to Feb. 15th, 1928. Issues as a sup. to April number of "American Philatelist". April, 1928. 192pp., 10x6⅞in., paper cover.

Contents: Geographical Summary of Membership, 2; Key to abbreviations used in denoting the specialities of members in list, 3; Past Presidents, 10; Officers 11; Chapter Societies, 12; Members, 15 to 100; Foreign, 100 to 111; Geographical List, 112 to 152; Numerical List, 153 to 178; Articles of Incorporation 179; By-Laws, 182; Rules for Conducting the Sales Department, 190; Resolutions Adopted, 191.

**COLLECTORS CLUB:** COLLECTORS CLUB YEAR BOOK. 1927-1928. 51 West 48th St., N. Y. City.

Contents: Incorporation, 3; Constitution, 5; By-Laws, 10; Officers & Comm., 15; Record of Achievement, 16; Our New Home, 17; C. C. Medal, 32; Advantages of Membership, 23; Publications, 23; Growth of Membership, 24; Library, 25; Assets, 27; 1927-8 Program, 28; Membership List, 31 to 58.

**SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS:** YEAR BOOK 1928. Compiled by the Secretary. Pub. by R. C. Bach, New York City. 60pp., 9x6in., paper cover, price $1.00.

Contents: Officers, 1927-8; Presidents; Branches, 1; Convention Proceedings, 3; Attendants at Convention, 8; Reports of Officers, 9; Reports of Comm., 19; Roll of Members, 22 to 46; Adv., 47 to 60.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

# The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition, Cleveland, May 21st to 26th, 1928

Reported by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

THIS, the first United States stamp exhibition held since the International in New York of nearly two years ago, may be taken as a model of what we, who are interested in the development of Philately throughout our country, hope to see often reproduced in various centres of the United States in future years.

We should not try to guage the value of such an Exhibition by Dollars and Cents, by the sales made by the dealers, or even by the attendance, but rather to look on the matter from a broader view point. The benefits from such an exhibition are rather to be guaged by the great publicity given to Philately especially in the Midwestern section of our country. Hundreds of collectors who never before have been able to visualize what Philately means, have had their eyes opened, and many thousands have read the numerous press articles and no doubt this will largely increase our ranks in the future.

I should like to give unstinted praise to the Local Committees who have been instrumental in planning and arranging this exhibition. I think special praise must be given to the Executive Committee which consisted of W. W. MacLaren, Chairman, Alvin Good, F. W. Green, Otto F. Moses, F. W. Grant, A. S. Hill, M. J. Lloyd, and Dr. J. N. Schneider. It may seem invidious to pick out any one man from such a fine body of workers, but I feel that I must specially name Otto F. Moses who acted as Secretary and who has devoted over six months from his busy business life to this exhibition, working literally both day and night for the success so well attained.

The Exhibition was held in The Terminal Tower Building, the whole of the 26th and 27th floors being occupied. Alongside this magnificent building is the fine Cleveland Hotel, and I am informed that over one hundred rooms were occupied by stamp men from all parts of the United States.

I have only one slight criticism to make on the whole of the arrangements, and that is that the Auction Sale was held too late in the week, and the Banquet and Ball on the last day of the show. Many of us could not stop for the whole week and I think it would have been better for these events, as usual in great Exhibitions, to have been held earlier in the week.

The lighting of the Exhibits was excellent, especially at night, but both day and night light effects I considered better than in New York. The frames were well made, very secure, and at a good angle for sight and not so deep and low as those in New York.

## THE AUCTION SALE

Arranged by Alvin Good was held in the Rose Room on Friday evening. The attendance was unusually large from 200 to 250 persons being present. In general United States Stamps sold fairly well, and the Foreign although going for very low prices were in general fair for the condition they were in. The Auctioneer was Walter Scott and George Sloane took charge of the booking and mail bids as a courtesy to Mr. Good, whose first adventure in the auction business naturally found him without the necessary experience.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

Several lunches and dinners were given during the week. I must just briefly mention some of them.

Col. Spencer Cosby gave a lunch at the Union Club to the Judges and Officials of the Exhibition.

Saul Newbury gave one of the finest dinners at which I have ever sat in—at the Cleveland Hotel—to a party of friends, comprising Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morgenthau, Mr. and Mrs. George Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Phillips, and Messrs. C. E. Severn, E. Klein, H. Toaspern, J. M. Bartels and B. L. Voorhees.

Another dinner was given by the Exhibition Committee to the Judges and a few invited friends.

Louis Hanford of Cleveland engaged a large room on the 9th floor of the Hotel and during the whole week kept open house there and entertained a large number of visitors in the real Cleveland manner.

## THE OFFICIAL BANQUET

Was held in the Ball Room of the Cleveland Hotel at 7:30 P. M. on Saturday, the closing day of the exhibition. About one hundred guests attended.

W. W. MacLaren was Toastmaster and kept the ball rolling in a lively manner.

The following speakers were called on for a few remarks:—

A. Steeg of Buffalo who spoke for his own and the other allied Clubs and of how glad they all were to be associated in the work.

W. F. Green praised the work of the local committees and finally presented a large sealed package to Mr. MacLaren. When Mac opened this he found it contained a full outfit for a beginner, and a Desk Set and Lamp. In acknowledging Mac said he had formerly been a "Stamp Hunter" but would now turn into a stamp collector.

Herman Toaspern was called upon to speak for the Dealers, and performed his task in his unique and interesting manner.

Otto F. Moses, F. W. Grant and A. S. Hill all spoke briefly and explained some of the many jobs done by the various committees.

By general acclaim it was decided that the genial and much loved Charlie Severn made the speech of the evening. He had to speak for the Philatelic Press and referred to the good work done by the local men, the help given by the press of Cleveland and nearby Cities, and in particular he drew attention to the great help given to the Exhibition by the United States Postal Department who established a full branch of the Philatelic Agency and a complete Post Office with special cancellations.

Mr. Eidsness in replying for the Department emphasized the wish of the Government to help Philately whenever possible and of how glad they were to join in and help this exhibition.

The new Valley Forge 2c stamp was put on sale for the first time at the Exhibition on Saturday May 26th.

The Stalls or Booths for the Dealers were arranged round the square of each floor. Those dealers who paid a premium were allowed choice of position and naturally secured locations near the Post Office and the chief United States exhibits. I hear that local business was in general very small indeed. Cleveland although a rich city of some 700,000 inhabitants, does not seem to have any real live buyers. Personally I am more than satisfied as I made a number of important sales and secured several new clients who look like good prospects for the future. I was also able to buy several thousand dollars of fine stamps, mostly of the United States and Canada. Scarce foreign offerings were conspicuous by their absence.

Altogether I think there were about 32 dealers who had stalls, most of them being from New York.

The Judges who actually officiated were J. M. Bartels, Col. Spencer Cosby, A. W. Filstrup, C. F. Heyerman, F. Jarrett, E. Klein, E. S. Knapp, J. C. Morgenthau, (President of the Jury,) W. R. Ricketts, and V. W. Rotnem. As far as I hear their decisions have been well received by all the Exhibitors.

The Grand Trophy, consisting of a fine Silver Statue of ''Winged Victory'' some twenty inches high, was awarded to

**ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN**

for his magnificent combined Exhibits, of Switzerland, and of the Pence Issues of Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the whole of British Columbia and Vancouver Isles. These exhibits have been seen and described on various occasions and it seems unnecessary to repeat what has so recently appeared in print, but I must say that all of them were matchless for Rarity, Completeness and Condition.

The other awards consisted of Gold, Silver and Bronze Certificates and the chief awards in each section were as follows:—

### Class A.—United States & Possessions.

### Section I.—Postmasters & Carriers.

Sidney Hessel and his son John were awarded a Gold for a notable collection including a considerable number of the great rarities. In the Postmasters I noted a very fine Millbury, Brattleboro on letter, New York 5c plate nearly complete. St. Louis the greenish paper, plate complete, and others partially complete as well as a number of very fine single copies.

In the Carriers, individual items were the Franklin a pair with New Orleans green cancellation. Baltimore 1c. blue reconstructed plate. The Horseman, reconstructed plates in red and black. Boston 2c. black. The very rare Honours 2c. pink and the 2c. yellow with many errors some of which are uncatalogued. Kingmans, the unique variety with coma after "Post". Two copies with Kingman's erased and provisionally used by Martin, also the exceedingly rare Martin unused. New York

1842, 3c. rosey buff, 1854, 2c. red, a copy showing the crack in the plate. Altogether a very fine award of outstanding merit.

### Section IV.—Envelopes.

J. M. Bartels, Gold, for the very complete collection showing all dies, papers and types.

C. J. Dorer, Silver, for a general collection, small portion of which only was shown in the frames.

### Section VI.—Revenues, Private Issues.

Elliott Perry, Gold, a magnificent collection of Match & Medicine stamps containing most of the die varieties with many pairs, blocks and imprints.

### Section VIII.—Proofs & Essays.

John A. Klemann, Gold, for the wonderful collection of Newspaper Proofs and Essays including many original drawings and partially and completed die impressions, as well as plate proofs in various colors.

### Section X.—United States.

### Any Issue or Group not Otherwise Classified.

A. W. Filstrup, Gold, for the most magnificent exhibit of United States 1847 to 1870. In the 1847 I noted 10c. a pair on cover with express mail cancellation. The 1851 are an exceedingly fine lot. They have been shown at the Collectors Club and are well known to most collectors and space will not allow description, but the collection is remarkably strong in blocks, strips and rarities of all kinds. Perhaps one of the most outstanding items is a unique block of 11 of the 5c. brown imperf.

The 1857 issue are also exceedingly strong both in unused and used, pairs, blocks and rare cancellations. Among these I must note a 24c. block of 22 unused.

W. W. MacLaren, Silver, United States Covers, 1847 to 1867. This is an exceedingly interesting collection as every cover was an original find by the owner in eight years of stamp hunting.

Adolph Steeg, Silver, United States 1847 to 1869, stamps on and off cover, arranged to show shades and cancellations.

### Section XI.—General Issues.

H. C. Buttermore, Silver. A general collection from 1847 to date, mostly shown in albums.

### Class B.—Confederate States.

### Section I.—Provisional Issues.

Sidney & John Hessel, Gold, A very beautiful exhibit containing a magnificent lot of these popular stamps. I noted Baton Rouge 2c. green. Beaumont 10c.—Hillsboro 5c. only copy known—Livingston 5c. on cover—Lynchburg 5c. a pair on cover—Nashville 10c. green on cover—Uniontown two on covers—Victoria 5c and 10c unused.

### Section II.—General Issues.

Thomas H. Pratt, Gold. A magnificent and well studied collection of the whole of the general issues of the Confederate States. Rather a pity that more of these interesting stamps were not displayed as I am told that many of the best items were left in the album. The lithographed stamps have been splendidly worked out and alongside the reconstructed plates Mr. Pratt has drawn diagrams showing the plate varieties and how to plate them. It is a really very important and well studied collection in every issues.

### Class C.—Gr. Britain & Colonies.

### Section I.—Gr. Britain.

Dr. A. E. Whitehead, Gold. A very beautiful and well studied collection. Many of my readers will have read a description of some of the early issues in the American Philatelist. Very fine blocks of early British stamps are included with many varieties and rare cancellations which space will not allow me to describe.

C. W. Fenton, Silver. As this collection was in an album I was unable to see it for description.

### Section III.—Any British Colony in North or South America, except Canada.

Hans Lagerloef, Newfoundland, Gold. A nice collection containing nearly all the standard varieties with the papers of the early issues worked out into all varieties and a number of interesting items.

Brewer Corcoran, Nova Scotia, Silver. A very nice collection, strong in fine copies of the early issues.

### Section IV.—Any British Colony in the West Indies or Central America.

D. Norona, Jamaica, Gold. An historical collection entitled by the owner "An Epitome of the Postal History of Jamaica up to 1901."

### Section V.—Any British Colony in Australia.

Theodore E. Steinway, New South Wales, Gold. A magnificent collection beautifully studied and arranged. All the Sydney Views and the Laureated issues have been plated many of the plates being complete. The collection is remarkable for the fine condition of the stamps. In the Sydney Views in particular almost every stamp has a clear margin all round and generally lightly cancelled. Many beautiful early impressions are shown and here are included a considerable number of pairs and blocks. This was generally considered one of the fine exhibits of the whole Exhibition.

### Section VI.—Any British Colony in Europe or Asia.

Hans Lagerloef, Hong Kong, Gold. A very large and complete collection arranged in chronological order and including many great rarities, amongst which I must mention 1879, 10c. on 16c yellow with inverted surcharge, 1882, 2c. rose, perf. 12, unused. The collection is also very strong in cancellations.

Hans Lagerloef, Malta, Silver. A nice general collection including some scarce cancellations.

### Section VII.—Any British Colony in Africa.

S. G. Rich, Union of South Africa, Silver. A fine collection well studied and arranged.

### Section VIII.—Gr. Britain or any Colony, 20th Century only.

C. S. Laidlaw, India, Gold. This is an exceptionally fine lot of used stamps of India and the Native States including many great rarities.

C. S. Laidlaw, Great Britain, Silver. Postally used collection including Official stamps and Morocco Agencies.

### Section IX.—Any Colony or Group not otherwise Classified.

Hans Lagerloef, Gibraltar & British Offices in Morocco, Gold. A fine general collection with a number of interesting varieties.

C. S. Laidlaw, British African Colonies, Silver. This collection consists only of postally used stamps being especially strong in the rare high values.

## Class D.

### Section I.

W. F. Warncke, German States, Silver. This is a portion of a collection of old German States on original covers including many quite rare items.

### Section II.

Paul McGuffin, Spain, Gold. This is a large collection of Spain in three albums. As this was not displayed I was unable to see it for description.

### Section IV.

C. W. Hennan, Netherlands, Gold. This large well studied and beautifully arranged collection is well known but only four frames were displayed the rest of the collection being in ten large albums.

Hans Lagerloef, Sweden, Gold. A remarkable collection of the early issues of Sweden. A number of the 1858 issue were shown in mint blocks of 25 stamps including the rare 17 ore gray. Here also was the "Tretio" error and a number of exceedingly rare blocks of imperf. stamps.

A. J. Mottlau, Denmark, Silver. A very interesting and well studied collection with most of the catalogued varieties in fine condition and many rare cancellations.

### Section V.

Col. Spencer Cosby, Italian States, Gold. A fine and well studied collection of the old Italian States most of the rarities having been expertized by Dr. Diena. The standard rarities are all represented in fine copies and in such a group as Sicily considerable work has been done on plating and also many interesting retouched are shown.

H. Toaspern, Roman States, Silver. A remarkable study of the first issue with particular attention given to the various town cancellations and bisections, many great rarities being included.

### Section VI.

Paul McGuffin, Ireland, Silver. A fine collection shown in one album, not displayed.

### Section VII.

C. W. Hennan, Dutch Colonies, Gold. This remarkable and highly studied collection unfortunately only had four frames given to it the great bulk being in 15 large albums. This is one of the finest collections of this group in existence.

E. Klein, Heligoland, Gold. A remarkably fine and highly specialized collection, especially interesting because it includes the originals alongside with the sets of reprints made in Berlin, in Leipzig, and in Hamburg. The collection is also strong in stamps with dated rare cancellations.

## Class E.

### Section I.

J. A. Klemann, Mexico, Silver. Nineteenth Century stamps only, in two volumes, three frames being displayed.

### Section II.

Saul Newbury, Brazil, First Issue only. Gold. A remarkable collection especially noteworthy for the large number of blocks contained in it among which I can only mention a few of the best such as 30r. blocks of 8 and 9, 60r. block of 13, 90r. blocks of 6, 9, 12 and 17. A number of stamps were included on original covers and all are in exceptional condition.

## Class F.

### Section I.

James Starr, China, Gold. This collection is beautifully written up and is arranged to show the postage stamps of China with all information about each issue. Most of the great rarities are seen here with many complete sheets and rare blocks.

Saul Newbury, Shanghai, Silver. A specialized collection strong in the first issue.

### Section II.

D. Pick, Egypt, Silver. A very complete collection containing the rare Tête-Bêche and almost all known varieties.

## Class G.

### Section I.

A. W. Filstrup, United States 10c, 1851 and 1857 specialized. Gold. The collection of 10c is, I should think, the finest one in existence being based I believe on the great collection originally formed by Dr. Carroll Chase. It has been shown at the Collectors Club and is well known to my readers. It is a most magnificent lot of stamps well worthy of the high award.

L. J. Shaughnessy, Specialized collection of United States 1851, 3c., Silver. This is a very large and important collection most of the stamps being plated and contains many interesting recuts and follows the work so wonderfully carried out by Dr. Carroll Chase.

### Section II.

E. Tudor Gross, United States 1861, 1c. Gold. Very beautiful and highly specialized collection containing many very rare cancellations, large blocks and fine pieces all through.

J. J. O'Donahue, United States Cancellations, Silver. This collection contained specimens of many of the rare cancellations on the 3c of 1851 and 1857.

### Section IV.

John Thomas, Air Mail Covers, Gold. This was a great collection contained in 14 albums.

G. Lodigiani, United States & Foreign Air Posts, Silver.

### Section VI.

H. Bedford-Jones, French History, Gold. This collection is arranged to illustrate the History of France from 1849 to 1900 as shown on used stamps and obliterations.

### Section VIII.

R. F. Chambers, Stampless Covers, Silver. This collection is essentially a history of the early postal markings of the United States.

E. Klein, Mississippi Packet Cancellations, Silver. A very fine collection of covers and postmarks with boat names used on the Mississippi River.

Thomas H. Pratt, Prisoners of War covers and Army Field cancellations of the Civil War, Gold. A remarkably interesting and large collection.

Dr. A. F. Whitehead, Gr. Britain used Abroad, Silver. A fine collection containing many varieties.

## Class H.

### Section II.

J. C. Sanderson, General Collection, Silver. A large collection contained in 11 albums.

## Class I.—Rarities.

Hans Lagerloef, Gold. A large exhibit containing many fine rarities of the world fully described in the catalog.

Ernest Wiltsee, Silver. A very interesting exhibit not very strong in numbers, but containing some very unusual items among them being a considerable number of the first issue of Natal on original covers collected by Mr. Wiltsee when in Natal many years ago. Here also there was a Buenos Aires 2 peso blue, Steamship, and half of a 2 used on a full face cover as a 3 peso rate, also a number of very interesting Postmasters Provisionals of the Confederate States.

## Class J.

O. Janssen, General Collection for Juniors, Silver. Three albums.

C. W. Fenton, Specialized United States, Silver. A very fine collection in 9 albums.

## Class K.—Philatelic Literature.

Stanley Ashbrook, Gold, for his Monograph on the United States 1c, 1851-1857.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Silver, for the New York Postmasters Stamps by A Hatfield.

### Section III.

Eugene Klein, Silver, for Handbook on Swiss Stamps.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Gold, for their well known catalogs.

## Class L.—Dealers Exhibits.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Gold, for their publications.

Economist Stamp Co., Silver, for the Economist Blank Loose Leaf Album.

## THE COLLECTORS CLUB

**51 West 48th Street - - New York City**

### Officers and Committees, 1928

**OFFICERS**

President—H. L. Lindquist
Vice-President—Chas. Curie
Secretary—O. G. Reichelt

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

| Class of 1928 | Class of 1929 |
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| Stephen G. Rich | Charles M. Ams |
| Charles J. Phillips | John H. Hall, Jr. |
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Theodore E. Steinway

**Class of 1930**

Harry L. Lindquist
J. Philip Benkard
Joseph S. Rich

Honorary Life Governor: John N. Luff

### New Members.

Since the April 1928 issue the following applicants have been elected members of the club.

856 Duncan Pringle, London, England.
857 Felix Brunner, Prag, Europe.
858 Fred Eaton, New Haven, Conn.
859 Victor James, London, England.
860 W. G. Ogden, Boston, Mass.
861 Amtsgerichtsrat Herzog, Calvorde, Germany.
862 W. Randall, Montreal, Canada.
863 S. A. Welch, Providence, R. I.
864 C. F. Foster, Toronto, Canada.
865 H. S. Fergus, Toronto, Canada.
866 Oscar Hill, Boston, Mass.
867 A. Barger, Boston, Mass.
868 B. G. Butler, Manilla, P. I.
869 Edwin F. Sawyer, Lakeville Place, Mass.
870 John Paalzow, Vineland, N. J.
871 W. C. Albrecht, Roslindale, Mass.
872 G. F. Provost, Mansfield, La.
873 Wm. S. Pierce, Philadelphia, Pa.
874 Wm. F. Price, Newport, R. I.
875 H. E. Reeves, Watertown, N. Y.
876 E. S. Graves, Providence, R. I.
877 Edw. Meacham, Lansdown, Pa.
878 Chas. McNutt, Bedford, Ind.
879 Valdemar Weiergang, Washington, D. C.
880 Dr. L. Myers, Sheldon, Mass.
881 L. J. Shaughnessy, Sharon, Pa.
882 P. M. Ehrenfeldt, Springfield, Ill.
883 Maj. Thos. C. Buek, New York City.
884 C. C. Sylvester, Wyncote, Pa.
885 S. J. Smith, Shamokin, Pa.
886 H. Sandberg, Sandberg, Calif.
887 H. A. Robinette, Washington, D. C.

### Applicants.

The following applications for membership are pending.

Paul Hahn, Toronto, Canada.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by T. E. Steinway.
Chas. H. Vaughan, Washington, D. C.
Proposed by V. Weiergang.
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser.
W. A. Johnson, Washington, D. C.
Proposed by Membership Committee.

### Deceased.

B. K. Miller, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Lewis Iselin, New York City.

### H. E. HARRIS & CO'S "COLLECTION LIST."

A fitting companion to the Bi-Monthly Journal mentioned in our January 1928 issue is the new "Collection List" just issued by H. E. Harris & Co. of Boston, Mass. The list offers some really fine specialized collections ranging in price from a few dollars to several hundreds of dollars each and is worth the perusal of even an advanced collector.

### BERTRAND L. DREW DIED MAY 8TH, 1928.

Philately has lost another of its staunch supporters in the death of Bertrand L. Drew of Boston, Mass. Mr. Drew had long suffered from a severe nervous affliction, but had continued active right up to the day of his death. In fact, he was in the midst of an important sale at the time, and was carrying on active negotiations for the sale of another collection through private sources. He was an advertiser in the C. C. P. since its inception and members of the **Collectors Club** were among his most intimate friends.

## PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AT THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

In connection with the plan to inaugurate a series of Public Exhibitions at the Collectors Club an invitation was sent to a number of philatelic organizations in the Metropolitan District and a preliminary meeting held in the club rooms on Saturday March 31st to discuss the proposition.

It was decided to allot one frame to each club willing to present a display and an encouraging number of organizations indicated their desire to cooperate. The first exhibit was held on Saturday April 7, 1928 with an interesting and diversified showing, as follows:

Theodore E. Steinway showed early Great Britain with several of his pyramid strip arrangements.

Charles J. Phillips showed some especially interesting Confederate Covers including a bill of sale for a slave and an announcement of a slave auction.

Charles Curie filled two frames with an interesting selection of Argentine showing all of the early issues complete.

O. G. Reichelt showed unused blocks of four in several British Colonies.

Stephen Rich had some very interesting South African pages, strong in cancellation varieties.

H. L. Lindquist showed the possibilities of plating in Norway Nos. 4 and 8. Cheap stamps available to any collector.

Major Guy W. A. Camp displayed on behalf of the Society of Philatelic Americans, methods of mounting stamps.

The Westwood and Hackensack Stamp Clubs each filled frames with interesting exhibits through the courtesy of Mr. Christiansen.

Mr. Levin showed two very interesting frames of Indian Native States.

Comparatively little publicity was given this first exhibit and this largely through the few organizations invited to participate and some window posters placed on the bulletin boards through the courtesy of J. S. Rich. The attendance was consequently not large but the room was comfortably filled at times and at least one man said he would start collecting again after having given it up for many years.

The possibilities are great enough to justify further efforts along this line and a series of six exhibits will be scheduled for the Fall season. We hope to have the combined cooperation of every organization and dealer in New York and Vicinity.

Those offering their cooperation to further the project include:

Bronx Philatelic Society.
Brooklyn Stamp Club.
Curtis High School.
Hackensack Philatelic Society.
Passaic Stamp Club.
Precancel Society.
Rutherford Stamp Club.
Saturday Afternoon Stamp Club.
Society of Philatelic Americans.
Westwood Stamp Club.

# Evenings at the Collectors Club

### BOSTON NIGHT, APRIL 4, 1928.

The Boston Stamp Club sent a delegation of their Members to visit us on Wednesday, April 4th, consisting of, H. P. Lapham, Stephen D. Brown, A. N. Reggio, C. H. Nevins, and Mr. Ogden.

Mr. Lapham brought a remarkable lot of United States Postmasters Stamps and a specialized collection of British Guiana. The chief items in these two exhibits were as follows:—

### United States.

**Alexandria.** An unused copy on buff with 40 stars and a used copy on cover with 39 stars.

**Annapolis.** Cover stamped on back in red.

**Baltimore.** 14 of the 5c, all on covers including 6 on blue paper and 6 and a pair on white.

**Baltimore Envelopes.** Six 5c. in blue, black and red.

**Baltimore.** One 5c. signed by James M. Buchanan on Official business.

**Baltimore.** 10c, the extremely rare varieties on the white and on the bluish paper.

**Brattleboro.** A reconstructed plate of ten varieties including one with the engraver's imprint at bottom.

**Millbury.** A superb unused copy with full gum believed to be unique in this condition.

**Millbury.** Superb copy used on cover.

**New Haven. Envelopes.** Blue on buff and red on white.

**St. Louis.** Reconstructed plates of the most superb specimens known. Plate I.

in two vertical strips of three. Plate II. including two of the rare 20c, all on greenish paper. Plate II. on gray-lilac paper. Plate III. on pelure paper.

In addition to the plates there was also shown the famous vertical strip of three consisting of two 20c. and a 5c. on piece coming from the famous F. W. Ayer collection.

There were also several superb single copies of the 5c. and 10c. with enormous plate margins.

**New Yorks.** No less than 11 copies of the rare signature R. H. M's. were shown including six on cover and two singles on one cover.

The following reconstructed sheets of New York were also shown:—

First, A complete set with the description of each stamp.

Second, A wonderful plate formed with horizontal and vertical rows of pairs and strips tying them together and proving every stamp.

Third, A plate of red cancellations only.

Fourth, Another plate of mixed cancellations.

Fifth, A plate of pairs all made up of overlapping pieces.

Sixth, A complete plate made up of stamps on cover in singles, all but three tied to covers.

Seventh, A plate complete all but eight, of unused copies.

In the odd pieces I specially noted three covers with strips of four, two of which were used from Boston to New York, also several mint singles, including the big shift No. 2.

All the various initials were shown and a great variety of postmarks, also one cover used with the New York 3c. blue Carrier. Also worthy of notice were four copies on watermarked paper. Altogether this marvelous collection of New Yorks consisted of over 850 copies, all in the most exquisite condition.

### British Guiana.

Mr. Lapham also showed a very interesting collection of British Guiana, chiefly unused, used stamps being taken where, of course, they could not be obtained unused, such as the circulars, the large oblong, etc.

In the British Guiana there are only two varieties missing, namely, the 2c. rose, 1850, and the unique 1c. magenta of 1856.

Stephen Brown brought a special display of early United States, one book of stamps on covers and one book of loose stamps. The most important pieces amongst these were:—

1847, 5c. with green cancellation figure "5". 5c. red FREE. 5c. and 10c. both beautifully cancelled "Troy & N. Y. steamboat".

In the 1851 he showed, 1c. Type I 7 R 1.

1c. Type I. A. with the curl on shoulder.

1c. A superb right lower corner vertical strip of 3, the upper stamp Type III A. the centre Type I C. and the lower one Type I A.

5c. with imprint showing.

10c. Type II. not Type III. as listed, a complete double transfer. All letters of the top label and portions of the letters U. S. doubled. Line also shows clearly through the bottom label. This interesting item bears the year date 1857.

12c. Copies with imprint, very seldom found.

In the 1857 issue a vertical pair of 1c. types II. and IV. Also a reconstructed irregular block of five, 1c. Types numbers, 2, 12, 13, 23 and 33, showing the complete big break of plate 2.

### On Covers.

Stephen Brown showed some remarkable cancellations in the 1847 issue. A very interesting piece was a cover franked with a superb 30c. of 1857 with portrait of Lincoln and Johnson illustrating the two campaigns.

Amongst the few Locals I noticed the Mason black on yellow well tied on with a red grid.

California penny post, a beautiful perfect copy on cover uncancelled but undoubtedly used where placed.

Moody, the rare red tied on with a circular cancellation with Moody & Co. in a blue circle.

A very interesting cover was an 1851, 3c bisected diagonally and used as a 1c. circular rate. This was tied on with a black grid and had the usual blue inscription "Via Nicaragua, Ahead of the Mails".

An unusually interesting cover was franked with a U. S. 1857 pair of 10c. Type II., a 1c. Type V. used on a 3c. embossed envelope of 1853. This was sent to London. There it had to be forwarded and a 2d. and a 6d. stamps were added. In France a 10c. French Empire stamp was again added in order to pay the delivery tax, this being a very unusual combination.

Space will not allow to mention all the other interesting items in this beautiful exhibit, but I would like to say that the stamps were in the most superb condition and the exhibit was a very striking one in every way possible.

C. H. Nevins and Mr. Ogden also showed small but interesting lots.

## PHILADELPHIA NIGHT CELEBRATED APRIL 18th 1928.

The New York collectors were specially favored by a large and enthusiastic delegation from the Philadelphia Stamp Club consisting of the following gentlemen: F. A. Bickert, L. G. A. Behrends, Geo. Creed, Philip Dengler, Vincent Domanski, Jr., R. L. Ferraro, Samuel Gittis, Harry L. Jefferys, Eugene Klein, Dr. Eng. Lindauer, Lauren Tremper, Phil. H. Ward, Jr., P. M. Wolsieffer, Carl Young.

The chief exhibitors were:

F. A. Bickert, who showed a nice collection of "German Offices in the Levant". The collection was exceedingly strong in fine used pieces often shown in blocks, strips and pairs, among them a block of the 1 piaster, first issue, with the blue surcharge and all the main types in this issue were represented. Many were also shown on full cover. The second issue was shown in profusion, both on and off cover, included here was a block of three of the 1½ piaster on 50 pfg. red-brown. In the following issue only the high values were shown particularly the 25 piaster on 5 marks, both types being represented in numerous exhibits.

Vincent Domanski, Jr., showed a magnificent exhibit of Poland the famous No. 1 stamp being represented by a large number of copies including many of the very rarest numeral cancellations. An outstanding piece here was a strip of three used on a cover, very few strips being known. The later issues were shown practically complete, and in a very interesting talk that Mr. Domanski gave to the Club, he explained the relative rarity of some of these stamps and quoted figures of the numbers printed.

Harry L. Jefferys, showed a very interesting exhibit of United States, Bank Note issues, specialized in cancellations, and containing a large number of pairs and strips and a few used blocks. A number of quite scarce varieties were included in this very interesting exhibit.

Samuel Gittis, gave an interesting talk on the postage stamps of the Irish Free State explaining the difference between the printings of Messrs. Dollard, Messrs. Thom, and Messrs. Harrison. The bulk of these stamps were shown both used and unused with some interesting proofs and scarce varieties with the rare inverted overprint. Mr. Gittis pointed out that in Nov. 1922, certain values appeared with the wider overprint. These were from new plates and a different shade of ink was used. The later issues were shown in all the varieties of accent and misplaced overprints, also a considerable number of the values printed for coils.

Prior to the Meeting at the Collectors Club, the delegation and a number of New York collectors including the Governors of the Club, were entertained at dinner at the Harvard Club through the courtesy of John H. Hall, Jr. I believe this was the largest gathering that we have had for one of our dinner meetings, no less than 24 collectors gathering together.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that these inter-Club visits are all for the good of our hobby and I sincerely trust that arrangements may be made to continue them in other sessions.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

## C. J. PHILLIPS EXHIBITS DEPARTMENTS, MAY 2, 1928.

Wednesday, May 2nd. had been booked by O. A. Schenck to give a special display of the Mexican "Eagles" and his method of arranging these important issues. Unfortunately, at the last moment our friend was seized with a severe attack of grippe, confined to his bed, and quite unable to attend the Meeting.

Upon receipt of this news our President, H. L. Lindquist, had to arrange a temporary exhibit for that evening and asked C. J. Phillips to show a few volumes of his collection of United States Department stamps.

Mr. Phillips took down four volumes and drew attention to a large number of varieties that he has discovered in the last five years in these very much neglected issues. He also drew special attention to what he considers the relative rarity and relative value of many of these stamps as compared with other standard issues of United States Postage Stamps, pointing out for instance, that in the Executive there were only 5,150 printed of the 10c which is catalogued at $20.00, comparing this with the 90c, 1869, general issue, of which 77,650 were printed and which is priced $45.00 used. Many other examples were given showing how very much undervalued most values of the Department or Official stamps were at present quotations.

Mr. Phillips has undertaken to prepare a series of articles upon these stamps probably commencing with the October number, so it is unnecessary to give further details now, which could of necessity be only very skimpy without the use of illustrations.

## WILLIAM E. HAWKINS EXHIBITS U. S.

On Wednesday evening, May 16th, 1928, a goodly gathering at the Club rooms had the pleasure of seeing William E. Hawkin's collection of United States comprising the issues of 1845 to 1907.

The wall cases were once again used to advantage for display purposes and the members and their guests could leisurely inspect or critically examine any of the particular items that were of special interest to them.

The Collection is, with two exceptions, entirely unused and has just recently been entirely remounted and arranged according to the Specialized Catalog.

Particular attention has been taken in gathering as many shades as possible in the single copies and the pages were replete throughout the early issues with many pairs, strips and blocks with occasional large portions of sheets.

It would take entirely too much space to mention all the fine items individually so an attempt will be made to select the ones of outstanding merit.

Postmasters:—St. Louis 5c and 10c unused copy of each 1847 Issue 5c blocks of four and eleven, 10c single and horizontal pair with original gum, superb vertical and diagonal halves on original covers, 1851-56 Issue 1c block from plate II showing four of the cracked plate varieties 2L, 12L, 13L 23L and superb copies of the 24c, 30c, 90c imperforate, 1857-60 Issue 10c block of four types I and III se-tennant, 12c Part sheet of 56 from Plate III showing double transfers etc., 1861 August Issue, superb singles of the 1c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 24c, 30c and blocks of the 3c and 10c. 1861 September Issue, 3c pink plate number block of four, 1869 Issue 3c Complete sheet shown in two halves one with four stamps without grill and the balance of the sheet with quadruple split grill, 15c single copy with inverted centre.

Bank Note Issues—Complete in single copies and many wonderful blocks throughout. Special Printings on hard and soft papers complete except the 2c and 5c on hard paper, 1890-93 Issue 2c block of eight showing left and both caps varieties se-tennant. A beautiful copy of the 4c Columbian error and many of the part-perf varieties of the 1894-95 Issues. Pan American Inverts 1c 2 singles and block of four, 2c—3 singles, 4c—2 singles without specimen. 1903 Issue, 2c block of four comprising two vertical pairs imperf between and a block of six imperf horizontally.

1904 Louisiana Purchase Issue, 2c vertical pair imperf horizontally.

Before the meeting adjourned a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation was extended to Mr. Hawkins for his kindness in displaying for the first time his complete 19th Century Collection. It is to be hoped that sometime in the future those members interested in the 20th Century will have the pleasure of seeing that part of his collection which we feel sure will be well worthy of inspection.

SIDNEY J. BARRETT.

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## COMPETITION—JUNE 6, 1928.

The meeting of The Collectors Club of June 6th. was devoted to a 20-page competition. The various entries were placed in the exhibition frames and appeared to good advantage.

President Lindquist appointed as Judges for the evening Messrs. Luff, Phillips and Nevins. They awarded the "first" to E. S. Knapp and declared second "tied" between Alfred Lichtenstein and Hans Lagerlcef.

The displays were as follows:

E. S. Knapp.—United States covers showing rates and cancellations, featuring: Very nice express covers; U. S. and Hawaiiain combinations; 1851 3c. on cover cancelled "Penny Post Stockton;" 10c. 1861 with Pony Express cancellation; 1869 stamps, various interesting combinations. Also: the famous Chittenden Eagle cancellation on a 3c. red, 1861. This unique, and incidentally unexplained postmark or cancellation, was discovered by the late Dr. Chittenden, and to quote Doc "is the bird that helped to create fame for him."

Alfred Lichtenstein.—Prince Edward Islands, 1861, Two p. imperf. Proof, half sheet, with gum, in the scarce shade of the first issue; 1861, Two p. perf. 9, block of 15, one stamp "G" error; 1864 Beideford Provisional, 3 p; the Post Office being short of stamps the Postmaster took a portion of the margin of sheet and wrote "3d no stamps" and so this cover was mailed to Nova Scotia. Mr. Lichtenstein also showed bi-sects of 1863-5, 1867-68 and 1872 issues, likewise the exceedingly rare 2d. Rouletted.

Hans Lagerloef.—Sweden. Block of Four, 1855, 3s green, on cover—rated as a unique item. Mr. Lagerloef also showed this rare stamp on a cover, with two pairs. This collection likewise displayed blocks of 25, 5 by 5, of the first Swedish issues. This collection, by the way, is neatly mounted and just won a gold medal at Cleveland.

Stephen G. Rich.—Cape of Good Hope, 1853 to 1910. Mr. Rich is a "varietiest" in stamps, as opposed to the "specialist" in this hobby. In the Cape group Mr. Rich has endeavored to show color varieties and postmarks, as the things most likely to interest the Average Person. Mr. John Cirizen is NOT a stamp specialist, a thing a number of prominent philatelists should bear in mind in offering stamps for public exhibition. Mr. Rich, knows South Africa from active residence there. In the Cape group Mr. Rich showed Orange Free State, Occupation of Aliwal North on cover, and two copies of the Mt. Curie Locals, 1874 issue.

George K. Parsons.—Formosa stamps, showing the history of the country, obviously the result of considerable research and study. Mr. Parsons has written about these stamps for this magazine.

Dr. Carroll Chase.—U. S. Territorial Cancellations and Postmarks on covers—stampless and otherwise. Dr. Chase appears in a new role—a specialist in cancellations and postmarks used in the States of the Union when they were Territories of the United States. Notables: Winnebago, M. T., used in 1834; Winnebago Agency, M. T.; Wyoming

Territory; Denver City, K. T., used in 1861; Detroit, Mich. T. and others.

Hugh M. Clark.—Patriotic Covers, U. S. Civil War. Mr. Clark's collection ranks as one of the best. Mr. Clark featured the rare Fremont Campaign cover, and a Patriotic on a government stamped envelope, regarded as rather rare. The pages are attractively arranged and in many instances accompanied by interesting letters of historical value.

Several of these exhibits won "Firsts" at the show held at Cleveland in May.

H. M. K.

# The Collectors Club Library

## J. Brace Chittenden Memorial

### Joseph S. Rich

### Theodore E. Steinway

### William R. Ricketts

### Foundations

At a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the *Collectors Club* held June 6, 1928 it was unanimously voted to hereafter designate our Library as "THE COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY, J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL" followed by the names of Joseph S. Rich, Theodore E. Steinway and William R. Ricketts whose personal libraries and donations form the foundation of our present collection.

To further perpetuate the memory of Dr. Chittenden and continue the work which he so faithfully carried on during many years of his life it was decided to create a "J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund" the income from which would be devoted entirely to the building up and maintaining of the library. With this end in view a committee consisting of Charles J. Phillips, Alfred F. Lichenstein and J. C. Morgenthau has been appointed to solicit donations to this fund and it is hoped that every member will take some share in building up a fund that will adequately meet the requirements.

Pending the creation of the fund five members of the Board of Governors consisting of Alfred F. Lichenstein, J. C. Morgenthau, Charles J. Phillips, Joseph S. Rich and Charles Curie have agreed to each donate $100. per year for a period of five years in order to secure such publications as are necessary to keep the library right up-to-date.

At the present time Joseph S. Rich is acting as Librarian with the assistance of H. M. Konwiser and Mitzi Neuman who are keeping the current files in order. William R. Ricketts is also continuing to accumulate all new items that do not come direct to the club and the special fund that has been created is placed at his disposal for that purpose.

The future of the Library is assured for it will undoubtedly eventually find a home in the Permanent building of the *Collectors Club* and provision has been made that it pass into the possession of the *New York Public Library* should the Club ever cease to exist. Donations and gifts are solicited on this permanent basis and it is hoped that every collector able to help the cause along will take personal interest in assisting to build what is destined to be the greatest philatelic library in existence.

VOLUME VII. No. 4. OCTOBER 1928.

# COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VII. OCTOBER, 1928. No. 4

# A Permanent Home for the Collectors Club

### A Statement of Requirements.

By H. L. Lindquist.

THE time is fast approaching when the *Collectors Club* must again give serious consideration to the question of a meeting place as the lease on our present quarters will expire in about one year. While it is possible that a renewal may be secured on favorable terms there is an equal likelihood that such will not be the case and plans must be formulated now for our protection in case a move becomes necessary.

It is further hoped that by setting out in concrete form the requirements and possibilities of a Permanent Home that one or more of our wealthy members will see fit to provide the funds necessary to erect and endow such a home as a lasting Monument to Philately.

In practically every other branch of Art or science Museums and Libraries have been provided so that students and the general public can benefit by the collections that have been assembled. Museums of Art, Museums of Natural History, Historical Societies, Aquariums, Libraries, and scores of other institutions perform a valuable service to the community and we present the thought that a

*MUSEUM OF PHILATELY*

would perform no less a service if conducted along the same constructive lines as the other institutions mentioned.

It is unnecessary to go into complete detail as to the advantages of philately to the readers of this magazine and to the type of men we hope to interest. They will know from their own experience that philately offers mental stimulation as well as relaxation to the busy man of affairs, that it appeals to a wider interest than practically any other single diversion, and is invaluable in instilling habits of neatness, creating keenness of perception and forming a receptiveness to study, in the young. We assume that the value of Philately as a tonic and educational force for young and old is admitted and on that assumption wish to point out what might be accomplished by a central motivating force unselfishly administered.

### The Scope of Such a Museum.

The underlying basis of such a Museum would of course by the *Collectors Club* and its policies and actual administration would be under the supervision of its Board of Governors and its Trustees. The same method of organization as at present exists could no doubt be adapted to the enlarged activities suggested with the necessary addition of a Salaried Manager and such other employees as were required by the extent of the activities undertaken.

The Museum then, in the first place, would provide a Home and a Meeting Place for the *Collectors Club* whose membership, as at present, would be made up of leading collectors and dealers throughout the world with the possible addition of a Junior Membership to encourage the rising generation.

The Club would continue the publication of *The Collectors Club Philatelist* which could be increased in size and scope in keeping with the activities of the Museum.

Adequate space should be provided for the Library of the Collectors Club J. Brace Chittenden Memorial'' and with the very complete index which is still being compiled by William R. Ricketts it will be of real use to every collector wishing to study any phase of the subject.

A suitable room should be provided wherein public displays could be frequently or even continuously held. These would be on the same basis and plane as the usual art and book exhibits and would do much to create and maintain an interest in Philately on the part of the general public as well as the collector.

With these facilities it would seem fitting that many of the famous collections would eventually find a permanent resting place in the Museum. Surely a home of this kind, properly safeguarded, would afford a proper setting for the really famous collections and prove of more value and interest to those wishing to inspect or study the stamps than a similar display in a Library or other Institution where it was merely a side show, accepted under sufferance, and seldom lovingly or intelligently displayed. Where should a collection such as Alfred F. Lichtenstein's Western Franks finally rest if not in such a Museum where it would be appreciated and made available to students during the coming ages.

Not only should such a Museum welcome the custody of such collections but a very special effort should be made to form a reference collection of counterfeits which would be available to accredited students of stamps. The value of a central collection, practically complete and carefully worked out, would be of such value that every collector and dealer might feel encouraged to make it the depository of every such stamp coming into his possession.

The plan which has been suggested for some time past, that a Recording and Study Room be established in which every stamp over a certain value would be photographed and pedigreed could well be brought to ideal fruition under such conditions. The necessary apparatus for photographing and recording the stamps submitted for the purpose, together with every possible accessory for the study of stamps should be provided and made available for members requiring their use.

As is customary with other educational Museums an Extension Department could be provided which would supply exhibits, lantern slides and lectures to schools and clubs interested. We venture the guess that such a department would find more spontaneous interest and response than similar exhibits devoted to minerals, butterflys, and pictures which are doing so much good along educational lines.

These brief suggestions are made to show the concrete things that could be instituted almost from the start and these could be increased indefinitely as funds became available and it seemed desirable and expedient to do so.

## The Financing of Such a Program.

To carry out such a project a suitable building is the first and most important requisite. The building need not be elaborate in its appointments but should provide fireproof and burglar proof protection for the exhibits that it is designed to hold. A large room for the public displays and meetings, a large light room for the Library, two or three smaller rooms for the Office, the Recording Room and possibly the Extension Work, a strong vault for the collections and rare books and ample storage space for the duplicate books and papers, lantern slides, and similar property would be ample and this could all be provided on one or two floors depending on the size of the plot available. Much of the expense would be governed by the value of the property upon which the building was erected but without giving the matter any serious study we believe that approximately $100,000 would be ample to purchase the plot and erect a serviceable building.

With the building provided as an unencumbered donation, there would still be required an endowment fund of sufficient size to provide a salary for a competent manager who would conduct the club as a going business, arrange for the displays, look after the upkeep of the building and edit the club journal. He would, of course, work through the regular officers and committees of the club which would function as at present. Such a fund would necessarily have to be at least $100,000 and of this amount approximately $20,000 or one-fifth of the total needed is now on hand. If it was assured that a building would be provided it is considered likely that substantial donations could be secured to increase this fund.

The ordinary income from the club dues would probably be ample to carry the regular overhead expenses including taxes on the property (if any), light, heat and water, janitor service, postage and printing and the services of a stenographer. The present income is doing the equivalent right now without a deficit and with the enlarged scope it is very possible that the membership could be materially increased.

*The Collectors Club Philatelist* is at present self supporting and it is believed that this condition can be continued. Usually when long or difficult articles are submitted or an abundance of illustrations are required, the author is willing to share the added expense so as to save the club from loss, and this practice could be continued as long as might be required.

Plans are already under foot to create a "J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund" for the upkeep and maintenance of the Library. Charles J. Phillips, who has this matter in charge, is confident that a sufficient fund can be raised to provide for all new additions and binding that may be necessary and eventually for the employment of a paid librarian to properly maintain the whole.

If a Recording and Study Room were provided as suggested it would be by special donation and endowment. One of our members has in the past signified an interest in such a department and it is hoped that once the proper space is provided that the necessary funds to equip and maintain this work will be forthcoming.

Any collections acquired by the club would of course be as donations and at the present at least it would be proper to require an endowment with each such donation to assure its proper care and maintenance. This requirement is made by many other institutions and as our requirements for such work would be nominal in comparison, it should not prove an unusually burdensome requirement.

It is hoped that members able to consider such a proposition will give it serious thought. No similar expenditure could possibly secure the world wide attention and interest of such a project. Such a Museum could compete successfully, as far as public interest and service were concerned, with other institutions whose investment and endowment run into the millions. There is an opportunity for a number to share the honors of the proposition for the various "Funds" would as a matter of course be named after the donors.

With just a little encouragement we will delve into the matter more fully and resolve the "assumed expenses" into actual figures backed up by real estate offers and architects drawings. Will you be the one to give it?

These suggestions are merely the personal ideas of the writer which are, of course, subject to the decision of the Club before any action could be taken.

# The Free Mail of the United States

By Harry M. Konwiser.

FRANKED or Free Letters made their legal appearance in the United States on November 8, 1775, when the Continental Congress decided to give its members the franking privilege through a resolution, reading as follows:

> "On motion made, Resolved That all letters to and from the delegates of the United Colonies, during the sessions of Congress, pass, and shall be carried free of postage, the members having engaged upon their honour not to frank or enclose any letters but their own."

Two days later "the commander in chief in the continental army, or the chief commander of the army in the northern department" also received the franking privilege, and on January 9, 1776, mail was ordered sent to and received from private soldiers while engaged in actual service in the defence of the Colonies, without the exaction of any fee, but such letters had to be carried under the frank of "some person authorized for that purpose by the commanding officer of the department."

The resolution establishing this concession to the patriots of the day read as follows:

> "Resolved, That no postage be paid for any letter to or from private soldiers while engaged in actual service in the defence of the United Colonies; and that such letters be franked by some person authorized for that purpose by the Commanding Officer of the department."

Later, on April 10, 1776 the franking right was extended to include generals in the army, but this privilege was not granted or enjoyed by General Gates and his staff, at Ticonderoga, to judge from the minutes of the Continental Congress, for this group sent a letter to Congress, on August 22, 1776, asking for this privilege, saying, "as gentlemen and officers we expect it." In their letter they refer to the fact that soldiers receive mails, twice each week, free while they are overlooked.

## Franking Requirements.

In the early days of the American Post, to frank a letter or a packet it was necessary that the person authorized to frank, write his name and office on the outside thereof and that he must previously have furnished a specimen of his signature to the postmaster.

Prior to the combining of the American Colonies, in opposition to King George the Third, the transporting of mail was under the control of the British Post Office and for many years Benjamin Franklin was a Deputy Postmaster General. Undoubtedly he and his officials were accustomed to send mail, without fee, just as was the practice in England.

* * *

It may not be amiss to narrate the facts that produced what is now the splendid Post Office system of the United States. It began in a small way and did not evolve into the practical thing it is today immediately upon the liberation of the Colonies from the British.

As a matter of historical fact, the American Post began when the Massachusetts General Court, in 1639, ordered "that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are sent thither, to be left with him, and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to directions, and he is allowed for every letter a penny."

Following this beginning of the American Post, the Colonial Court of Virginia, in 1657, legislated for the carrying of official letters from one plantation to another, and by proclamation of the Governor of New York, in 1672, mail service was inaugurated between New York and Boston.

In 1693 the several colonies effected a postal union and mails were regularly transported between Portsmouth, Boston, Saybrook, Philadelphia, Maryland, Virginia and New York.

All these postal efforts were independent of England, and it was not until 1710 that the British Parliament took cognizance of the American Post. That year they passed an act, providing for the location of a Post Offive at New York, subordinate to the London Post Office. Under this act Benjamin Franklin secured appointment in 1753, remaining in office until 1775, when he was dismissed.

The early days of the American Post, the Revolutionary Period, brought forth considerable agitation for a post independent of the London Post Office, and the credit for the establishment of such a Post goes to William Goddard, printer and patriot of Maryland, for it was due to his constant advocacy of an independent Post, that promoted into being the Constitutional Post, as against the existent Ministerial Post.

Goddard, early in 1774, began a public campaign urging American support for this proposed Post, traveling from his home to New York, as well as to Boston and other points, seeking and securing the support of the several Colonies for this Post. Goddard, as publisher, cited the heavy tolls exacted for mailing newspapers, likewise the order that payments should be made at the time of mailing. Later Goddard implored the Continental Congress to appoint him a Mustermaster General and, in his letter to the Continental Congress seeking this position, cited that his advocacy of the Constitutional Post had caused him great financial loss and that it could partly be repaid by this appointment.

## Various Styles.

Reverting back to Franklin, for a moment, his characteristic franking signature was "B. free Franklin." From the few Washington letters examined it does not appear that the First President, either in that capacity or as Commander in Chief of the Army did more than write his name on the address part of his letters. "Free G. Washington" seemed to suffice. A Jefferson letter in the possession of The Moravian Seminary and College, of Bethlehem, Pa., shows the word "Free" on the outside of the letter, followed by "Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States." Most of the Jefferson frank read "Free Th. Jefferson", however.

Members of the Continental Congress, the act to the contrary, did not write their titles after their signatures, on free mail. Some are known marked "On Public Service," a relict of Colonial days.

After the creation of the United States, following the successful revolution, Congress, as we now know it, took upon itself the right to establish post offices and post roads (September 22, 1789), and at that time gave the franking right to the President, the Vice President, Cabinet officers and to the members of Congress, likewise to several departments, however restricting the franking right to letters of not over two ounces.

This franking privilege was for letters sent by or *to* these officials. This concession remained in effect for many years, resulting in grave abuses and constant demands seeking remedial legislation. The Postmaster Generals, in their desire to make the post office self sustaining, were the loudest proclaimers of the fact that the franking privilege was being abused.

On January 22, 1790, Samuel Osgood, the first Postmaster General of the

United States, reporting to Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, wrote that "the franking of letters has been extended too far." This appears in the report, submitted to the First Congress, Second Session. Osgood also said "the accounts have not been so kept in the Post Office as we can ascertain what the amount would be if they were charged with the usual rates of postage."

Osgood's successor, Timothy Pickering, made up a list of regulations for the postmasters, showing them how to keep their accounts and indicating one column for "Free Letters" whereby the postmaster marked his records to show the number of such letters received and sent—the *to* and *from* office being recorded.

Through an oversight the Department of War was not given franking rights at the beginning of the United States Post Office, and the Fourth Congress, in 1796, granted this right. The minutes of this Congress indicate that some members of Congress besought legislation permitting them to send letters exceeding two ounces.

Joseph Habersham, Postmaster General, in his report of January 8, 1799, asked for the correction of the franking abuses, believing with many others that the Third Congress, sitting at Philadelphia, December 2, 1793, had granted rights creating a severe hardship on the post office, by the decree:

> Sect. 19. And be it further enacted, That the following letters and packets, and no other, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of charge; all letters and packets, to and from the President, or Vice President of the United States, and all letters or packets not exceeding two ounces in weight, to and from any member of the Senate, or the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, or clerk of the House, during their attendance in any session of Congress, and twenty-one days after such session; all letters of the Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller, Register and Auditor of the Treasurer, the Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Revenue, the Postmaster-General, his assistant, and deputies; and the deputy postmasters shall receive two cents for each free letter (their own excepted.)

## Two Cents Per Letter.

This act, paying two cents to the postmasters for carrying free mail, was approved by President Washington, May 8, 1794. At this time John Adams was Vice President and President of the Senate, and Frederick A. Muhlenberg was Speaker of the House.

This two-cent charge per free letter was continued for many years and cost the Government considerable sums of money—as later references in this article will indicate.

Pickering's, as well as Habersham's, regulations indicated a "*to and from*" record should be kept, adjustments being made through the books kept by the Post Office Department.

The 1803 Post Office report, made by Gideon Granger—who used the word "Granger" as his frank—shows that $2,591.09 was paid in the then twenty-one States and Territories to postmasters as allowances on Free letters for the year, October 1, 1800 to October 1, 1801. Indiana Territory was low with 76 cents, Washington high with $658.70.

From Oct. 1, 1801, to the then fiscal year, the sum paid for Free mail was $2,821.54. Indiana Territory had increased to $3.78 but Washington was still top with $684.32. The following year showed a drop to $2,774.29, the District advancing to $944.66 with Indiana Territory low with $6.34.

In 1825 Congress granted the franking right to Charles Carroll of Carrolltown and to each individual who had been President of the United States, at the same time the regulations provided that "no letter shall be admitted as franked unless the officer writes his name and office on outside of the letter or packet.

Congress also decreed that postmasters were permitted free mail not exceeding one ounce; members of Congress were to have the two ounce limit; while the President, Vice President and some of the important officials acquired the right to *receive* newspapers, free of charge.

Most of the postmasters of that day were engaged in other occupations, the post office being a side-line—many acting as book agents, some taking orders for newspapers and wares of all sorts. It is to be supposed their franking right gave them an edge on competitors.

Legislation ensued as follows:

> Sec. 87. And be it further enacted, That letters and packets to and from the following officers of the United States, shall be received and conveyed by the post free of charge: Each postmaster, provided each of his letters or packets shall not exceed half an ounce in weight; each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, provided each letter or packet (except documents printed by the order of either House of Congress), shall not exceed two ounces in weight and during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and sixty days before and after such session, and in case of excess in weight, that excess alone shall be paid for; the President of the United States; Vice-President; the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy; Attorney General; Postmaster General and the Assistants Postmaster General; the Comptroller of the Treasury, Auditors, Register, Treasurer, and Commissioners of the General Land Office; and such individuals who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of charge: PROVIDED, That postmasters shall not receive, free of charge, more than one daily newspaper each, or what is equivalent thereto; nor shall members of the Senate, or the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House, or Secretary of the Senate, receive newspapers free of postage, after the privilege of franking shall cease.—Sec. 27, Act of March 3, 1825.
>
> Sec. 88. AND be it further enacted, That if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars, and it shall be the especial duty of the postmasters to prosecute for such offence: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, may frank letters, or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office, in the absence of the principal thereof. And if any person, having the right to receive his letters free of postage, shall receive enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the post office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the handwriting or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, each person, so offending, shall pay, for each such offense, five hundred dollars.—Sec. 28, Act of March 3, 1825.
>
> Sec. 89. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioners of the Navy Board, the Adjutant General, Commissary General, Inspectors General, Quartermasters General, Paymaster General, the Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Superintendent of the Patent Office, be authorized to frank, and to receive letters and packets by post, free of postage, and that no other persons or officers, except those enumerated herein, and in the act "to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department," passed on the third day of March, 1825, shall be authorized to frank or receive letters through the mail free of postage.—Sec. 4, Act of March 2, 1827.
>
> Sec. 90. And be it further enacted, That no postmaster or assistant postmaster shall act as agent for lottery office, or under any color of purchase, or otherwise, vend lottery tickets; nor shall any postmaster receive free of postage, or frank, lottery schemes, circulars or tickets. For a violation of this provision, the person offending shall suffer a penalty of fifty dollars.—Sec. 6, Act of March 2, 1827.

Sec. 91. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governors of the several States to transmit by mail, free of postage, all laws and reports, whether bound or unbound, and all records and documents of their respective States which may be directed by the legislatures of the several States, to be transmitted to the executives of other States; and the Governor of the State tansmitting the same shall, in addition to his frank, endorse the kind of book or document enclosed, and direct the same to the governor of the State to which same may be sent.—Act of June 30, 1834.

Sec. 92. And be it further enacted, That no postmaster shall receive free of postage, or frank any letter or packet composed of, or containing anything other than paper or money; and for a violation of this provision, the offender shall be dismissed from office, and upon conviction, in any court of competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.—Sec. 36, Act of July 2, 1836.

Sec. 93. And be it further enacted, That the twenty-seventh section of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post Office Department," approved and signed the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and all other acts and parts of acts granting and conferring upon any person whatsoever the right or privilege to receive and transmit through the mail, free of postage, letters, packets, newspapers, periodicals, or other matters, be, and the same are hereby utterly abrogated and repealed.—Sec. 5, Act of March 3, 1845.

Sec. 94. Be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of July next members of Congress and delegates from Territories may receive letters, not exceeding two ounces in weight, free of postage, during the recess of Congress, any thing to the contrary in this Act notwithstanding; and the same franking privilege which is granted by this Act to the members of the two houses of Congress, is hereby extended to the Vice President of the United States; * * * *—Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1845.

Sec. 98. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal the laws heretofore enacted, granting the franking privilege to the President of the United States when in office, and to all ex-Presidents, and to the widows of the former Presidents Madison and Harrison.—Sect. 23, Act of Mar. 3, 1845.

Sec. 103. Be it further enacted, That * * * * in compensation for such mail services as may be performed for the several departments of the Government, there shall be paid to the Post Office Department, from the Treasury, for each year's service, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury.—Sec. 12, Act of March 3, 1847.

Sec. 108. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the Post Office Department in further payment and compensation for the mail services performed for the two Houses of Congress and the other Departments and offices of the Government in the transportation of free matter, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per year, which shall be paid quartely, out of moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; * * * * —Sec. 8, Act of Mar. 3, 1851.

## Abuses Cited.

Postmasters were directly affected by the act of July 2, 1836, for it specifically states that postmasters shall not receive free of charge, or frank any letter or packet composed of, or containing anything other than paper or money.

That the abuse of the frank was serious is attested by the report of Wm. T. Barry (made to Congress, 1835) as follows:

> "It cannot be doubted that upon a full estimate of the postages, if all the letters of the several departments of the government were paid for this would amount to nearly a million and a half of dollars revenue. Not only legitimate franks are to be endured by the Post Office Department but an immense lot of abuse of the franking privilege is unavoidably borne by it.

> "In every State of the Union is the franking privilege abused to an enormous extent. By way of illustration: A letter to the Postmaster of one of the larger offices in Louisiana, speaking of an officer of the Government in the exercise of the franking privilege says "he was in the habit at one time of sending stockings, handkerchiefs, vests and other articles of clothing, through the mails, to his children at this place.
>
> "The Postmaster at Quincy, Mass. (Dec. 1, 1834) writes: The evasion of postages are many but are decreasing since the Postmaster General directed a charge when the signature and frank were not in the same handwriting."

Congress had increased the franking privilege to nearly double what it was when Barry came into office and it was pointed out that the loss in revenue (or cost) at Quincy, Mass., was about $300. the year on letters received and $200. on letters sent to it, and on pamphlets another loss of from $500. to $600. was had. This did not include the free newspaper mailings, costing an additional $300. per annum.

This postal report lays stress upon the fact that members of Congress were employing the franking privilege at times when Congress was not in session—an evasion of the laws.

Abuses continued, each Postmaster General protesting, and Congress, by act of March 3, 1845, revoked all established franking privileges, with the exception of the Chief Executive, the Vice President, members of Congress, former Presidents and Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Harrison, widows of former Presidents; and to Governors of States and to postmasters whose annual compensation was under $200. the year. The weight limit, on free mail was placed at two ounces for each letter.

Two years later several changes were made, some of the Government departments receiving the franking right. During this period they had applied normal stamps on their letters.

The act of 1840 referred to the two-cent rate of paying for the "free mail" for each letter and it was not until 1847 that a new method of paying for the free-sent mail. Then a resolution was passed compensating the Post Office Department, the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, per annum. This money came from the Public Treasury, of course and in 1851 the sum was raised to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. (One cent was still being paid to certain offices.)

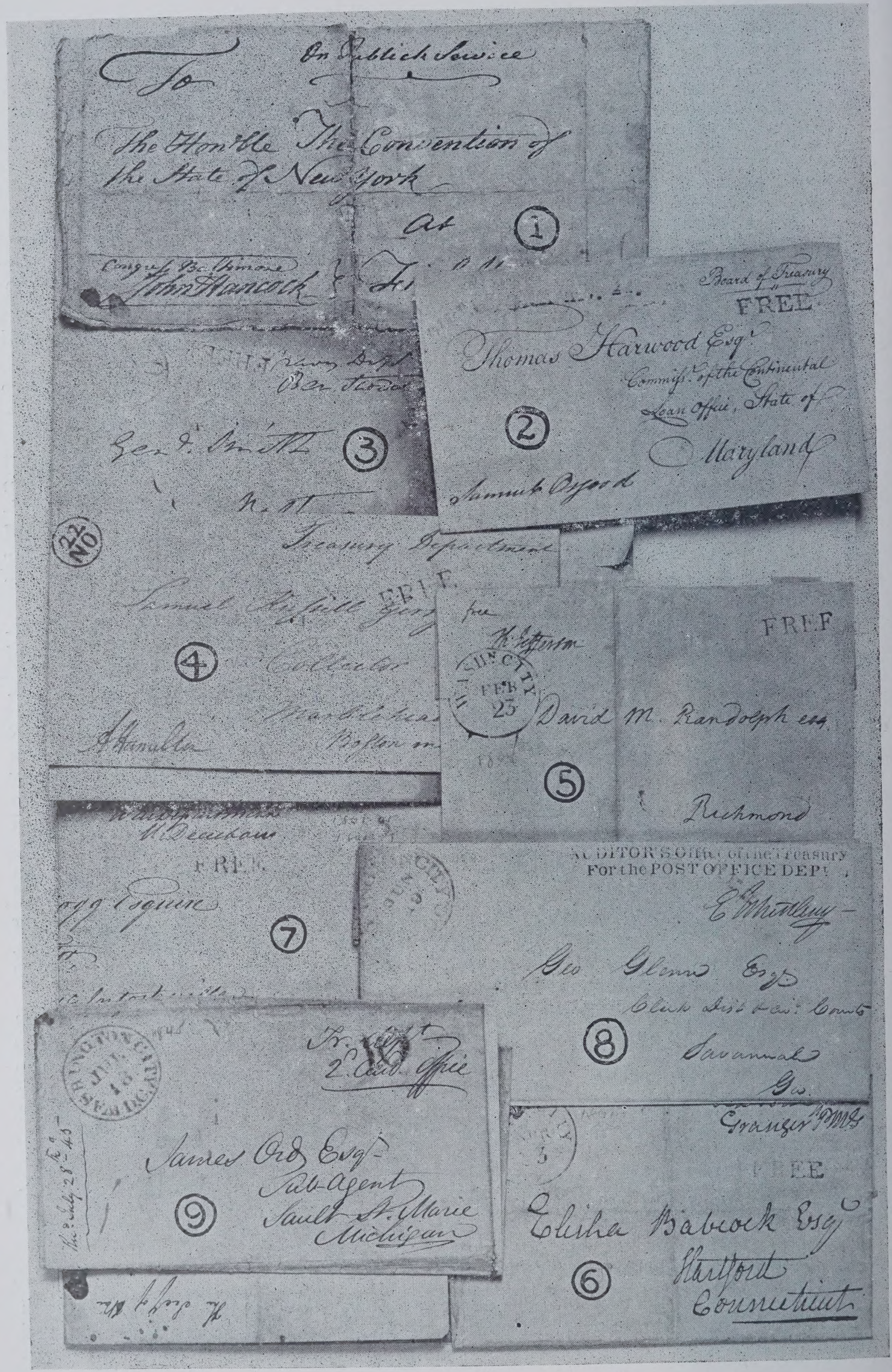
Postmaster General Cave Johnson, in his 1848 report, said "if the reduction in mail costs are to be made it is indispensible that the franking privilege shall be abolished. It is now greater than at any other period and with increasing abuses." Reference is made, in this report, to five million copies of speeches, sent by members of Congress, between December and October and a specific appropriation is asked for this mail matter.

The 1849 report (J. Collamer, Postmaster General) cites that letters from and *to* the different departments are extensive; that under the 1845 act accounts were kept by the Post Office Department on franked matter received for the year ending June 30, 1846; that the cost of these (on the 2-cent basis) was over $250,000 and on letters sent this amount would be doubled. (At this period letters written to government officials, presumably on government matters, required no postage.)

The 1851 postal report (N. K. Hall, Postmaster General) states that franking of mail not official is large.

## Prepayment on Mail.

Prepayment of letters became compulsory by Congressional action, March 3, 1855, referring to general mail and the 1854 report of the Post Office showed that members of Congress, during one month sent out 77,727 letters and docu-



On Publick Service
To
The Hon'ble The Convention of
the State of New York
At
Congress Baltimore
John Hancock
①

Board of Treasury
FREE
Thomas Harwood Esqr
Commissr of the Continental
Loan Office, State of
Maryland
Samuel Osgood
②

Navy Dept
Ben Stoddert
Genl Smith
③

22 NO

Treasury Department
FREE
Collector
Boston
A Hamilton
④

free
Th Jefferson
WASH CITY FEB 25
FREE
David M. Randolph esq
Richmond
⑤

Granger PMG
FREE
Elisha Babcock Esqr
Hartford
Connecticut
⑥

W Dearborn
FREE
Esquire
⑦

AUDITOR'S OFFICE of the Treasury
For the POST OFFICE DEPT
E Whittlesey
Geo Glenn Esqr
Clerk Dist Fed. Court
Savannah
Geo.
⑧

WASHINGTON CITY JUL 15 D.C.
2. Aud. Office
10
James Ord Esqr
Sub-Agent
Sault St. Marie
Michigan
Recd July 28th 45
⑨

Plate 1. Note Descriptions on Page 208.

ments and Postmaster General Campbell says "if the franked letters were limited to public service the evil would not be so great."

At this time the Department not only carried this heavy mail free but paid every Postmaster whose compensation was less than Two Thousand Dollars the year, one cent for each letter delivered.

In the report of Postmaster General J. Holt, dated December 3, 1859, inquiry is made why the cost of conveying official correspondence should not be defrayed from the Treasury. "The franking privilege," the report reads, "as accorded to various officers of the Government, was from the beginning and still is an anomaly in the postal system, and in direct conflict with the theory of its creation."

At this period $700,000 per year was being appropriated for the transportation of free mail matter. This, the Postmaster General avers, is *not* in the language or spirit of the act of 1836, wherein provision was made for the support of the Department from its own revenue, but is an appropriation from the Treasury. The actual costs, at this time, were estimated at $3,000,000.

It might be noted that at this time the franking privilege was enjoyed by members of the British Parliament, each member being limited to a number of franked letters daily.

Postmaster General Blair (1861 report) asked for the repeal of the 1847 franking act, affecting Postmasters whose annual salary was under $2000, claiming the franking concession was being abused and that only mail appertaining to official activities should be sent post free.

The 1862 Congress recognized "lawfully franked letters" and the 1863 Congress authorized "unpaid and duly certified soldiers, sailors and marines letters to destinations and all letters which appear accidentally to have been mailed without prepayment of postage, where the writer is not known and cannot be advised of his default." (Collectors of Patriotic Covers will please take note.)

The act of March 3, 1863, conferred the franking privilege to the President, as well as other Federal officials, provided, in all such cases, the envelopes should be marked "Official" and should carry the signature of the officer writing the letter.

The Congress of that year legislated that all mail matter addressed *to* any executive department or to any officer therein, must be prepaid, excepting official communications written by some officer of the department. Up to this time such correspondence had been in the "free" class.

Various reforms, in the matter of franked mail, were urged in 1866, 1867, 1868 and in 1869 Postmaster General Creswell declared that the appropriation of $700,000 per annum was too small; that it failed to cover the actual costs and he lists, in his annual report, 440 persons, from the President down, enjoying the franking privilege; likewise 4,115 internal revenue officers and 27,378 postmasters, in all 31,933.

"To this," says the report, "should be added those who send free mail to officials and counterfeit franks."

The 1869-72 appropriations were still $700,000 per annum, to the dissatisfaction of the postal officials and in 1872 the House Committee on Post Offices recommended abolishment of the frank, but the House adjourned without taking action on the report.

Postmaster General Creswell appears to have been a persevering sort of man, for in his 1872 report to Congress he shows that the actual cost of handling the free mail, during the year, was $2,543,327.72, and this vast sum did not include the last Presidential campaign.

The Congress of 1873, by act of March 3rd, repealed all laws permitting free mail to take effect June 30, 1873, and made it the duty of the Postmaster General to provide official stamps and official stamped envelopes for the departments and this brought forth the Department or Official Stamps, which remained in use until 1884.

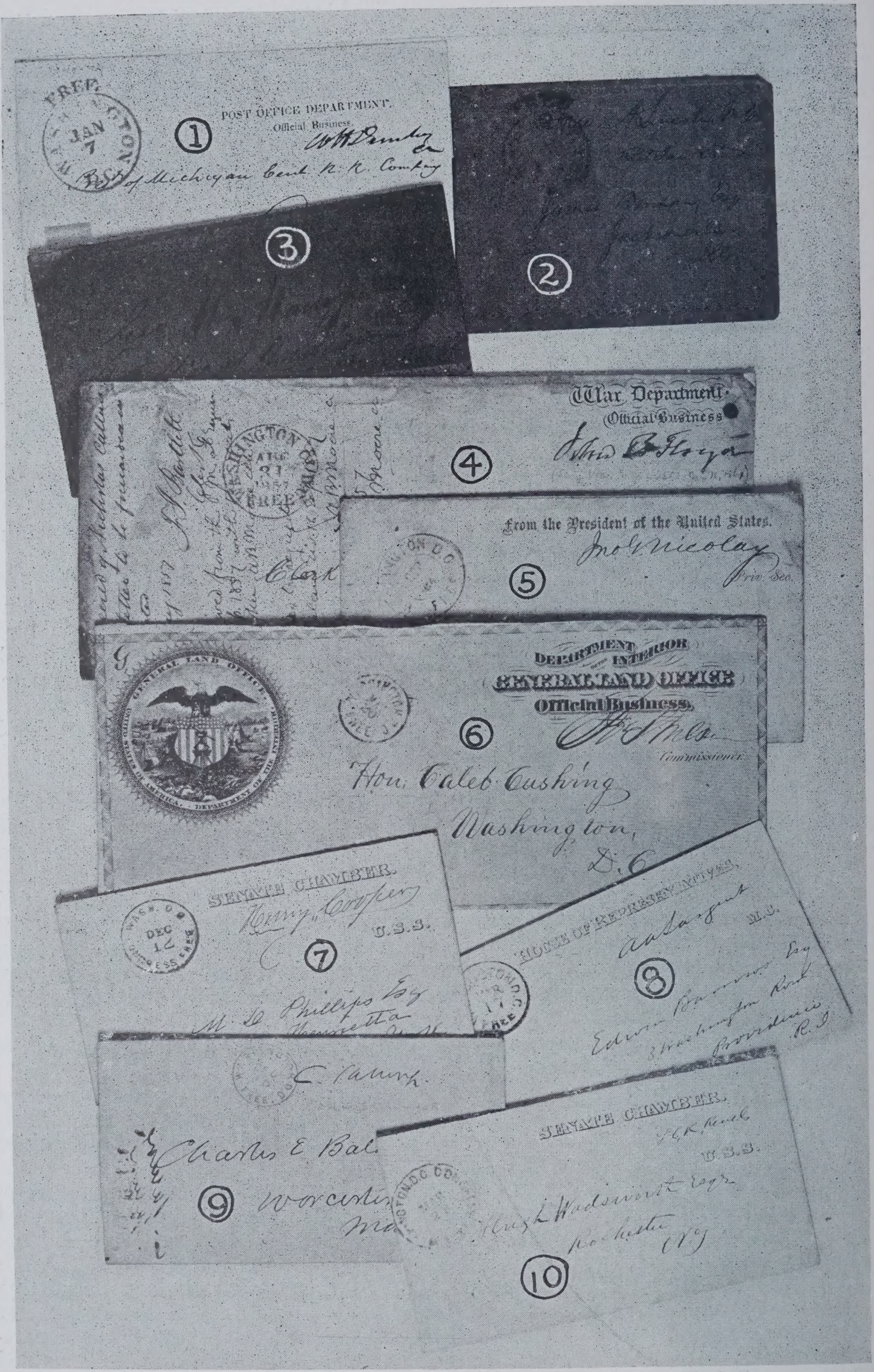


Plate 2. Note Descriptions on Page 208.

Various forms of official stationery came into use thereafter, but during almost all of this period members of Congress merely affixed their signatures and their titles to their letters, procuring this right by their legislation.

## Postmarks.

The earliest American postmarks (to indicate mail transit) came to the Colonies from England and it was quite natural that the early postmarks of the United States should follow the English style. Thus we find the small circle, divided into two parts by a line, with the month abbreviated in one part and the day in the other.

As early as 1756 and up to 1781 NEW YORK and CHARLESTOWN are found divided in two lines, and N. YORK, MAY 29 in one line. This Straight Line Postmark is noted up to 1787, at which time are found Philadelphia letters (in several collections) showing a small struck circle, 15mm. diameter, with "22" over "NO" (November 22). This style is seen on letters of 1789, 1791 and 1793 emanating from Philadelphia and Boston.

"PHI 31 AU" (Philadelphia, August 31) with the "31" in the centre, all in circular form, with outside ring is seen on letters from Philadelphia in 1798 and the following year, and as Philadelphia was the centre of Governmental activity the postmarks of this town are to be accepted as official.

The current circular form, therefore, is a gradual change from the earliest forms of postmarks.

## Official Stationery.

During the Continental Congress period the members of that body, as well as officials generally, employed folded letter forms, writing the names of the persons to whom the letters were going as at present, placing the name of the Official Department in the upper right hand corner, where stamps are now affixed and placing their franking signatures at the lower left corner of the front. Sometimes the term "Official Business" was written on the front, other times "On Public Service" appeared in Mss., together with a Mss. "Free" or the word "FREE" struck by a handstamp.

The earliest officials followed the English style "On Public Service" but Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, wrote "Treasury Department" in Mss. on his letters, together with his name. Samuel Osgood, the first Postmaster wrote "Board of Treasury" on his correspondence—the Post Office then being a portion of the Treasury Department.

In 1799, Benjamin Stoddard, the first Secretary of the Navy, wrote "Navy Dept. Ben Stoddard" on a letter he wrote August 22, 1799, this letter carrying the word "Free" and the prevailing postmark of the day.

When Jefferson franked a letter he, invariably wrote, "free Th. Jefferson" on same and in 1808 we note one (in the writer's collection) marked "Genl. Post Office, Granger, PMG." The "Free" is handstamped. A Henry Dearborn letter is marked "War Department H. Dearborn" in Mss.

The Presidents up to 1873 wrote "Free" and their names on their letters, as did the Vice Presidents and Members of Congress, but many of the latter did not use the word "Free" together with their signatures, the Congressional branch of the Post Office, apparently, not caring to annoy members of Congress with this slight defect.

Department officials wrote in the names of their departments up to 1846, even when the regulations called for postage stamps. Widows of Presidents from Mrs. Madison to Mrs. Harding merely wrote their names on their letter fronts or envelopes.

During the Civil War, officials continued to write their names and titles upon their mail, to secure the franking concession, whilst the various departments were furnished official envelopes. A Lincoln cover of this period, in the writer's collection, reads, printed, "From the President of the United States, Jno. G. Nicolay, Priv. Sec." This in three lines with the Nicolay signature written in. The usual circular Washington postmark was applied to this cover.

During the early part of 1848 Lincoln wrote many letters, according to Carl Sandburg (Abraham Lincoln, Part 1, page 379) and in writing to Andrew McCallen said: "Don't pay postage on letters to me. I am entitled to them free." The Great Commoner sat as a member of the Congressional Committee on Post Offices.

The Confederate States followed the U. S. types of official stationery, some officials placing stamps upon their mail and some employing a frank. Confederate army officers employed their signatures to send mail.

In years other than such as required postage stamps—at least up to 1860—the several departments had official stationery and after the abolishment of the Official stamps, in 1884, the same rule prevailed—except that no stamps were required. This is the custom, today, officials of the Government, from the President down, using official stationery. Recent so-called "Presidential franks" are misnomers, for no law gives this privilege to any President.

It will be readily seen that the use of the frank has been an expensive item to the Post Office Department; that it has been greatly abused in many Presidential years is apparent. The present costs are very large and the Department figures that the cost of carrying the essential Government mail is close to $7,000,000 per annum.

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## DESCRIPTIONS OF COVERS ILLUSTRATED.

### Plate 1.

Cover #1. "On Public Service" with autograph of John Hancock. This was sent in 1776 during the Continental Congress Period and followed the previous British Colonial style.
Cover #2. Autographed by Samuel Osgood, the first Postmaster General and shows the early straight line N. York postmark. He was in office 1789 to 1791.
Cover #3. Franked by Ben Stoddard first secretary of the Navy Dept. and shows new type of postmark. Letter dated 1799.
Cover #4. Franked by Alexander Hamilton, while Secretary of the Treasury. The early circular postmark shown is found on covers from 1787 to 1794.
Cover #5. Typical Presidential Frank autographed by Th. Jefferson and showing the first Washington City postmark. Postmark in red.
Cover #6. Franked by Granger, Postmaster General under Jefferson. Period 1801.
Cover #7. Franked by Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War. This Manuscript style of frank was used between 1799 and 1848. Fort Dearborn, the present site of Chicago was named after him.
Cover #8. Early printed form of frank used in 1841.
Cover #9. Showing payment of postage 1845, in accordance with regulations in force at that time.

### Plate 2.

Cover #1. Combination of "Free" with postmark used on Postoffice Dept. frank in 1848.
Cover #2. Similar combination as in No. 1 but a smaller size and franked by A. Lincoln while a member of Congress. A rare cover.
Cover #3. Showing form of "Free" postmark used in New York 1848 to 1850. This was used on a "to" letter sent to Washington.
Cover #4. Early year date "Free" postmark. Dated 1857.
Cover #5. Franked by Jno. G. Nicoley, secretary to President Lincoln, and showing a new type of "Free" postmark. (1864)
Cover #6. Fancy type of official envelope and showing another type of "Free" Postmark. This type and the four following were used between 1853 and 1872.
Cover #7. Probably used in 1856. From Congressional Branch of Postoffice.
Cover #8. Franked by A. A. Sargent, Member of Congress and showing another type of postmark.
Cover #9. Franked by Charles Sumner in 1866. A difficult signature to decipher.
Cover #10. H. R. Revel was the negro Senator from Mississippi 1870-71. Note the new "Free" postmark.

# J. C. Morgenthau Celebrates 70th Birthday

By Herman J. Toaspern

In a recent number of *Mekeel's,* there appeared an article on J. C. Morgenthau's 70th birthday. A flock of letters to the writer poured in, and to tell the truth, I was inclined to strut a bit about my clever writing, until our Editor called up on the telephone.

"Hello Toasty, how about an article on "J. C. M." for the *Collectors Club Philatelist?* Something along the lines of the article in *Mekeel's.*"

"Pretty nice article I wrote, Harry?", was my answer, leaning back in the chair, ready to lap up some choice compliments on my philatelic writing.

"The *subject* was interesting— *that's* why I want the article. Get a couple of photographs if you can. Thanks. Good-bye."

On Thursday evening, August 2nd, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Sloane and the writer motored out to the beautiful summer home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morgenthau at Woodmere, L. I. The occasion was the 70th birthday of Mr. Morgenthau, Dean of American Philately.

The occasion was a most brilliant one, with some sixty-five guests seated at the festive board. Many of the guests were names well known to New York's financial and social world, and every guest a friend in the sincerest meaning of the word.

Upon our arrival we were greeted by the host and hostess with the heartiest of greetings. In acknowledging receipt of congratulations from the *Hot Stove League,* Mr. Morgenthau remarked in passing that the telegram was one of about sixty he had received. During dinner I personally signed for eight more.

To begin with let me say I am biased. So is every one who knows J. C. Morgenthau. Particularly in New York stamp circles, and even more so in the *Collectors Club.*

Mr. Morgenthau was a teacher of Latin and Logic in the College of the City of New York. He entered the stamp business in Chicago in 1895, coming to New York in 1896 under the firm name of J. C. Morgenthau and Co. He engaged in the general stamp business until 1905, when he held his first auction, selling the famous collection of J. M. Andreini on May 16th of that year.

Mr. Morgenthau's knowledge of stamps and stamp collecting is second to none in our field. But it is not to his knowledge alone that the stamp collecting field gives its loving homage. It is because of the man; because he has more for the stamp hobby in general, than any other man, living or dead. He has moulded, as has no other, the customs and ethics of our hobby and business.

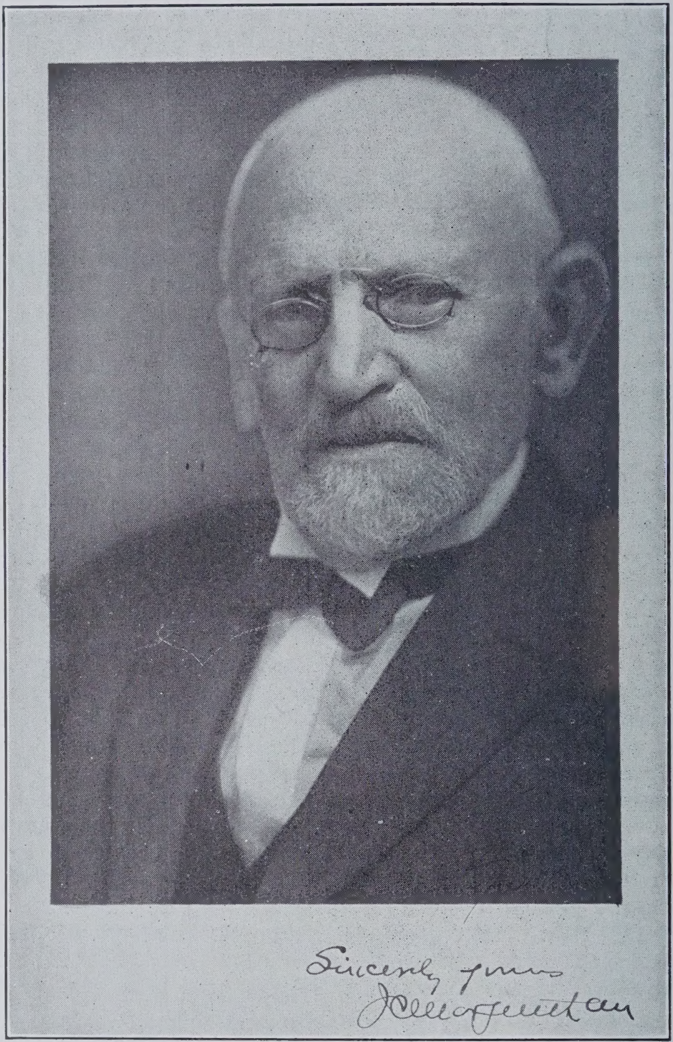
The basis of all business is mutual confidence. In dealing with ordinary merchandise, the purchaser buys with expert knowledge, or for his own consumption as a personal want. But in collecting fields the tyro must buy on the sellers judgment, and the ways of fraud are many and devious.

Mr. Morgenthau early realized that the only way to create and maintain values in these tiny pieces of paper we call postage stamps, was to maintain liquid values.

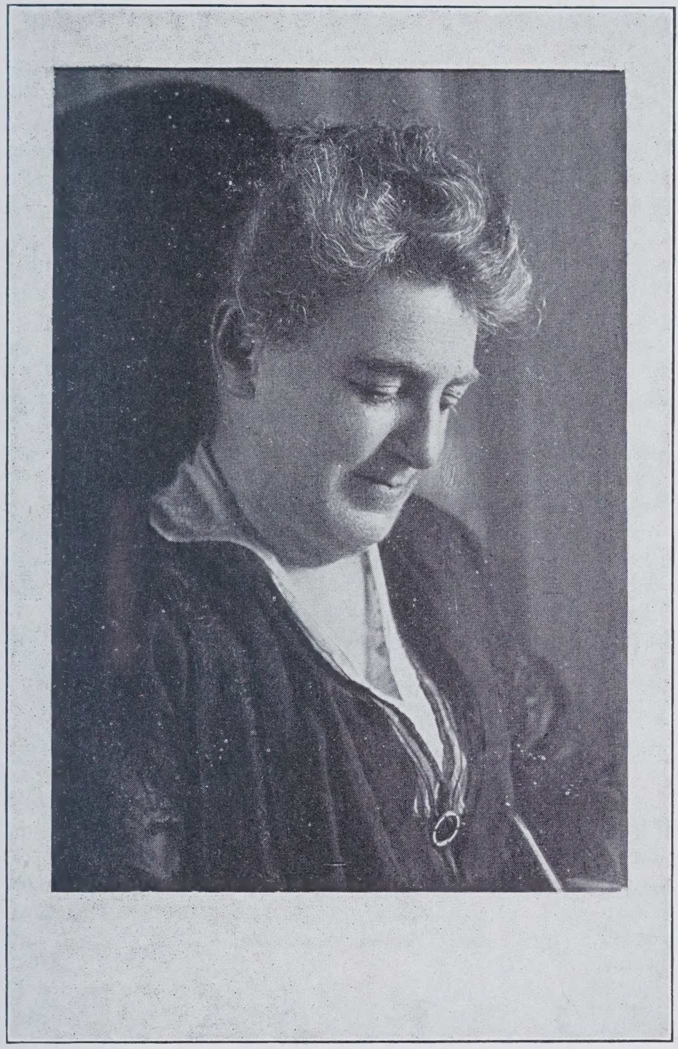
For values to be liquid, they must be readily convertible into cash. The auction was the solution—*but*—the auction had to be honest!

Other fields more or less closely allied to stamps had auctions, but the evils of price fixing were well intrenched, and the "wash sales" of lots were public knowledge. Bids opened at $5 and closed at $2.10, the buyers rarely got a break, and many the sales that were slaughtered. And the sales without warranty —*caveat emptor!*

(*Continued on page 297*)



J. C. Morgenthau



MRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU

# The Waterlow Printings of Guatemala (1902-1926)

## WITH A CHECK LIST OF THEIR PAPERS, PERFORATIONS, COLORS, ERRORS, ETC. HITHERTO UNCHRONICLED.

By H. N. Burgess (*Manager, Bright & Son*)

With a promised new issue in Gold currency which was announced to appear in December 1927, although up to date it has not made its appearance, the well known and handsome pictorial designs that have been running for so many years finally come to an end. Originally issued in 1902 and printed by the famous firm of Waterlow & Sons Ltd., these beautifully engraved stamps are so well known that I do not propose to devote any space to their designs, but chiefly to enlarge on their other philatelic points, not previously cataloged or generally known which make them worthy of special attention to the specialist.

Having examined large stocks accumulated during many years of business, both by my own firm and others, I have found them an especially interesting study. The chief point I first noticed was that the earlier printings are always on a toned paper, usually of a dirty yellowish appearance, while the later printings are on a pure white more opaque paper, the difference is more noticeable on some values than on others, and in most cases is clearly seen on the face as well as on the back of the stamp. Secondly the great variation of shades attracted my attention, due probably to many different printings having been made at various times. The largest range being in the 5c, 50c, 75c and 1 peso values. Thirdly and to my mind the most interesting points I found were the difference of perforation. The Waterlow perforations for some years previous to 1902 when these stamps first appeared, had been rather a mixture and in many issues of other countries printed by Messrs. Waterlow's one finds the catalog description "perforated 12 to 16 and compound", as a matter of fact quite a number of various perf. and compounds were to be found on the same sheet of stamps, originally intended to be a per 14 gauge; the machine or machines got out of order and were repaired with the result that these irregular perf. were found, (I believe on the first two vertical rows), so that it is possible to find say a compound of 12, 12½ or 13 by 14. About this period or soon after 1902, these irregularities were corrected and the 14½, 15½ and 16 machines were put out of use. From this time onwards the perforations were regular although three separate machines were evidently used for I have seen complete sheets perforated all over 13½, 14 and 15, the 14 being the one mostly used, occasionally compounds may be found where the horizontal perfs have been done by one of these machines, and the vertical perfs. by another. From studying these perforations I think it is proved that the early printings of the 1902 issue, possibly only the first printing, were perforated by the old irregular machine and sometimes on the old 14½, 15½ and 16 machines, and subsequently printings by the regular machines 14, 13½ or 15.

The original 1902 set was made up of eleven values 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12½, 20, 50, 75c, 1 and 2 pesos. In 1908 three local provisionals were made 1c on 10c, 2c on 12½c and 6c on 20c, and further in 1909 2c on 75c, 6c on 50c and 12½c on 2P. In the same year a 6c Commemorative stamp was issued, and in 1911 two more pictorials, namely 25c and 5 pesos, but as these were not printed by Messrs. Waterlow, I have omitted them from my list which is intended to apply only to the Waterlow printings. In 1911 we get three more provisionals 1c on 6c Commemorative, 2c on 5c and 6c on 10c and 1912 gives us still three more: 1c on 20c, 2c on 50c, and 5c on 75c. Again in 1913 three other provisionals 1c on 50c, 6c on 1 peso, and 12½c on 2 peso appeared, 1916 brought four more 2 (dos) on 1c, 6 (seis) on 1c, 12½c on 1c and 25 (Venticinco) on 2c to swell the list. From the check list which follows it will be seen that I have found in a few instances some irregular perforations amongst the many provisionals, so that evidently here and there a sheet or so of the early printings were amongst those overprinted.

In 1917 we get a very fine 25c Commemorative stamp and in 1918 some new values were added to the regular pictorial series namely 12½c first in carmine, and later in green, 30, 60, 90c and three pesos. There was also a 1½ peso stamp issued but not being a Waterlow print it is not included in my list. In 1920 the newly added 30c and 60c values were overprinted 2c and in 1921 three provisionals 12½c on 20c, 25 on 2 pesos, and 50c on 75c appeared. About 1920-1921 owing to a shortage of 25c stamps, the Telegraph stamp of that period was brought into use by overprinting it with the word "CORREOS" and also "1921 CORREOS" both overprints being in black, later a provisional 12½c stamp was made by overprinting the 25c Telegraph stamp in red in four lines, an error of this is known with black overprint instead of in red. Later in 1921 some further values were added to the regular set. The 25c brown has the printers imprint at foot for the first time, but the other new values 1½p. 5p. and 15 pesos are without the imprints. The year 1922 brings a shoel of 12½c and 25c provisionals, evidently there was a great demand for these two values, and little use for many of the other values as they were nearly all overprinted. In the 12½c provisionals the new value is given only in words "DOCE Y MEDIO CENTAVOS" but in the 25c provisionals, two different settings were used, in the first the numeral 25 is found in four different types, these are clearly shown in Bright & Sons "ABC" Catalog (Part III) and are numbered 1 to 4. The sheet is made up as follows:—

Type I. Top 5 horizontal rows (that is the whole top half of sheet) 50 stamps
Type II. Row 6 ------------------------------------------------10 stamps
Type III. Row 7-----------------------------------------------10 stamps
Type IV. Row 8, 9, 10 ----------------------------------------30 stamps

The above types appear surcharged on the 3p, 5p and 15p values. In the second setting the numeral "25" is generally larger and in thicker type, and there are 5 different types on the sheet, numbered in the "ABC" Catalog 5 to 9. The setting is made up as follows:

Type V. No's. 1 to 19, 41 to 59, 71 to 89 reading from left to right, horizontally ------------------------------------------57 stamps
Type VI. No's. 20 to 29, 60 to 69 and 90 to 99--------------------30 stamps
Type VII. No's. 31 to 38 ----------------------------------------8 stamps
Type VIII. No's. 30, 70, 100 ------------------------------------3 stamps
Type IX. No's. 39, 40 -------------------------------------------2 stamps

From these figures it will be seen the last 2 types are quite scarce. No. 78 on the sheet has a broken E. These types are surcharged on the 30c, 60c, 75c, 90c, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5 and 15 peso stamps. In 1924 the 1½ peso stamp was overprinted 1 peso. In this year Messrs. Waterlow's lost the contract and a new set printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., appeared. They were entirely re-engraved, and the old designs were copied and until closely examined, there seems to be no differences, except that the stamps are printed in single colors instead of two colors as previously, and have the printers imprint under each design on every stamp. The perforation is 14. The most extraordinary thing about this issue is that the old designs were so well copied, that the old original dates on the stamps were also copied. For instance the 50c and 1 peso values although issued for the first time in one color in 1924, are dated 1902. There are two new values 1p., 25c and 2p. 50c which are in an entirely new design. It may be of interest to record the chief differences in the designs as compared with the original Waterlow printings. 6c, the words "SEIS CENTAVOS" are in smaller type. 25c, no loops under "Venticinco Centavos"; 50c, tablet containing "U.P.U. 1902" level at top, and ornament in centre at foot has no balls in same; 1 peso, different ornament at each side of tablet containing "UN PESO" also under date tablet; 2 peso, ornament after U.P.U. only a dot, and lettering under building in different type; 3 peso, central ornament over $ 3. not shaded.

As they are not Waterlow prints I have not included this set in the check list, but being copied from the original stamps the above few points are of especial interest. This issue did not last long as in 1926, we get still another set by the old printers Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. As in the Perkins Bacon issue they are in single colors, and have the Waterlow imprint on all values instead of Perkins Bacon, moreover the date has been altered in each case to read 1926, and they are perforated 12½, the new Waterlow gauge. After close inspection it would appear that in the 6c, 12½c, 1p, 2p, 3p, 5p, and 15 peso values, the frame work is the same as in the original Waterlow designs, except for the alteration of date, but the centres have been slightly re-engraved. In the 12½c value, an entirely different central design has been used, representing the "PARQUE LA AURORA" instead of the "PALACIO DE CENTENARIO", the framework has also been altered and date added at foot. In the 25c value the letters of value are larger, and have no loops under same. Extra shading has been added to the building and also date added. The 50c value also has a new centre design, "EL CORREO NACIONAL" instead of the "TEATRO COLON". The 1p. 50c is in the Perkins Bacon type of the 1p. 25c, but re-engraved and date added at top; the same applies to the 2p. 50c denomination. I think these notes will help the many present collectors of this rather popular little country as well as those who want a new field for mild specializing who will find this quite an interesting side line, and can make a good showing in their albums. I do not claim the list of perfs. or shades to be complete and shall always be interested to hear of any new finds beyond those given in my list.

## PAPERS AND PERFORATIONS.

A. Toned Paper, Perf. 14.
B. Toned Paper, Perf. 13½.
C. Toned paper, Perf. 14½.
D. Toned Paper, Perf. 15.
E. Toned Paper, Perf. 15½.
F. Toned Paper, Perf. 16.
*G. Toned Paper, Irregular, Perf. 12x14.
*H. Toned Paper, Irreg., Perf. 12½x14.
*I. Toned Paper, Irregular, Perf. 13x14.
*J. Toned Paper, Irregular, Perf. 14x12.
*K. Toned Paper, Irregular, Perf. 14x13.
L. Toned Paper, Comp., Perf. 13½x14.
M. Toned Paper, Comp., Perf. 14x13½.
N. Toned Paper, Comp., Perf. 14x15.
O. Toned Paper, Comp., Perf. 14½x15.
P. Toned Paper, Comp., Perf. 15x14½.
Q. White Paper, Perf. 13½.
R. White Paper, Perf. 14.
S. White Paper, Perf. 15.
T. White Paper, Perf. 12½ (1926)

*The irregular perfs are found on two vertical rows of sheets perf. 14.

## CHECK LIST OF VARIETIES.

(Cents in second color)

**1902**

1c a. green & violet, A. B. C. D. E. H, J, L, O.
  b. deep green & violet, A. B.
  c. green & claret, A, B, D.
  d. bright green & claret, R, S.
2c a. lake & black, A, B, D, E, I, L, Q, R, S.
  b. deep lake and black, A, B, C, D, Q, R, S.
  c. carmine lake & black, A, R, S.
5c a. grey blue & greenish black, A, B, D.
  b. very pale grey blue & greenish black, A, B, G, H, L.
  c. slate blue & black, A.
  d. prussian blue & black, A.
  e. light blue & black, R.
  f. bright blue & black, A, D, R, S.
  g. pale ultramarine & black, R.
6c a. yellow & green, A, B, C, D, Q, R.
  b. olive yellow & green, A, B, D, E, F, L, M, R, S.

c. olive and green, B, O, R.
d. olive bistre & green, A, C, D, Q, R.
10c a. yellow & blue, A, B, D, K, L.
b. yellow & deep blue, A, B, D, R.
c. orange & deep blue, A, D, R.
d. bright orange & deep blue, A, R, S.
12½c a. grey blue & black, A, Q, R, S.
b. blue & black, A, C, D, R.
c. deep blue & black, A, B, D, L, O, P.
20c a. dull claret & black, A, B, C.
b. deep claret & black, A. D.
c. lilac rose & black, A, B.
d. claret & black, R, S.
e. bright claret & black, R, S.
50c a. purple brown & blue, C, O, P, R, S.
b. dull red brown & pale blue, A, B.
c. dull red brown & blue, D.
d. red brown & pale blue, A, C, M, Q, R, S.
e. red brown & blue, C, D, G.
f. deep red brown & pale blue, A, D.
g. deep red brown & blue, D.
h. bright red brown & pale blue, Q, R.
i. yellow brown & blue, A, B, R.
j. chestnut brown & blue, R.
75c a. grey violet & black, A, B, C, D.
b. violet & black, A, D, R.
c. purple & black, A, D.
d. dull purple & black, A, D, R.
e. red lilac & black, R.
1p a. brown & black, A, B, C, D, O, R.
b. pale brown & black, A, B, D, R, S.
c. deep brown & black, A, P.
d. yellow brown & black, A, D, R, S.
e. deep yellow brown & black, A, B, D, R.
f. orange brown & black, R.
2p a. vermilion & black, A, D, I, L, R.
b. pale vermilion & black, A.
c. bright vermilion & black, A, M, R.

**1908**
1c on
10c a. yellow & blue (in black), A.
b. yellow & deep blue (in black) A, R.
2c on
12½c a. grey blue & black (in red) A.
b. blue & black (in red) R.
c. deep blue & black (in red) A, O, P, R.
5c on
20c a. dull claret & black (in blk) A.
b. deep claret & black (in blk) A.
c. lilac rose & black (in blk) A.
**1909**
2c on
75c a. purple & black (in red) A, R, S.
b. violet & black (in red) A, Q.
d. dull purple & black (in red) A, S.
6c on
50c c. dull red brown & blue (in blk) A, D.
e. red brown & blue (in blk) A, C, P.
d. deep red brown & pale blue A.
e. red brown & blue (error in red) O.
12½c on
2p a. vermilion & black (error in black) B, L, Q.
c. bright vermilion & black (error in black) B.
**1911**
2c on
5c e. light blue & black (in red) N, R.
f. bright blue & black (in red) R.
6c on
10c b. yellow & deep blue (in blk) A, R.
**1912**
1c on
20c b. deep claret & black (in blk) A.
2c on
5c i. yellow brown & blue (in blk) Q.
5c on
75c c. purple & black (in blk) A.
purple & black (error in red) A.
**1913**
1c on
50c l. yellow brown & blue (in blk) A.
j. chestnut brn. & blue (in blk) D.
6c on
1p a. brown & black (shades) (in green) A, R.
12½ on
2p a. vermilion & black (in blk) A.
b. pale vermilion & black (in blk) A, R.
**1916**
2c on
1c c. green & claret (in blk) A.
d. bright green & claret (in blk) A.
5c on
1c a. green & violet (in black) (Invert) B, D, F.
b. deep green & violet (in blk) A.
c. green & claret (in blk) A, B, R.
d. bright green & claret (in black) (Invert) A, D, L.
12½c on
1c c. green & claret (in blk) A, D, R.
d. bright green & claret (in blk) A.
c. green & claret (error in red) (Invert) A.
25c on
2c a. lake & black (in black) A, D.
b. deep lake & black (in black) (dble) A, D.
a. lake & black (in black) (Invert) A, B, C.
**1917**
25c a. blue & brown, A, D.
**1918**
12½c a. rose carmine, A, B, D, R.
b. carmine, A, C, R.
12½c a. yellow green, A, R.
b. green, R.
30c a. red & black, A, D, R.
60c a. olive & black, A, B, D, Q, R.
90c a. red brown & black, D.

b. bright chestnut & black, A, Q, R.
3p a. blue green & black, A, R.

**1920**

2c cn
30c a. red and black (in black, date in blue), A, D.
2c on
60c a. olive & black (in black) (date in red), A, D.

**1920-21**

12½c on
20c d. claret & black (in blk), A, D, R.
25c on
2p a. vermilion & black (in blk), A.
50c on
75c c. purple & black (in black) A.

**On Telegraph Stamp.**

25c a. green (Correios in blk), Q, R, S,
b. deep green (Correios in blk), R.
25c a. green (1921 Correos in black) Q, R, S.
b. deep green, Q, R.
12½ on
25c a. green (in red) Q, R, S.
b. deep red (in red), Q, R, S.
a. green (error in black), R.

**1921**

25c a. yellow brown, A, Q, R.
b. brown, A, R.
1½p a. blue & orange red, Q, R, S.
5p a. brown & yellow green, Q, R.
15p a. black & orange red, R.

**1922**

12½ on
20c d. claret & black (in blk), A, D, R.
12½ on
60c a. olive & black (in black), A, R.
12½ on
90c a. red brown & black (in blk) R.
25 on
60c c. olive & black (in black), R.
25 on
90c a. red brown & black (in blk) R.
a. red brown & black (in red), R.
12½ on
3p a. blue green & black (in red), A, B, D, Q, R, S S.
12½ on
5p a. brown & yellow green (in blue) R.
12½ on
15p a. black & orange red (in blue) R.
25 on
3p a. blue green & black (in red) 4 types, A, B, R, S.
25 on
5p a. brown & yellow green (in blue) 4 types, Q, R, S.
a. black & orange red (error in red) 4 types, R.

**1922**

Large overprint (5 types on sheet) (in deep blue).

25c on
75c c. purple & black, A, B, C, Q, R, S.
25c on
1p a. brown & black, A, R.
b. pale brown & black, R.
c. deep brown & black, A, R.
e. deep yellow brown & blk., A, R.
25c on
2p a. vermilion & black, A, C, R.
25c on
20c a. red & black, R.
25c on
60c a. olive & black, R. S.
25c on
90c a. red brown & black, R.
25c on
1½p a. blue & orange red, Q, R, S.
25c on
5p a. brown & yellow green, Q, R.
25c on
15p a. black & orange red, R.
25c on
3p a. blue green & black (in red) A, D, R.

**1924**

1p on
1½p a. blue & orange red, Q, R.

**1926**

6c yellow bistre, T.
12½c yellow green, T.
25c brown, T.
50c red, T.
1 peso orange brown, T.
1½p blue, T.
2p orange, T.
2½p purple, T.
3p deep green, T.
5p claret, T.
15p black, T.

## ERRORS AND VARIETIES.

1902 5c grey blue & greenish blue,
Imperf.
20c lilac rose & black,
Imperf vertically.
1p brown & lilac,
Imperf between.
1908 1c on 10c yellow & blue,
Double overprint.
Inverted overprint.
Pair, one without overprint.
2c on 12½c blue & black,
Inverted overprint.
Imperf between.
Small "S" in CENTAVOS.
6c on 20c claret & black,
Inverted overprint.
Small "S" in CENTAVOS.
1909 2c on 75c purple & black,

Double overprint, red & black.
Small "S" in CENTAVOS.
"CFNTAVOS".
6c on 50c red brn. & blue (in blk)
Double overprint, red & black.
Small "S" in CENTAVOS (Nos. 15, 20, 43 & 48 on sheet).
"CFNTAVOS".
6c on 50c red brn. & blue (in red),
Double overprint.
Small "S" in CENTAVOS.
"CFNTAVOS".
12½c on 2p vermilion & black,
No stop after 1919.
1910 6c bistre & black,
Imperf.
1911 1c on 6c bistre & black,
Inverted overprint.
Double overprint.
Double overprint both inverted.
Pair, one without overprint.
2c on 5c blue & black,
Double overprint.
Inverted overprint.
1912 1c on 20c claret & black,
Double overprint.
Inverted overprint.
2c on 50c brown & blue,
Inverted overprint.
Double overprint.
Double overprint both inverted.
5c on 75c purple & black (in blk.),
Double overprint.
Inverted overprint.
"191" for 1912.
5c on 75c purple & black (in red),
"5" at right omitted.
1913 1c on 50c brown & blue,
Inverted overprint.
1c on 50c,
Double overprint.
12½c on 2p vermilion & black,
Inverted overprint.
1916 2c on 1c green & claret,
Inverted overprint.
Double overprint.
6c on 1c green & claret,
Inverted overprint.
6c on 1c green & claret (in red),
Inverted overprint.
12½c on 1c green & claret,
Inverted overprint.
Double overprint.
12½c on 1c green & claret (in red)
Inverted overprint.
13½c (error) on 1c green & claret
(in red)
(in black)
25c on 2c lake & black,
Double overprint.
Inverted overprint.
1920 2c on 30c red & black,
Inverted overprint.
2c on 60c olive & black,
Inverted overprint.
"1920" Inverted.
1920 omitted.
2c omitted.
25c on 2p vermilion & black,
Inverted overprint.
"35" for 25.
Large 5 in 25.
1920-21 12½c on 20c claret & black,
Double overprint.
Inverted overprint.
50c on 5c purple & black,
Double overprint.
Inverted overprint.
1922 12½c on 60c olive & black,
Inverted overprint.
12½c on 90c red brown & black,
Inverted overprint.
25c on 60c olive & black,
Error in red.
"25" Inverted.
25c on 90c red brn. & blk. (in red),
Double overprint.
25c on 1p brown & black (5 types),
Inverted overprint.
25c on 1½p blue & orange,
Inverted overprint.
1922 12½c green,
Imperf between.

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# American Philatelic Society Convention

By Harry M. Konwiser.

THE forty-third annual convention of the American Philatelic Society was held at Toronto, Canada, August 22-25, 1928. This was the first meeting outside of the United States and it was generally agreed that the departure from custom was well advised, for the Toronto Collectors arranged matters to the great pleasure and satisfaction of every one of the three hundred in attendance.

President A. H. Wilhelm of San Francisco, called the convention to order, and in his report cited the fact that the Cleveland Stamp Exhibition deserved the approval of the Society. Mr. Wilhelm drew attention to the wide publicity being had by Philately and urged the publication of handbooks.

Major McBride and Postmaster Lemon of Toronto were introduced and extended every courtesy to the visitors.

The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Sales Manager, read by these officers, showed the Society to be in flourishing condition, with 4100 members, total assets of over $32,000, and the sales department reaching a total of over $80,000 for the current year.

Inasmuch as the sales department is in the limelight much more than other features of the Society it might be well to point out that this department performs a most useful service, in that, to great extent, it disposes of the duplicates of collectors that could not readily be sold to our tradesmen. The total annual sales, it is believed, are not over two per cent. of all stamp sales.

Eugene Klein, reporting as the official Counterfeit Detector, stated that he had examined 1880 stamps from 156 members, half of these being dealer members. The Expert Committee reported examining nine stamps of which five were classed as genuine. A. D. Fennel, Editor of the *American Philatelist*, reported the monthly paper was on a "paying basis." The monthly deserves more than a gesture of applause.

Gustav Mosler, Recorder for the Board of Vice Presidents, reported some of the activities of the Board and it might not be amiss to state that the members at large are fully convinced that Mr. Mosler and his associates are functioning in a manner that reflects credit upon them and benefit to the Society.

The business sessions were well attended and discussion was had on many subjects. The Society voted the sum of one hundred dollars to the J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Library Fund.

George Bush, Bellefontaine, Pa., urged more direct methods for keeping members on the roster and he was asked to work out a plan.

It was decided that a Committee of three to be known as the Permanent Exhibition Committee be appointed, consisting of a Vice President of the A. P. S., a representative of the American Stamp Dealer's Association and a representative of the Society ofr Stamp Exhibitions. Minneapolis was selected for the 1929 Convention.

Wm. C. Stone of Springfield, Mass. reported that this was his 34th Convention and Cliff Kissinger, Reading, Pa., said it was his 30th.

Dr. Clarence Hennan, acted as toastmaster at the annual banquet, which was well attended. Among the speakers were Charles J. Phillips, Arthur Hind, Hugh M. Clark, J. W. Jones, L. A. Davenport, Henry B. Carter, Eugene Klein, W. W. MacLaren, Fred Jarrett, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Guest, Wm. C. Stone, A. D. Fennel, G. M. Mosler, Dr. H. A. Davis, Wm. Kennett, H. H. Elliott and President Wilhelm.

Professor Jan Perold of the Toronto College, President of the Canadian Philatelic Society, said that Canadian philatelists are pursuing the paths of progress. Miss Doris Diamant, ten year old daughter of Henry A. Diamant, St. Louis, rendered an interesting pianologue to well deserved applause. Paul Hahn told of the start he made in establishing a collection of Canadian stamps at the Royal Ontario Museum at a cost of less than $200.00 and many agreed that Mr. Hahn's idea should be carried out in the United States.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of H. A. Davenport, Chairman, F. Aretz, G. H. Crouch, B. Rennie and O. W. Smith, who did their work remarkably well.

## TRANSLATIONS FROM

# KOHL'S HANDBOOK

### *By Dr. Herbert Munk*

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# France. Part 1. Period 1849-1875.

Translated by L. Meinertzhagen of the *Collectors Club*,

(Author of the original article for the Kohl Handbook.)

(Abbreviations: Throughout this translation the following German abbreviations have been used: F—Fehldruck—Variety or Error and M—Muster—Type Design).

The Abbreviations: (N)—Neudruck—reprint; (D. D.)—Doppeldruck—Double Print—and P. F.—Postfalschang—Postal Forgery, have also been retained in the lists against the stamps where they occur. Accents have been omitted in many cases where they should have been used due to the fact that they are not available on the linotypes at our disposal.

(PRICES: The prices quoted in this article are German Marks as quoted in the Kohl Handbook).

## INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS.

### Historical.

When postage stamps were first introduced into the country on the *1st. January, 1849*, France was a *Republic*. Upon the dissolution of the National Assembly in *December, 1851*, Prince Louis Napoleon contrived to be elected *President* of the Republic for a period of ten years, and on the *2nd. December, 1852*, by general referendum to the people, he was proclaimed *Emperor* of France with the title of *Napoleon III*. After a period of imperial dictatorship, consolidated by the victorious *Campaign in Italy*, the overthrow of the Empire and the abdication of Napoleon III were brought about by the defeat at Sedan during the *Franco-German Campaign* of *1870-71*, upon which a *Republic* was again proclaimed on the *4th. September, 1870*. After the *Siege of Paris* lasting from *October 1870* to *March 1871*, during which time the Seat of Government had to be transferred from Paris to the Provinces, there followed in Paris a short *revolutionary* period under the *Commune* (March-May, 1871), but order was soon restored and the *Republic* finally and firmly established as it exists today. All the above historical events are amply reflected on the postal history of the corresponding period.

### Tariff Regulations and Postal Rates 1849-1875.

With the introduction of the first postage stamps on the *1st. January, 1849*, a new *tariff according to weight* came into force, which reduced the inland post-

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age rates, irrespective of distance, to *20c.* for letters up to 7½ gr., *40c.* for those from 7½ to 15 gr., and *1fr.* for those from 15gr. to 100gr. as also for every additional 100gr, or part of 100gr, inclusive of Corsica and Algiers, for which up to then it had been necessary to pay an additional marine rate.

As formerly, letters could also be sent *unfranked* (so-called "taxees"), without the addressee having to pay a higher rate of postage. Double rates were charged for *registered letters,* (so-called "chargees" or "recommandees"), prepayment of which was obligatory. The postal rates for *local* letters (within the same town or commune) remained similar to those decreed on the 1st. January 1849, but stamps for local use were not introduced till the *23rd. July 1850,* namely *15c.* for local deliveries in *Paris* and *10c.* within the same town or commune in the *Provinces.* On the 5th. November 1854, a special *5c.* stamp (No. 14) was issued for certain *printed matter* deliveries.

On the *1st. July 1850* the Inland postal rates were raised to *25c.* (up to 7½gr.) and *50c.* (7½ to 15gr.), whilst the tariff for letters over 15gr. remained unchanged (see above). The original tariffs of 20c. and 40c. were only retained for letters to *soldiers* and *sailors.* The ordinary foreign postal rate was fixed at *40c.* and that for registration at *25c.,* the latter being irrespective of weight and amount of postage. At the same time compulsory prepayment (see above) for registered letters was abolished. Likewise the utilization of postage stamps on letters for abroad was not obligatory.

On the *1st. July 1853* the rate for franking *Paris local* letters was reduced from *15c.* to *10c.* On the *1st. July 1854* the reduction of the postal rates was extended to ordinary inland correspondence, in that franked letters between the different Post Offices now cost only *20c.* up to 7½gr., *40c.* from 7½ to 15gr., and *80c.* from 15 to 100gr. (and every additional or fraction of 100gr.), whereas the rates for *unfranked* letters were raised by 50%. As a result the receipts from the sales of stamps rose from about 7 millions in 1853 to about 17 millions in 1854, and to about 28½ millions in 1855, whilst the percentage of franked letters rose from 49% (1853) to 85% (1855). Insufficiently franked letters were reckoned as unfranked. The *registration* rate was reduced to *20c.,* but at the same time the franking of registered letters was again made compulsory.

In the middle of *1856* an important reduction was introduced for *printed matter* and *newspapers,* namely to only *1c.* for every 5gr. up to 50gr. on circulars, prospectuses and samples, while for newspapers (regular periodicals) the rate was *2c.* up to 20gr. and *1c.* for every additional 10gr. These amounts were payable in cash at the Post Office counters until the issue on the *1st. March 1860* of a printed matter or newspaper stamp of *1c.,* and on the *1st. January 1863* others of the value of *2c.* and *4c.*

On the *28th. June 1860* the weight allowance for stamps of 20c. covering inland postage was raised from 7½ to 10gr., and for those of 40c. from 15 to 20gr., whilst the higher weight values remained unaltered. On the *1st. January 1863* this increase of weight allowance was extended to franked local letters, both in Paris and the Provinces, and at the same time 50% higher rates were introduced for unfranked local letters in the Provinces. In *May 1863* a special penalty fee was introduced for "TOO late" letters (so-called "apres le depart —after the last collection) amounting to 20c. for the first quarter of an hour, 40c. for the second and 60c. for later collections. This, however, was usually paid in cash.

These latter postal rates remained unchanged till the *1st. September 1871,* when after the Franco-German War the ordinary inland letter rate was raised to *25c.,* the local letter rate (within a town or commune) to *15c.* and the registered letter rate to *50c.,* which rates remained in force until 1878.

## Numbers Issued, Obsolete Issues, Remainders.

Maury (see Coll. de Timbres-Poste 1909 pp. 173-174) gives certain figures of the *numbers printed* of the different values of the issues 1849-1861, derived by him from *official* documents, but adds that these particulars present "certain inconsistencies." In the absence of more precise information as to how such figures were arrived at we are inclined to treat them as *estimates* only, though generally speaking their accuracy is supported by the comparative rarity of the different values. The same may be said of the figures for the Bordeaux issue, originally published by M. Paul Hermand in 1901 (and repeated by Maury) in this case without any indication of the source of the information. (The figures in question are quoted by us in the notes immediately following the issues to which they relate).

*No issues or individual stamps were demonetized,* whether owing to a change of tariff or type, the practice being rather to use up stocks of remainders until these were exhausted. On the few occasions when a certain value or color was called in from the post offices for special reasons, it appears to have been the custom to destroy all but perhaps a sheet or two of the stamps withdrawn from circulation. That *unused remainders did not exist* at the Post Offices is further indicated by the fact (recorded by Maury) that when in 1862 specimens of the early issues were required for official purposes there could only be found one small remainder stock, namely 3½ sheets of the 1 franc Napoleon (No. 12) and it was therefore necessary to issue *reprints* of all other values of the obsolete issues, and subsequently also of the 1 franc Napoleon. On the other hand the Postal Administration retained a certain small number of stamps of the early issues to be eventually employed as material for trial cancellations or similar experiments, (we have seen Nos. 1 B a, 3d, and 4c used in this way apparently as late as 1859) but unless there is material in official hands today to disprove this, we believe that such remainders were confined to a few isolated specimens of each value.

A few remainders of the issues 1849-50 and 1853-60 may be found *officially cancelled,* and recognized as such by the fact that the obliterations employed were in most cases those current either before or after but not during the actual period of the issue of the stamp concerned. Though, however, fairly large blocks are known of such cancelled remainders, it is doubtful if more than a few sheets of any single value were so treated, and in some cases probably only a part of a sheet. (See also notes re cancellations (2nd. period) and following the issues 1849-50 and 1853-60).

The 3½ sheets of the *1fr. Napoleon* (see above), which apparently in some way reached the hands of collectors, and of which there exist to-day blocks of as many as ten and even twenty copies together are possibly the only instance of official remainders in the true sense passing into the hands of collectors in intact condition as issued for postal purposes.

Of the *20c.* stamps (No. 1), which were withdrawn in July 1850, it is true that considerable quantities of unused copies turned up, but in this case it was not a question (as in the case of the 1fr. Napoleon) of an official remainder retained by the Postal Administration, so much as of stamps emanating from the printers, for such unused 20c. stamps are in most cases without original gum. As against the absence of *official* remainders, there undoubtedly existed *unofficial* remainders of certain values of the first issues, mostly *printer's waste* and similar material in the private possession of the Government printer *Hulot.* These were found amongst his papers after his death in 1892, together with numerous *proofs* and *essays;* shortly afterwards they were sold and thus came into the market. (For further particulars of these Hulot remainders see the notes relating to the different values of the 1849-50, 1852 and 1853-60 issues.)

## Dies, Plates, Arrangement of Stamps on the Sheets, etc.

With the exception of the Bordeaux issue, all French postage stamps of the period 1849-75 were *typographed* the procedure being as follows:—(See Maury, Hist. de T. P. Francais, pp. 27-28, whose account of the procedure is generally accepted).

A single *steel die* was engraved with the type design including inscriptions but *withough figures of value.* To receive the latter on either side of "POSTES" small rectangular grooves were cut out of the die, into which were fitted, as required, correspondingly shaped metal plugs so-called "goujons mobiles" bearing the different values. In this way uniformity of the type design was secured for all values. (Further details regarding the dies of particular issues are given in the notes following the latter).

The engraving of the dies was the work of *J. J. Barre* up to 1853, and after that date of his son *Albert Barre.*

The manufacture of the *plates* was effected in the following way. A number of *moulds,* so-called *"matrices,"* made of guttapercha or soft metal, were prepared to receive the impression of the die after insertion of the denomination of value thereon. On these moulds the colored features of the design, standing "in relief" on the die, were impressed "in recess" and reversed. After being grouped together in the required number and order they were immersed in the electro-chemical bath and an impression of the whole group obtained by deposit of copper. This *single sheet of metal,* bearing the design again "in relief" as on the die, was peeled off the moulds, strengthened with type-metal, and thus made ready for *surface-printing* the stamps.

The electro-chemical manufacture of the plates and printing of the stamps was from 1849 to 1876 under the direction of *A. A. Hulot* who claimed to be the inventor of the particular "secret" process employed. The actual work of *printing,* which took place at the Government Mint or "Monnaie" in Paris, was at the beginning carried out by the printer *Tacquin,* under Hulot's supervision, but at the end of 1850 the latter was appointed official Director of the whole process of stamp manufacture.

The *sheets* contained *300 stamps* arranged in two panes of 150 (15 horizontal rows of 10) each, divided by a vertical margin about the width of a single stamp. The two panes were probably always separated before the distribution of the stamps to the Post Offices, as no unsevered pair or block extending over both panes is known of the issued stamps. The plates must also have consisted of two distinct groups of 150 cliches each, since right and left panes of the sheets of stamps were never printed from the same group of 150 cliches, but always from two different groups. Whether the two panes of the plate were employed in the printing press as an unsevered unit or as two separate plates is not known definitely but it would appear that the panes of 150 were *manufactured* as separate units, and if temporarily joined together could be severed and used separately in case of need. The fact that many of the proofs and color trials are only found printed from one pane of 150, and other observations in connection with the flaw varieties (e. g. of the 25c. 1871) support the above view.

Up to the end of 1857 the printing of the stamps was, according to Maury, carried out exclusively by *hand presses.* As to the date at which later the *mechanical presses* came in to use, statements differ. Reinheimer (Gibbons M. J. XV, Page 235) quotes the statement of an eye-witness, who made a personal visit to the Government printing works after the end of the Franco-German War, to the effect that at that date (viz. in 1871) the stamps were still being prepared by simple hand-presses; on the other hand, Maury in December 1871, on the occasion of a new issue of the 5c. stamps refers exclusively to "mechanical presses," i. e. cylinder presses, as being employed in the manufacture of the stamps. Certain observations lead one to believe that these latter were installed about the middle of the sixties, and it is highly probable that after the introduction of the mechanical presses, larger printing plates of 2x300 (or 4x150) were used, in any case for those values most in demand.

## Numbers and Identification Marks of Plates, Tete-Beche Varieties, etc.

It is not yet definitely established how many different plates of 300 or 150 were used for each value or issue, although according to Maury and others the printing plates should still be preserved in the "Musee Monetaire" in Paris. Judging from the comparative frequency of occurrence of flaw varieties it would appear that for the less used values only *one* printing plate of 300 and for the more extensively used values *two* plates of 300 (4 groups of 150 each) were in use *concurrently.* In certain instances worn or defective plates were replaced by new ones from time to time, while in other cases one and the same plate was retained to the end, occasionally even serving for a later re-issue of the same types (see later after the issues in question).

A characteristic feature of and a valuable aid to distinguishing and eventually reconstructing the plates is the relatively frequent occurrence of *inverted cliches,* which occur in different positions on the different plates. Some writers (e. g. Marconnet) have regarded these *tete-beche* varieties as an intentional means of control designed by the printer for the purpose of differentiating between the various plates, without however advancing any proof of or essential fact in favor of this supposition. On the contrary, if Maury's account of the manufacture of the plates (see above) is correct, the tete-beche varieties cannot as in other cases (for instance Finland) arise from the fact that *individual cliches,* were whether deliberately or inadvertently, placed inverted in the printing blocks. For, according to Maury, these latter are not built up of a number of single cliches but consist of an unsevered sheet of metal containing the whole group of 150 or 300 cliches. Therefore, we must suppose that owing to the difficulty of distinguishing the design on the original *moulds* themselves or carelessness in their arrangement, it was these that were placed in tete-beche order at the time they were being grouped together in preparation for the electric bath; afterwards it was impossible to correct the error, without rejecting the whole plate.

Apart from the plate flaws and the varying positions of the tete-beche varieties, various marks to be found on the sheet margins assist in differentiating the plates, as some of these for instance show a colored *border line* surrounding each block of 150 (or other marks on the sheet margins) which are missing in other plates, (for further details see the 1852 and 1853-60 issues). By means of such marks of identification there is no doubt that it is possible to distinguish and even eventually to reconstruct all the different plates, but the researches in this direction are still far from complete.

Besides the above mentioned border lines and similar marks distinguishing *certain* plates, there are other marks which are repeated on *all* sheet and/or plate margins of the stamps concerned. In the first place all sheets including those of the reprints and essays received a *control mark* overprinted on the margin by means of handstamps, applied before the stamps were printed. This is generally situated near one of the four corners, particularly in the right upper or left lower corners, occasionally partly covering the design of the stamps themselves (as in certain Belgian stamps). These overprints were oval in shape, that in use till about 1854 containing the letters *"C. F."* (—"Controle francaise") in *black or blue* ink. Later the overprint was altered to a somewhat larger sized oval containing the inscription *"Controle"* over the letters *"T. P."* (—"timbres poste") always in *blue.* Secondly, when in September-October 1862 official perforation of the sheets was introduced, an *upright cross* was placed in the margin of the *plate* itself, over the 5th. and under the 145th. stamps respectively. The centres of these crosses, which were printed in the color of the stamps, served as guiding points in the adjustment of the sheets under the perforating machine.

## Printing Process, "Decoupage," Wear of the Plates, Lined Background, etc.

In all issues special care was taken to ensure fine printing by means of the so-called "*decoupage*" process. The main object of this was to prevent the finer lines of the engraving, on the face and in the spandrels, from being impressed in the printing as heavily as the thicker frame lines and the darker shading on the head and face and the central medallion. To obtain this result pieces of the stamps corresponding to the lighter areas of the design—on the face and in the spandrels—were cut out from certain sheets or individual stamps, leaving the darker areas only. The latter were then pasted on to the blanket, which backed the sheets at the printing operation, in such a way that each stamp on the plate was accurately opposed by its counterpart in the "decoupage." The result was that the sheets were pressed more lightly on the lighter areas of the design on the cliche than on the heavier shading and central medallion, and at the same time coarse and over-inked impressions and the too rapid wear of plates were averted as far as possible.

Pieces of such "*decoupage*" material from which the lighter portions of the design have been removed, may be found in all issues and show that for this purpose Hulot made use of *essays* in *fancy colors* differing from the colors of the respective issued stamps, and also of *special kinds* of *paper* (for instance most of the so-called essays or proofs on *pelure* paper). One and the same stamp on the pane was frequently placed under three or four such impressions superimposed on each other, usually in different colors and in different denominations of value. In a few cases the decoupage appears to have been employed, to specially strengthen certain depressed areas of the plate which would otherwise be impressed too lightly.

The process described above was the same in principle for all the issues from 1849 to 1875. The detailed form of the decoupage however was changed from time to time, resulting in corresponding slight variations in the appearance of the shading on the stamps, by means of which it is possible to fix approximately the period when the stamp in question was printed. This is especially important for the distinguishing of originals and reprints.

The varying *state* of the *impression,* ranging from very fine to very coarse and heavily inked, does not usually in the French issues of the first period depend on the amount of care used in the printing, but rather on the varying *condition* of the *plates,* i. e. the progressive *wearing out* of the *plates,* which one can follow up fairly accurately if one has sufficient material. This wearing of the plates shows itself almost always in the same way, that is the impression of the finer lines of the design becomes coarser, whilst in addition there is usually a tendency for the colored lines to become over-inked, so that the whole impression has a blurred appearance. It is especially marked on *marginal stamps,* the frame line of which, however, owing to the heavier pressure of the ink roller or of the cylinder, tend in this case to become broken or even entirely to disappear. Since fine and coarse impressions may be found on one and the same stamp variety, and such defective impressions are nearly always the result of progressive wear of the plates, the varying states of the impression in conjunction with the differences of shade of stamp and paper provide a valuable means of identification for establishing the *chronological order* of printings; occasionally, in the absence of dated copies, the printings may be accurately arranged according to the state of the impression alone.

As exceptions to the general rule of deterioration and coarsening of the impressions with the wear of the plates, isolated cases occur in which a later printing of a stamp shows an abrupt and marked improvement of the impression compared to the preceding ones (e. g., No. 9e compared with the preceding Nos. 9d and 9da). Such exceptional cases may possibly (in the case of Nos. 9d and 9da for instance) be explained by a more careful use of the decoupage (as in certain Greek stamps) but more probably they are due to a thorough *cleaning* of the *plates.* In most cases however, they merely indicate the introduction of a *new printing plate* at the date in question.

Further isolated and exceptional cases are known, in which rough or blurred impressions do not, as is usual, show a coarsening and over-inking of the colored areas of the design at the expense of the unprinted areas, but vice versa the white (unprinted) features (e. g., the inscriptions and the light background of the spandrels) tend to spread at the expense of the colored areas and correspondingly the fine lines of shading on the face and in the hair tend to become deficient and broken. Such an exceptional case occurs in the last of the "retouched" or Type II, 20c. plates to be printed imperf, namely No. 15 IId, in which the white inscriptions for instance are thicker even than in the finest and earliest impressions. Such defective prints, in which the face appears to be too white, occur on the stamps of other countries as a characteristic result of wear of the plates, but in the French issues they appear to be due to a defective decoupage or other quite accidental causes. They may also occasionally have been due to inferior material employed in the printing works, as suggested by a letter of Hulot of the 10th. October 1850 (Maury, pages 41-2), in which he attributed the recent bad impressions to the defective application or quality of the lithographic surface wash (referred to later) and the bad quality of the paper.

A further characteristic feature, which may be found in all issues from 1849-75, is the so-called *lined background,* which shows itself as a pattern of vertical, horizontal and more rarely oblique lines across the solid color of the whole or portions of the design of the stamps. This phenomenon, which is usually most pronounced in the background of the central medallion, is in the issues of 1849-62 not only much rarer, but also much more irregular in form than in the 1863 and following issues. While in the former it appears in the most varying forms and is usually only found covering parts of sheets or even confined to single stamps or portions of stamps, in the 1863 and following issues, whether horizontal or vertical, it is usually perfectly regular (homogeneous) in form and affects all the stamps on the sheet, although varieties *with and without* "lined background" may also be found se-tenant in the later issues. Marconnet and Reichenheim (Lond. Phil., 1903, page 291) attributed this variety to the fact that the printing plates had been provided with microscopical fine lines or grooves for the purpose of better absorption of the colors. Reinheimer (Gibbons M. J., 1905, pages 237-9) proved this theory to be untenable, and tried to explain the variety as being the impression of the network design of pieces of textile material (e. g., the blanket) used in connection with the decoupage (see above). In support of this theory he referred to the occurrence of a *quadrille* (cross lined) background, an occasional variety which certainly appears to be in its favor, and it is not impossible that some cases in the earlier issues, may originate from the impression of such network designs, transferred to the stamps under pressure of the printing press. Some specialists have expressed the opinion that the lined background originated from "roll" or "jerking" of the printing press in the course of its operation, an explanation which can only be considered in connection with cylinder presses, and which breaks down completely as an explanation of the so-called quadrille background. The appearance of the lined or quadrille backgrounds is so varied, that the technical explanation may also vary from case to case. We must however mention a further new explanation, which makes no attempt to derive the origin of these varieties from the *printing operation* but rather from the *character* of the *paper* employed.

Stamps with lined or quadrille background are found not only in the French issues but also in certain cases in the issues of other countries; among these the

1870 and following issues of *Denmark* are especially remarkable as these stamps are printed in *two colors,* that is by two separate printing operations and from two distinct plates (one representing the centre medallion and the other the frame of the design). On these stamps (e. g., the Skilling stamps on thinner paper), it can be shown that, in the case both of lined and quadrille prints, the lines are found not only in the central medallion, but extend continuously and uninterruptedly across the impression of the frame, and one can even trace the lines on the unprinted margins. Obviously neither of the two first mentioned theories of this phenomenon can explain such bi-colored stamps with lined or quadrille impressions. Then again, quadrille impressions cannot be accounted for by an irregular movement in the printing operation, nor can the pressure of the network design of the blanket be regarded as a likely explanation, for one would have to assume that for two perfectly distinct printing operations it so happened that precisely the same pressure at the same spots was exercised. Consequently it seems clear that the *ribbed* or *quadrille impressions* in the French issues arise in the large majority of cases from a *corresponding unevenness* of the *surface* of the *paper,* that is to say from the presence of a slight surface ribbing. In the French stamps or essays with horizontally or vertically lined impressions one can detect this faint ribbing (corresponding to the lines in question) even on the backs of the stamps, in most cases covering the whole area of the piece including the margins. Similarly, blocks with the so-called quadrille impressions show distinctly a corresponding quadrille lining of the surface of the paper extending across the entirely unprinted spaces between the stamps, and we have seen a block of No. 28 with full margin of the sheet, which clearly showed the horizontal ribbing covering the *whole piece.* This ribbed or quadrille structure of the surface is however so fine, that usually it is scarcely visible on *unprinted* paper. But as the printing ink is deposited in the hollows or grooves thicker than on the slightly raised ribs of the paper-surface, the unevenness becomes at once visible to the eye as lined or quadrille background. It should be emphasized however that it is *not* a question of actual *laid paper* caused by the drainage sieve employed in the course of its manufacture, the ribbed or quadrille character being confined to the *surface* of the paper, that is to say the unevenness has been impressed while the damp surface of the paper was undergoing its drying or smoothing processes. Thus the dark lines of the "background" correspond to the depressions and the light lines to the raised ridges in the ribbing, (in spite of the fact that the raised places in the printing are impressed stronger than the depressions). On the other hand, in those cases where (as for instance German stamps of the inflation period, the 1894 and following issues of Brazil, etc.) an irregular appearance of the printed color is caused by the *interior* structure of the paper, whether of its ribbing, mesh-work or the lines of watermark, the color is invariably more poorly and consequently more lightly printed over the meshes or lines of watermark, which latter can thus be distinguished by their more colorless appearance.

The absence or presence of a lined background and if present its horizontal or vertical character probably depends therefore on the different qualities of paper employed and the different directions in which the rolls of paper were cut up to make the printing sheets. It is also possible that the ribbed surface of the paper varied in prominence according to whether hand presses or cylinder presses were used, and that in the case of the latter being used it made a difference whether the ribbing was in the same direction as the circular movement of the cylinder or against it.

## Retouches.

Outside of the *lithographed Bordeaux* issue, the numerous retouches of which are fully described in the notes immediately following this issue, retouching in one form or another took place also in the case of the *typographed* issues of the 1849-75 period printed in the Paris Mint, and that not only on the *dies,* but also occasionally on individual cliches on the *plates.*

a. *Retouching of the dies.* A characteristic feature of the work of the two Barres (father and son) was that in the course of preparation and finishing of the engraving on the die the lines of shading, particularly on the face and neck, were extensively retouched by means of transverse cuts, converting the originally continuous lines into series of dashes or dots. The object of this retouching was to give a lighter appearance to certain areas of the shading and thus produce the artistic graduation of the same. (Compare also the similar procedure followed —by way of imitation—in the case of the Bordeaux issue, also the so-called "dotted cheek" variety of the 5 lep. first type of Greece designed by the younger Barre, referred to in the P. J. G. B. 1926 pages 2-3). The heavier lines also in the hair and forming the ear were, at least in some cases, refined by recutting on the die (see illustrations of Presidency type). It is perhaps questionable how far such recutting on the die *before the issue of the stamps* can be described as *retouching* in the philatelic sense of the word, but there are instances, namely in the case of the master die of the *1853-60 Empire* type and of the later *1863-70 Laureated* Empire type, where a recutting in certain details took place *during the course of the issue,* so that the stamps may be found showing the two states, *before and after* the alterations. (See the notes following the issues concerned).

b. *Retouching of the plates.* While the recutting of the *die* was part of the normal process of perfecting the design, in the case of the *printing plates* retouching was ony resorted to occasionally, to correct conspicuous error or damage. (This may be taken as true of all typographed plates, particularly electrotypes, owing to the technical difficulty of effecting repairs thereon). Until recently the so-called *"wide"* or *acute-angled* 4 variety of the *40c. Republic* (2 FI) was the classic and only recognized example of a retouch on the plate among early French stamps. In the last year or two, however, researches have brought to light a number of others in other values and issues, notably the *25c. 1853* (No. 10) *20c. Empire non*-laureated (Imperf and Perf.) *20c. Laureated* Empire and *25c. Republic, 1871.*

The above referred to *retouched 4* still stands in a class by itself as a case of a definite alteration of the denomination of value (from 20c. to 40c.) necessitated by the accidental inclusion of two cliches in a plate to which they did not belong. In all the other cases it is a question rather of the correction or repair of faultily constructed or damaged cliches.

The nature of these retouches and the process by which they were effected varies with the defect or damage which they were intended to correct. In the first place come those cases where the defect was such that it was necessary (as was done, according to Maury, in the case of the retouched 40c. referred to above) to cover or fill up the affected parts with *fresh metal* prior to the *re-engraving* thereon. By adopting this process it became possible not only to redraw the "white" features of the design (in "recess" on the plate) but also to re-form the "colored" features (standing in "relief" on the plate). The most striking examples of this form of repair, in which important parts of the design, in most cases at the sides of the stamps, which had broken away, are entirely re-made, are to be found on the *20c. Laureated* Empire and the *25c. Republic* of 1871. (For details see notes relating to these stamps).

In the second place we find varieties in which the evidence of redrawing is hardly less striking than in the above, but with the difference that it is not clear whether fresh metal was applied to the plate prior to the re-engraving thereon, or whether the defective cliches were retouched *as they stood.* Certain peculiarities of these varieties, which include all those showing the inscriptions and corner ornaments retouched, indicate that the defect requiring correction may not have been the result of damage, as in the case of the first mentioned group of varieties, but was a fault in the original construction of the cliche. In some instances at least it would appear that the fault in question was caused by a *double strike of the die on the mould,* as there are unmistakable signs of such having occurred not only on the retouched varieties but on other stamps and values (see notes re 5 francs Laureated Empire). The retouching of the inscriptions in particular would become necessary where these became partially or wholly obliterated by the "double strike", and on many of these varieties traces of colored lines, similar to those indicating "re-entries" on line-engraved plates, may be seen here and there in the "white" lettering of the retouched stamps. That the retouching of the inscription (and corner ornaments) was effected by "cleaning out" or "tracing over" the original letters rather than by drawing them afresh on a blank piece of metal is further indicated by the fact that though the individual retouched letters differ markedly in detail from the normal letters they occupy approximately their *original positions.* (Compare in this connection the "double strike" varieties occurring on the typographed *4 r. b. s. Denmark*—described by Pemberton in the P. J. G. B. 1928, p. 75,—and the retouched inscription "POST," which may have been designed to correct the effects of such double-strike in the same way as is suggested in these French varieties).

Examples of retouched or redrawn inscriptions to which the above remarks apply are to be found on the *25c. Empire* (*1853*), *the 20c Empire* Non-Laureated (Imperf. and Perf.), the *25c. Laureated,* and the *25c. Republic* of 1871. (For details see notes relating to these stamps). While the theory of the "double-strike" origin is especially clearly indicated in certain varieties of the two last named stamps, it is more difficult to explain in this way the retouched varieties of the 20c. *non*-laureated Empire, which are found *se-tenant in one and the same row of stamps.*

Lastly we have those varieties which while they appear to be due to some form of *repair* of the cliche, show no evidence of actual *redrawing* (i. e. re-engraving) of any part of the design whether combined with the addition of fresh metal or without this. Such varieties are mainly to be found on the *25c. Republic 1871,* the plates of which were particularly affected by deterioration and damage. The "retouching" consists in the apparent replacing or hammering into shape of the damaged or loose parts of the design, particularly the frame lines and adjacent borders of the stamp design. (See notes following this issue).

Our knowledge of the special technique employed to repair the plates is still too rudimentary to enable us to distinguish in every case to which of the different forms of retouch or repair each of the numerous varieties belong, and in some cases it cannot even be decided with certainty whether it is a question of retouching at all. The effects of simple deterioration or damage, where electrotypes are concerned, are sometimes so curious and misleading, that each variety has to be examined very carefully before the true explanation can be arrived at. In particular the tendency for metal which has been deposited by electrochemical process to break or split parallel with the axes or planes of such deposit (as in the case of a crystal), that is along the lines of the stamp design, is apt to give the illusion of deliberate redrawing or double impression where such a condition does not actually exist, (see the notes relating to the 25c. Republic 1871). In this connection should be mentioned also the so-called *"double frame line"* varieties which occur on many of the different values and issues but are especially numerous and well-marked on the *20c. Empire* (*Perf.*) (both non-laureated and Laureated), and the *25c. Republic 1871,* (see notes following these issues).

The true explanation of these puzzling varieties remains to be discovered, but it is probable that they have an important bearing on the whole question of the original structure and process of manufacture of the plates, and in this way may help to solve many of the technical difficulties connected with the retouches and flaw varieties.

The *retouches* of our *second* group appear to have been effected on the plates *before any stamps were printed* therefrom, since none of these have yet been found showing the cliche concerned in its *original defective state.* On the other hand in the case of three very remarkable varieties of the first group occurring on the *20c. Laureated* the stamps may be found showing *both the damaged and repaired states of the same cliche,* and their rarity is such that it would further appear that both the damage and the repair took place towards the *end of the use of the plate* concerned. A fourth example, which may represent either the *first* or *third* group showing the cliche before and after repair, occurs on the *25c. Republic 1871* (q. v.) and this particular variety shows even later states of the same cliche, in which the repaired parts appear to have broken down again by stages.

The study of the retouches of France is still in its infancy. Owing to the considerable number of plates (each of 300 stamps) employed (successively if not concurrently) for most of the commoner values, and the possibility that the more defective plates were held in reserve, to be used only during times of heaviest demand, most of the varieties recur only once in several thousand of the normal stamps. It is to be expected therefore that additional varieties to those described by us will be discovered in due course, also on other values and in other issues.

## Shades of Stamp Design and Paper.

The great variety of *shades* is perhaps the most striking and popular feature of the early French stamps. In most cases the shades can be accurately arranged in their chronological order, the difficulty lying rather in their systematic classification and description. The supplies of stamps, especially of the commoner values, appear to have been delivered from the printers,—and therefore, presumably, printed,—in a *continuous stream* rather than in large consignments at intervals, and the shades are found to vary almost from month to month. Though consequently the shades appear to *"merge"* into one another to some extent, and *intermediate* varieties occur, which it is difficult to place in one or another group, the *extremes* or *Types* are well marked, and can be identified with deliveries covering definite periods. In the case of most of the shade varieties for which separate letters *a. b. and c.* are ascribed in the lists which follow, the changes from one to the other are sufficiently abrupt to indicate definite, and probably in many cases intentional, changes in the processes employed by the printers to obtain the colors. *"Accidental"* or *"abnormal"* as distinct from such *"typical"* shade varieties, as well as the normal variations or *extremes* of one and the same shade type are listed separately as *sub-varieties aa. ab. ba. ca.* etc., *but only in those cases where they have a value above that of the normal a. b. and c.* The *description* of the various shades should be taken as *relative to* and *in contrast with* the other shades of the same stamp, and not as strictly comparable with corresponding shades in other issues.

Apart from the shades in which the stamp design is printed, the *tinting of the paper,* normally in a shade corresponding or in harmony with the type color of the stamp, is specially characteristic of French stamps, but is referred to in the shade descriptions in our list only in the case of those varieties for which it is a distinguishing mark, or where the paper tint differs markedly from the basic stamp color.

Quite distinct from the above mentioned tinting, which affects the paper *throughout its substance,* it was customary to apply a *lithographic wash* so-called "fond de surete" to the printing *surface* of the sheets, the object of which was to prevent the production of forgeries by means of direct transfer of the stamp design. This wash was slightly yellowish to brownish in tone, and though sometimes almost colorless can usually be distinguished where it extends—usually a few millimetres—beyond the stamps onto the margins, but not quite to the edge, of the sheets. Its presence influences considerably the appearance of the shades, so that in cases where these are abnormally bright this is often only due to the exceptional lightness of the wash or perhaps to its accidental omission.

## Paper. Gum.

The quality of the *paper* itself varies very little, having been subject to precise instructions to the suppliers, and control on receipt by the Mint. It is of fairly uniform fine wove texture, smooth, and *without watermark.* The occasional varieties on extra thick or respectively thin semi-transparent paper, are of accidental origin and of little philatelic interest. The same may be said of the yellowish or brownish paper varieties caused by the staining of the gum, combined perhaps with damp and age, though some of these may be found in ''mint'' condition, and would appear to have been actually issued in this state.

The *gum* consists of fairly pure ''gum arabic'' and was applied by hand. It is normally of uniform and medium thickness, colorless to slightly yellowish in tone and inclined to become ''crackly'' with age. The *forged* gum commonly found on printer's remainders is nearly always too thick and glutinous, while on certain essays and reprints (Granet) a thin smooth gum is sometimes found.

## Proofs and Essays.

These are very numerous for all types and issues, and are indispensable as assistant material to the study of the issued stamps. Their usefulness, however, depends upon a knowledge of their true nature and the circumstances of their origin, as without such knowledge it is impossible to establish the dates at which the different varieties were produced, and thus provide a basis for comparison with the issued stamps of the corresponding period. For this purpose they may be conveniently divided into four classes.

*I. DIE PROOFS.* Being printed in single *specimens* with *large margins* these are easily recognized, but are necessarily *very rare* in comparison to proofs from the plates, being only met with in any quantity in the 1862-70 Laureated 5mpire, and the 1872-75 Republic (large figures) Types. They are referred to in the notes relating to the *original dies* of the various issues.

*II. PLATE PROOFS,* properly so-described, i. e. *specimen printings* made at or before the time of the original issue of the stamps, for official reference—as illustrating the design and make-up of the plates—or for exhibition purposes, presentation to foreign governments, etc. These may usually be recognized by the *exceptional fineness* of the impression as well as by the fact that it was customary to use for the purpose *paper distinct from that of the issued stamps,* such as white card, ''papier de chine,'' and chalky or glazed paper. In rare cases such proofs would appear to have been intended to represent specimens of the stamps *as issued,* and are, in fact, identical with the latter, except for the absence of gum, and/or perforations—comparable, for example, with the ''imprimatur'' sheets of Great Britain. There is however no evidence of any general practice to prepare or retain such imprimatur sheets, or to distribute specimen stamps other than the actual issued stamps themselves. All plate proofs in the colors, whether exact or not, of the issued stamps are referred to in the notes relating to the stamps concerned.

*III. COLOR TRIALS;* subdivided into (a) *essays in the colors of the issued stamps* and (b) *essays in fancy colors.*

(a) These may be in the exact shades, both as to design and paper tint of the issued stamps, or in shades sufficiently near that one can suppose them to represent **experiments in the production of the** issued color. In either case, in order to prevent the fraudulent misuse of such essays, it was customary to employ for this purpose the plates of different values than those of the issued stamps in the colors concerned. The color trials which are met with in the exact shades of the issued stamps, and which are sometimes erroneously regarded as **errors of color**, are mentioned in the notes following the various issues in which they occur.

(b) These include the great majority of the commoner essays of early French stamps, originating from the sale of the stock of M. Hulot the printer. Though their exact status is a doubtful one—some at least represent experiments in aniline colors— and they are of less interest than Class III (a) assays, they were **printed from the original plates**, and have a value accordingly as material for study, particularly as they are obtainable in large blocks and even entire sheets. It has sometimes been suggested that these essays were a form of unauthorized reprint made either to satisfy the printer's fancy or even for the purpose of sale to stamp collectors, but this idea is disproved by the existence in most cases of the official **control mark on the sheets**, as also by the fact that the **plates were at no time released from official custody.**

*IV.* Essays employed as *material in the process of printing* of the stamps, *printer's waste sheets,* material for *decoupages* etc.,—or for *experiments in cancellations, perforations, etc.* It would appear that special printings in fancy colors were created to serve as material for decoupages, and also, together with remainders of the issued stamps, for experiments in cancellations etc. Such essays are seldom found undamaged and are of little interest apart from the objects which they were intended to serve. The essays of this class, of which the commonest and most confusing are the printer's *remainders* or *waste sheets,* are referred to in the notes in those cases where they are liable to be mistaken for the issued stamps.

## Cancellations.

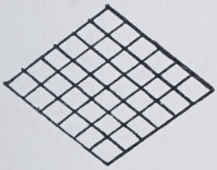
Since the early stamps of France remained available for postage until comparatively recently (Jan. 1914) and the periods of currency of the different issues overlap one another to a large extent it is more convenient to divide the cancellations according to their own periods of currency than according to the stamps issues on which they occur. Using the different forms of *normal* cancellation as the basis for our divisions three main periods may be distinguished covering the years 1849-1875.

1. The period of the *grille* as normal cancellation (I. Jan. '49 to Dec. '51).
2. The period of the *lozange of dots* containing *small figures* or *letters* and the *Paris Star without figures* (Jan. '52 to Dec. '62).
3. The period of the lozange of dots containing *large figures* and (in 1863) the Paris Star *with figures* (Dec. '62 to April '76).

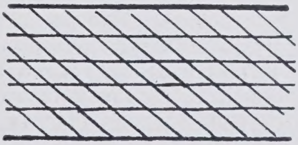
The cancellations used by the French post offices abroad and the Colonies are dealt with in a later part of this work but other cases of French cancellations applied in foreign countries or of foreign cancellations applied to French stamps, so far as these may be regarded as normal or typical are referred to in this chapter.

### Period I; 1 Jan. '49-Dec. '51.

a.



b.



The normal cancellation of this period was the *grille* (fig. a.) but as the distribution of the corresponding handstamps to the post offices could not be effected before 15 Jan. '49 it was necessary to employ other forms of cancellation provisionally during the short period from 1st to 14th January. By official circular dated 3 Jan. '49 postmasters were advised to use the *town and date* stamps current at the time or to cancel the stamps by hand with a *cross in ink*, so that these forms, either alone or, as not uncommonly found, both together on the stamp, may be considered to be the official cancellations in these first days of the issue of the stamps. The town and date stamps which were in normal use from about 1830 onwards as postmarks on the (unstamped) letters, were in 3 different sizes (a double circle in each case), the larger, and earlier, forms being considerably the rarer as stamp cancellations. Exceptionally and in certain localities we find other forms of postmark—which like the circular town and date stamps are commonly found on letters of this or earlier date—employed provisionally to cancel the stamps. Among these are the "P. P." (—port paye) frank in a rectangle, the town names, with number of department but without date, in one or more lines of italics, or the date alone in a circle (single or double of which the outer circle is composed of dots). Even rarer than the latter we find various forms of cancellation specially created locally to meet the emergency. The best known of these is the primitive Star of Paris, resembling a roughly drawn flower with 5 petals, and an even more primitive cross, both designed by the Paris sub-postoffice "J." The town of Lille employed two different forms of grille or grid, the one circular and the other rectangular, while other places (e. g. La Rochelle, Autun, Troyes) invented crosses of varying shape, the designs in all these cases being probably cut out from wood.

All the above provisional cancellations (for illustrations of which we refer to Yvert Spec. Catalogue) are found normally only on the 20c. and 1 franc values, (the earliest shades in each case). Their occurrence on other values or at later dates than the first half of January '49, must be regarded as entirely accidental and abnormal.

For foreign or registered mail from Paris (Central Post Office) as a convenience in cancelling several stamps together, a *roller* cancellation in the form of a "*continuous grille*" was introduced (about middle of 1850). Shortly afterwards in conjunction with the issue of the 10c. value (end 1850), the small "*O. R.*" (—origine rurale) cancellation in a circle was distributed to the rural postmen for use on local letters. (By official circular dated 1 Feb. '51 this cancellation had to be applied twice—once at each corner—on the stamp but actually it may be found only once applied or up to as many as 5 times on the same stamp). Besides the authorized "O. R." cancellation we find on local letters, that is occasionally on 10c. stamps, other similar postmarks such as the letters A. B. C. etc., in a circle, denoting the different rounds within the same local district, and the local town and date stamp. The latter may also be found on other values and at all dates but until about 1860 its use as a stamp cancellation cannot be regarded as normal (see also above) and may often represent the arrival postmark applied owing to the omission of the postmark of origin).

All the above cancellations are usually found in *black* but, though in this first period very rarely so, they may occasionally be found in *red* or *blue*. While in most cases the use of such colors must be regarded as accidental only, in one or two instances even in this period it was characteristic of and normal to certain post offices. Among the latter we mention the small town and date stamp of the Paris "bureau Central" normally found in *red* and another Paris date stamp which is usually found in *blue*.

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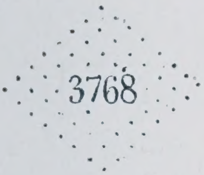
See also A. Maury: Cat. descriptif de toutes les Marques Postales de la France.—A. Reinheimer: Die Gitter & Punkt-Stempel von Frankreich; Phil. 1903 Nos. 6-10.—M. Langlois et L. Francois: Les Obliterations des Bureaux Francais a l'Etranger, Amiens, 1924—M. Langlois et E. Veneziani: Nomenclature Generale des Bureaux de Poste Francais, Amiens 1926 (abbrev. L and V).—Yvert Special Catalogue France and Colonies 1927 Edition; regarding foreign cancellations also Dr. Kropf-Goldberg: Schiffsstempel des Mittelmeeres; Mitteld. Ph. Z. 1898-99.

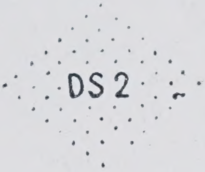
(Regarding the cancellations used on remainders of the 1849-50 Issue and the use of the roller grille to cancel remainders of the 1853 Issue see Period II).

## Period II; Jan. '52-Dec. '63.

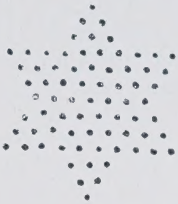
c.



d.



e.



The *grille* (fig. a.) was withdrawn from use as the normal cancellation at the beginning of 1852, but continued to be employed or was provisionally revived in a few exceptionally cases namely:—

1. By the French troops in occupation of Rome who used the grille—in conjunction with the date stamps of the Expeditionary Force (Corps Expedre d'Italie General Headquarters as well as the Brigade 1st and 2nd divisions) continuously from 1849 to 1867 when it was replaced by the small letters (CER) in the lozange of dots (see later in Period III).
2. On Paris local letters in conjunction with the "Paris pour Paris" date stamp (i. e. in place of the regular Paris star) for a short period in 1854-55. The grille may also be found in **blue** in this connection (very rare).
3. Provisionally at Bayonne (in 1860) and more rarely other provincial Towns (e. g. St. Mamert du Gard) probably owing to temporary breakdown of the current cancellation stamps.

The *continous grille* roller cancellation (fig. b.) though from 1852 onwards gradually replaced by the roller of *dots* in various forms (see later) may still be found up to about 1854 on mail from Paris, and also appears to have been employed to cancel *remainders* of the 25c. and 1 franc Empire.

The *"O. R."* cancellation continued in regular use on rural letters of local circulation, extending also to the end of the third period, though at the later dates it became more and more usual to employ the town and date stamps on such letters. As in the first period so in the later periods we find occasionally other local postmarks of similar type such as "O. L." (—origine locale) in a dotted circle, the letters A. B. C. etc. or figures in small circles, squares, or triangles, obliterating the stamps with or without the normal lozange of dots cancellation.

The *normal* cancellations of Period II were the so-called *lozange of dots* containing *small figures* (fig. c), or *letters* (fig. d) in the centre and the *Paris Star* (without figures) (fig. e). The *figures* represented the different *numbers* allotted to the Towns or larger communes (other than Paris but inclusive of Corsica and Algeria) in alphabetical order. From 1857 onwards the French post offices abroad, in the Levant and later in China adopted numbers assigned to them in order following the French series (see French Post Offices abroad). The numbers ranged in the first instance from 1 to 3703 for France and Corsica, 3704 to 3709 for French post offices in the Levant, and 3710 to 3739 for Algeria. Numbers from 3740 to 4494 were added at later dates during this period, and allotted to new post offices (in France, Algeria or abroad) as and when these were created.

The small *letters* (A. B. C. etc.) contained in the lozange of dots denoted *a.* the Paris *district* post offices, or with the addition of an "S" (—succursale) with or without a number following, the district *branch* offices, *b.* the Paris *railway stations* (e. g. P. G. L.—Paris Gare de Lyon), *c.* (from 1855), the post offices attached to the principal trains carrying mails, so-called "bureaux ambulants," (e. g. P. L.—Paris a Lyon or P. L. 1° or 2°—Paris a Lyon 1st or 2nd service respectively) not only to and from Paris but also between the more important towns in the Provinces; *d.* the post offices serving military garrisons or troops on manoevre (e. g. C. d. S.—Camp de Sathonay) or expeditionary forces abroad (e. g. C. E. M.—Corps Expeditionaire Mexique)—(see also under Field Post Services)—and *e.* the special post offices attached to legislative bodies (e. g. AS. NA—Assemblee Nationale—in Period III only), the Emperor's palaces (P. S. C.—Palais de St. Cloud), the Emperor on campaign in Italy (B. S. E.—Bureau Special de l'Empereur) or temporarily to important Exhibitions (e. g. E. U.—Exposition Universelle—in Period III only). A full list of all the above numbers and letters, with the respective post offices which they represent in each case, is given by L and V and (of the French post offices abroad) by Langlois and Francois (see footnote above).

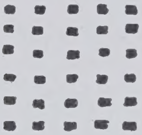
The *Paris Star* was employed mainly by the general post office in Paris, and was used also to cancel *remainders* of the 20c. black of 1849-50 (Shades Ba and Bb).

A lozange of dots cancellation exists, and is not uncommonly found on the 15c. (1850), *without figures* or *letters,* that is consisting of dots throughout but since this form is unknown on letter, it probably represents a remainder cancellation employed after the withdrawal of the 15c. value in July 1853. According to Reinheimer a similar obliteration but with vacant space in centre, comparable with the blue Paris Star used in 1871 (see end of Period III), was employed by the General Post Office in Paris, but we have never seen this form.

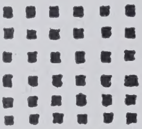
A variation of the normal lozange of dots cancellation was employed by the Paris district Post Office "K" in about 1862, the dots being replaced by small (solid) quadrangles.

For registered mail from Paris and particularly to facilitate the obliteration of several stamps together on the same letter roller cancellations composed of *dots* replaced the continuous grille pattern of period I. Such roller of dots cancellations exist in a number of different forms as follows:—

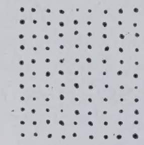
f.



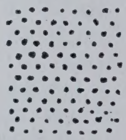
g.



h.



i.



A. Large rectangular dots (fig. f), often presenting the appearance of horizontal dashes, spaced so that not more than 5 such dots cover the stamp horizontally (1852-54). This form may possibly have been used also to cancel **remainders** of the 25c. Empire (on the withdrawal of this value in 1854) and, according to Victor Robert, of the 1 franc vermilion of 1849.

B. Even large square dots (fig. g) arranged closer together than in A so that 6 dots cover the stamp horizontally. (1854 onwards throughout Periods II and III). This form was also used to cancel remainders of the 10c. and 25c. (1850) the 25c. (1852) and the 10c. (shade a) and 25c. (1853) all of which may be found in large blocks thus obliterated.

C. Small dots arranged in rows a. at right angles to each other (fig. h) or b. so that the vertical rows run obliquely to the horizontal rows (fig. i). Both types—of which several lesser variations may be found—were in use from 1854 to about 1864.

D. Similar to C but the ribbon of dots instead of being plain edged is serrated; (a rare form., ? 1855 onwards).

E. A continuous series of Paris stars (confined to 1855-56).

Other special cancellations used in Paris and confined to this Period were in the form of circles or octagons composed of dots, usually known as the *"pepper box"* cancellations. These may be divided into an earlier type (1859-60) composed of fine narrowly spaced points used in conjunction with a Paris date stamp bearing a single star at each side and a later type (1862) composed of larger and more widely spaced dots used in conjunction with a date stamp bearing two stars at each side. Like the roller cancellation form C (q. v.) so also the pepper box cancellations may be sub-divided according to whether the lines of dots cross each other at right angles or obliquely.

For *printed matter* and *newspapers*, from 1860 onwards, the *circular date stamp* was the normal cancellation. In the provinces the ordinary local town name and date postmark was so employed but in Paris special forms were introduced bearing the inscription "Imprimes." The two forms of this "imprimes" cancellation which are found in this second period may be distinguished from each other by the large letters "P. P." and "P. D." respectively, the latter form being pear-shaped. A third and much rarer form with wavy outline occurs only in Period III. (about 1869 onwards). All the three above imprimes cancellations are normally in *red*, very rarely in black.

As in this period the regular use of the circular date postmark (whether of the ordinary or special "imprimes" forms) was confined, as a cancellation on the stamp, to printed matter, so it is normally found only on the 1c. and 5c. stamps, but from about 1862 onwards its use became more and more general also on ordinary letters (particularly local letters) and therefore on other values, though always remaining rare on the higher values above the 20c.

Leaving aside the "imprimes" and other special Paris forms, the town and date stamps of this period were almost entirely confined to the simple small size type originally introduced in 1838, the earlier and larger forms referred to at the beginning of Period I having finally disappeared from use, even as date stamps on the letter, about 1854. A new form with an additional outer circle composed of dots was, however, introduced about 1856 as a date stamp for post offices of distribution (as distinct from simple receipt offices) and may occasionally be found obliterating the stamps in 1860-62.

In Paris, besides the ordinary small size date stamp several new and slightly larger forms were created during this period—for use normally in conjunction with the Paris Star or lozange of dots with letters A. B. C. etc. denoting the different districts, but they may all occasionally be found as obliterations on the stamp especially the 5c. The larger size was due to the addition of the numbers of the clearances (levees) to the date within the double circle, while in a slightly different type the hours of the distributions are given.

(For the extension of the above modified forms of date stamp to the Provinces in 1868 see Period III).

By a decree dated in June 1857 a new form of lozange of dots cancellation containing an *anchor* in place of the usual figures or letters in the centre was introduced for the use of French subsidized Mail steamers. This cancellation, which continued in regular use until 1876, was applied on letters posted directly on board such vessels whether at French or foreign ports. In conjunction with the anchor postmark we find usually the circular date stamps of the particular ship name or line of steamers carrying the letter or the date stamp of the foreign port at which the letter was posted. Occasionally such date stamps, particularly those giving the ship's name, may be found obliterating the stamps (without the anchor postmark) and where this occurs in the early part of 1857 it may be regarded as a provisional cancellation pending the distribution of the regular anchor postmark. (A full list of the ships' names which may be found is given in Yvert Special Cat.).

Occasionally letters posted on board ship were left uncancelled until arrival at a foreign port, so that in these cases the stamps may be found with the obliteration of the foreign country concerned. The cancellations of Great Britain (heavy bars and numerals), the U. S. A. (large town and date stamps or large numerals, etc., often in red), Italy and Spain are the most common in this connection, but Malta, German States and other foreign postmarks are also sometimes found. While in most of the above cases the omission of the French or Ship's cancellation was more or less accidental or irregular, in certain instances it was specially provided for and was subject to a definite agreement as to cancellation at destination.

1. By an agreement between France and Spain dated 5 Aug. 1859 letters destined for *Spanish ports* and posted directly on board the French steamers were delivered uncancelled by the latter, the extra fee payable for the sea journey being collected from the post office at port of destination. Among the special postmarks created for use on such letters were the arrival cancellations "ESTRANGERO BARCELONA" in two lines (common) and "VAPOR DE FRANCIA" in three lines (rare, usually in blue) indicating the foreign origin of the letters, and the double circle with inscription "ADMON DE CAMBIO. BARCELONA" and 3 *Ctos.* or (later) 0-10 or 0.09 in the centre representing the above mentioned extra fee. The latter form until the middle of Period III is usually found as a postmark on the letter in conjunction with the current Spanish (large double circle in 4 sections) cancellation on the stamp, but later became itself the normal obliteration on the stamps (in 1869-71 usually in blue, otherwise in black).

The Spanish bar cancellation with large figures and the small circular date stamps of various ports are other obliterations occasionally found as arrival postmarks on stamps at this period.

2. For French mail arriving uncancelled in *Italian ports* similar special obliterations indicating its origin were created, such as the "Da Marsiglia (Marseilles)—VIA DI MARE" (1858-59) and FRANCIA—VIA DI MARE (1860-70) both found on letters arriving in Genoa in this period, later forms being the "PIROSCAFI—POSTALI FRANCESI" or "Coi postali francesi" of Naples or other South Italian ports. The current Italian ship letter postmarks of more general use (e. g. "VIA DI MARE" in different forms) may also be found on letters to Italy, as well as the local State postmarks (e. g. the Roman Grille on letters arriving at Civita Vecchia).

Perhaps the most interesting foreign cancellations to be found on the stamps of this period are those of *Sardinia* in connection with the French occupation of parts of this Kingdom in 1859-60. The most usual are the town and date stamps of the Province of Savoy and County of Nice (Nizza Maritima) which were provisionally employed during the months of June to October 1860 immediately after the French acquisition of these territories, the French postage stamps being available before the new cancellation stamps (lozange of dots with newly allotted numbers) could be distributed. Much rarer than the above are the cancellations of Lombardy which were applied exceptionally to letters from French soldiers in occupation. Such letters were usually dealt with by the French field post offices—and bore the corresponding cancellations—but were occasionally posted through the ordinary local post offices and in spite of the irregular use of the French stamps thereon and the lower rates paid by the French soldiers (20c. instead of the current 40c. for foreign letters) were duly cancelled and passed through to destination.

In *Monaco* the circular date stamp—in its Sardinian form—is similarly found used on French stamps provisionally in June-October '60 pending the arrival of the lozange of dots cancellation with small figures 4222—replaced at end of 1862 by the large figures 2387 (see also in Period III).

As mentioned before the *Field post offices* attached to the expeditionary forces abroad were supplied with the current lozange of dots cancellations containing the small letters denoting the different campaigns or armies. The expeditions falling into this period II are the following:—

**Crimea** (1854-55) represented by the letters "A O" (— Armee d'Orient) followed by other letters such as QG, IC etc, A, B, C, etc, or Kh **Ao.**

**Syria** (1856) by "CES" (— Corps Exp. de Syrie).

**Austria** (in Italy 1859-60) by "AA" (— Armee des Alpes) and "GI" (— Garde Imperiale).

**China** (1860) by "CEC" (— Corps Exp. de Chine).

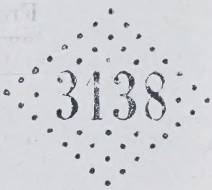
**Cochin China** (1860) by "CCH" and "CCN" (— Cochin Chine).

The troops occupying Rome during this period continued to employ the French "*grille*" cancellation—in conjunction with the various date stamps of the Corps Exp. d'Italie. L and V record the use of the Roman States grille —which is not uncommonly found as an *arrival* postmark on letters *to* Italy— also on letters of Roman origin in conjunction with the Brigade Francaise— Italie date stamp from 1851-61. Examples of this last must however be very rare.

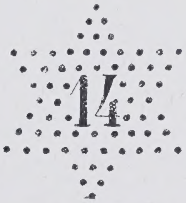
Besides the Paris *newspaper* (imprimes) cancellations which are almost invariably printed in *red*, other *colored* postmarks which may be regarded as more or less normal in this period are the *Paris Star* in *blue* not uncommonly found in the years 1853-56 (in conjunction with the small Paris date stamp in the same color or with the "PARIS POUR PARIS" date stamp in black). The small figures 1495 in the lozange of dots used at Havre in 1854-55 in *red* in conjunction with the Bureau Maritime date stamp in red, and the anchor and ship names cancellations which throughout this and the next period are found in blue almost as commonly as in black. Other instances of red or blue cancellations appear to be characteristic (whether intentionally or unintentionally so) of certain post offices at certain periods but much the most interesting are the *Emperor's* special postmarks for which *red* was purposely chosen as a distinguishing feature. These last include the small letters cancellation P. S. C. used at the Palais de St. Cloud, the Paris Star used at the Palais de Compiegne, Fontainebleau, and other residences, the small figures 4189 used by the Emperor during his visits to Vichy, and the "B. S. E." (—Bureau Speciale de l'Empereur) small letters cancellation employed during the campaign in Italy.

## Period III. End 1862-Middle 1876.

j.



k.



In Dec. '62 the *small figures* contained in the lozange of dots were replaced as normal cancellation by *large figures* (fig. j), the series of numbers allotted to the different towns being at the same time entirely rearranged. Nos. 1 to 4361 large figures were allotted to France and Corsica, Nos. 5000 to 5078 to Algeria and 5079 to 5107 to the French post offices abroad. The new post offices in France created during the period 1863 to 1869 were given numbers from 4362 to 4999, and those added after 1869 (up to 1876 when this form of cancellation was withdrawn) Nos. 6000 to 6449. The additional post offices in Algeria and abroad were numbered 5108 to 5169. The numbers originally allotted to places in Alsace-Lorraine, ceded to Germany in 1871, were transferred to post offices in France created during the years 1873-76. In the case of some of the large provincial towns (e. g. Lyon, Marseilles, Bordeaux etc.) which possessed more than one post office, these were distinguished by the letters A. B. C. etc. placed under the town number, but later (about 1874) the district offices of these towns were allotted separate numbers in the series (6306—6327). (For the full list of the numbers and places represented see L. and V.).

In certain places, for reasons unknown, *small figure* cancellations were created—numbered in line with the large figure series—and may be found used concurrently with the latter, throughout Period III. (As an exception in the reverse sense we mention here that in February '62, that is in Period II, a large figure "1818," of slightly different style from the regular large figure 1818 (—Hyeres) of Period III, was employed at Lyon provisionally—probably for a few days only owing to temporary breakdown of the current small figure cancellation). Another exception to the general rule was the number "1" (—Abbeville) which remained the same small figure throughout Period III as in Period II. Certain of the large figures of Period III may be found in varying styles and sizes, the 2 forms being used concurrently, that is it was not a case of new cancellations replacing old ones. We have found thus, Nos. 12, 47, and 908.

The *small letters* in the lozange of dots were retained for the post offices attached to the trains (bureaux ambulants) the special offices attached to garrisons and troops, the Emperor and his palaces, exhibitions, etc., being replaced by *large letters* only in certain rare cases (AS. NA—Assemblee Nat*le.*, A. F. A. for the field post in the 1870-71 War, and P. EX for the Paris Exhibition of 1872.) On the other hand the small letters A. B. C. etc. (in the lozange of dots) denoting the Paris district post offices were replaced on 1st July '63 by *large figures* (1 to 39) contained in a *star* of dots (fig. k). An interesting error which we have found in connection with these last cancellations occurred in August '65 when owing probably to temporary breakdown of the Star form at the district post office of the Rue St. Domque Paris a *lozange* shaped cancellation containing the large figure 20 allotted to this office was constructed and employed provisionally.

The *Paris Star without* figures continued to be employed at the Central Post Office in Paris but of the "roller" cancellations only those consisting of large square dots (form B) until 1875 and—for two or three years only—of small dots (form Ca and b) are found in Period III.

The use of the circular *town and date* cancellation as stamp obliterations became more and more general in Period III, though irregular (except as a newspaper or printed matter cancellation) until April 1876 when the lozange of dots with numbers was finally withdrawn. Up to this latter date therefore such cancellations are always rare on the higher values. Besides the forms in use in Period II new forms were introduced, the addition of the numbers of the mail clearances (levees) to the dates (referred to in the case of certain Paris cancellations in Period II) being extended to the Provincial cancellations in 1868. This was effected partly by conversion of the existing small size forms, the inner circle of which was eliminated to give the necessary room and partly by the creation of slightly larger sized forms. As in the case of the small date cancellations (see Period II), so of the "levee" cancellation a special type with an extra outer circle composed of dots was employed by distributing post offices. About the middle of 1875 the numbers (1 to 83) denoting the different departments of France, which figured at the base of the town and date stamps up to this time, were replaced by the *names* of the departments concerned.

In Paris the place of the date stamps bearing the letters A. B. C. etc. allotted to the different district post offices was taken in July 1863, on the introduction of the Paris stars with figures, by date stamps giving the names of the streets and places where the post offices were situated. The original small size form of date stamp continued in use at the central post office in conjunction with the Paris Star without figures, with which also other new types may be found in this period including a large octagonal form—very rare as a stamp obliteration—denoting exceptional clearances of mail.

Other date stamps which may be found occasionally obliterating the stamps are those of the train post offices (bureaux ambulants)—with inner *circle* for the *night* services, with inner *octagon* for the *day* services, and *wavy* outer line for the *express* services (—"rapides", from about 1869 only)—the station post offices (e. g. Gare de Montpellier) and the so-called "bureaux de passe" or distributing offices at certain important railway junctions, which were distinguished by bearing the *number* only of the town in place of its *name* (e. g. 1307—Dijon).

The special forms of cancellation for newspapers or printed matter (imprimes) described in Period II continued in regular use in Paris throughout Period III (the third form with wavy outer line however, we have found only from about 1869-70). In 1870 it was permitted to cancel stamps affixed to newspapers under the ordinary *printing type* of the latter without other form of obliteration, and the lower values (1c. to 4c.) are not uncommon used in this way (up to about 1880) showing portions of the printed text of newspapers.

The *Anchor* postmark continued in use on ship letters throughout Period III, and the various date stamps representing the ships' names or steamship lines, and foreign ports, may, as in Period II, be found occasionally employed to obliterate the stamps (particularly from South America and the West Indies). In the case of certain South American services the foreign port and ship's name may be found together on such date stamps (e. g. Buenos Aires-Saintonge) many of which at this period were octagonal in form. In certain cases it was customary to post and stamp the letters destined for French ships with the local French consulate or shipping agent—even in interior towns,—and thus occasionally such letters or even the stamps may be found with the local foreign (e. g. Argentine) postmarks.

The various *Spanish* and *Italian* postmarks on ship letters referred to in Period II (q. v.) continued and in certain cases probably only commenced to be employed in Period III.

In the principality of *Monaco* the French lozange of dots with large figures (2387) was the normal cancellation employed throughout this period, but the date stamp of Monaco may also be found as a stamp obliteration particularly on the 1c. stamps, and a small figures type (with the same number 2387 as in the large figure series) occasionally occurs and is said to have been specially employed on registered mail.

The *Franco-German War* of 1870-71 gave rise to a number of interesting forms of cancellation apart from those employed by the field post (see later). In particular the disorganization which resulted from the occupation of French territory by the German troops made it necessary to use postmarks not normally employed to obliterate the stamps, and occasionally entirely new forms of cancellation were created to meet the emergency. To this War and post War period therefore belong a large proportion of the stamps which are found bearing the P. P. and P. D. marks in a rectangle, the tax marks (large figures 25, 30 or 40) denoting insufficient postage, rural and local postmen's signs on other than local letters, CHARGE (i. e. registered), B. M. (—Boite mobile) in an oblong, etc., etc. Among the specially created forms may be mentioned the circular cancellations of Versailles and Villeneuve St. Georges inscribed P. P. but undated.

Other special cancellations connected with the War are the red Paris (S. C.) date stamp used on *balloon* letters during the Siege, (Oct. '70-Jan. '71) and the large C. IX obliteration employed by the Lorin agency on letters delivered by them in Paris during the reign of the *Commune* (May '71).

In Alsace-Lorraine after the close of the War letters destined for France were franked not only with the Alsace-Lorraine and later the North German Confederation stamps of origin but with French stamps in addition (until the middle of 1872). On such letters it is possible to find the French stamps obliterated with the German postmarks of origin (Strassburg, Muhlhausen Colmar etc.) or with the German "Feldpost" and "Relais" cancellations—with or without the arrival postmark of the place of destination in France. (Regarding the special forms of postmark employed in Paris in connection with such letters see later under *colored* postmarks).

Among the *Field post* cancellations of this period the French grille was replaced in *Rome* in 1867 by the lozange of dots with small letters CER (—Corps Expedre. d'Italie—Rome) in red or black.

For the Expeditionary force in *Mexico* (1862-67) the small letters CEM (—Corps Exp. Mexique) were used, while for the French forces in the *Franco-*

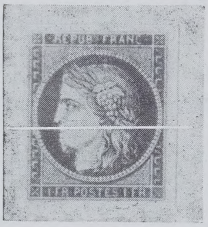
*German War* the letters A. R. (—Armee du Rhin) small type and A. F. (—rmee Francaise) large type—followed in each case by A. B. C. etc., or the number of the Corps etc. were selected. (The Emperor employed a large "B. S. E.").

Since however no postage was payable by the troops during this campaign stamps bearing these obliterations are very rare.

The *colored* postmarks of this period include besides the anchor—or ship letter date stamps used in conjunction therewith—in blue, and the "imprimes" cancellations in red the following, which may be regarded as normally so colored. —The special Paris star with vacant centre employed on letters arriving from Alsace-Lorraine or elsewhere in Germany in 1871 and redistributed from Paris, which is always found in *blue* and the circular date stamp inscribed "PARIS ETRANGER" (a smaller and a larger form) which succeeded this special star at end of 1871) also in *blue.* (A *blue* as well as a *red* Paris star (solid form) may be found as an occasional rarity unconnected with the above, also a large Paris date stamp in 1876 in *blue.*)

A typically *red* Paris cancellation is the date stamp inscribed PARIS—AFFRANCHISSEMENT of 1876, usually found on registered and insured letters. The special *red* cancellations used by the Emperor, the Expeditionary Corps in Rome, and the Paris balloon post have already been mentioned, while the typically *blue* cancellations employed at the French post offices in certain places in the Levant (Asia Minor and the Black Sea) are dealt with elsewhere.

**M. 1**



**Variety of No. 3b, so-called a la barbiche.**

**1849 (1st. January)—1850 (23rd. July).** M. I. (Ceres Type). Dies engraved by J. J. Barre, Paris. Plates manufactured by electro-chemical process and stamps typographed by A. A. Hulot in the Paris Mint. Paper, (except that of No. 1) lightly colored (in harmony with the shade of the stamps), and provided in addition with a yellowish lithographic surface wash (see introductory remarks). No watermark. Imperforate.

## Postal Rates of the 1st. January 1849. (1-1-49-Feb. '50).

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 20c. | A. | Paper **colored on surface only.** (1-1-49). | | |
| | | a. | black on yellowish background (shades).... | 4.— | 1.50 |
| | | b. | black on white (colorless) background.... | 8.— | 4.— |
| | | c. | grey-black on yellowish to white background | 35.— | 20.— |
| | | B. | **Paper colored through..** (May 1850) | | |
| | | a. | black on brownish-buff .................. | 15.— | ...... |
| | | b. | black on light buff. (N) ............... | 15.— | ...... |
| | | FI. | Tete-beche pair (A.B)............... | 500.— | 400.— |
| 2. | 40c. | a. | orange, fine impressions (Feb. '50-'51). (N) .. | 225.— | 45.— |
| | | aa. | deep red-orange (1851) ............ | 350.— | 60.— |
| | | b. | reddish-orange to orange-yellow, coarse impressions, ('52-'53) .................. | 175.— | 35.— |
| | | FI. | "4's" retouched (acute-angled) (2 var.) | 1600.— | 400.— |
| 3. | 1fr. | a. | vermilion (1-1-'49) .................. | 5000.— | 1500.— |
| | | aa. | light vermilion ("Vervelle" shade no gum) | 2000.— | ...... |
| | | FI. | Tete-beche pair (aa) ................ | 30000.— | ...... |
| | | b. | dull red, brown-orange (Jan. '49) ......... | 3500.— | 1500.— |
| | | FI. | Tete-beche pair (b) .................. | ...... | ...... |
| | | c. | carmine-brown (Jan. '49) ............... | 750.— | 120.— |
| | | d. | carmine, cerise-carmine ('50-'53) (N) ...... | 300.— | 60.— |
| | | FI. | Tete-beche pairs (c.d) ............... | 6500.— | 2500.— |

## Supplementary Values for Local Letters and to Meet Change of Postal Rates of the 1st. July, 1850.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. 10c. | a. | light yellow-bistre, fine impressions (23-7-50) (N) | 75.— | 30.— |
| | b. | olive-bistre, dark olive-bistre, (early to middle 1851) | 200.— | 40.— |
| | ba. | light olive, (early 1851) | 450.— | 60.— |
| | c. | yellowish-bistre to bistre-brown, (coarse impressions (1852) | 60.— | 25.— |
| | FI. | Tete-beche pairs (a-c) | 3000.— | 900.— |
| 5. 15c. | a. | green, yellowish-green (23-7-'50) (N) | 750.— | 80.— |
| | FI. | Vertical tete-beche pair (one on entire, see notes) | ...... | 17000.— |
| | b. | dark green (1852) | 1200.— | 120.— |
| 6. 25c. | a. | greenish-blue, on yellowish to greyish paper; fine impressions (July-Nov. '50). (N) | 150.— | 2.— |
| | b. | dark blue, royal blue, on greyish to bluish paper (Nov. '50-Aug. '51) | 250.— | 1.75 |
| | c. | pale blue, milky blue, on greyish paper (Aug. '51-April'52) | 600.— | 2.— |
| | d. | dull blue, dull dark blue, on greyish to yellowish paper. Coarse imp. (April-Aug. '25) | 150.— | 1.25 |
| | FI. | Tete-beche pairs (a-d) | 8000.— | 750.— |

Our *prices* apply to unblemished copies with even margins at least ½mm. wide all round, in the case of unused stamps in mint condition, and in the case of used stamps with clean and light postmarks. Exceptional copies with margins at least 1mm. wide all round and in specially fresh and rich colors sometimes realize two to three times our prices. Fancy prices are paid also for copies with unusual or rare obliterations, such as the provisional cancellations of the first half of January 1849. Prices for tete-beche pairs are inserted only for those which are really known to exist. It is very probable that the 15c. tete-beche also existed in the dark green shade, No. 5b., as also the 1fr. tete-beche pair in the vermilion shade, No. 3a., but actually these varieties are so far unknown. The price of No. 5a FI is that which was obtained at the 11th. Ferrari auction sale for the only known pair, and is therefore the only price quotable, (see further the remarks re No. 5).

| **Number printed.** | | **Period within which printings occurred.** |
|---|---|---|
| 10c. | 13,776,300 | 12. Sept. '50 to 12. March '52. |
| 15c. | 3,315,600 | 23. July, '50 to 19. Jan. '53. |
| 20c. | 41,698,800 | 4. Dec. '48 to 22. Feb. '49. |
| 25c. | 45,218,100 | 13. June, '50 to 2. Aug. '52. |
| 40c. | 4,192,200 | 14. April, '49 to 2. Aug. '53. |
| 1fr. | 2,661,300 | 30. Dec. '48 to 19. July, '53. |

The above figures and dates are given on the authority of M. Maury who obtained them from official documents (see introductory remarks re quantities issued etc.). The dates given for the first printings agree very well with the evidence of actual dated copies, as we have found—in every case except the 40c—that the stamps first made their appearance on letters—as one would expect—from one to three weeks *after* the respective dates, as given above, of commencement of the printings. This explains why in the case of the *20c, 25c,* and *1 franc* the dates obtained by Maury are *earlier* than the usually accepted *official dates of issue* of these values (as noted against the *first* shade in each case in our list) and than the dates on which the stamps actually made their appearance. In the case of the *10c.* on the other hand, Maury's date is nearly two months *later* than the official date of issue of this value, and actually we have not found 10c. stamps earlier than the *end* of 1850. For the *40c.* Maury gives *14. April '49* as the first date whereas the accepted date of issue, which is confirmed also by the evidence of dated copies is *Feb. '50.*

The dates noted against the different shade varieties in our list—*other than the first shade* in each case—are those of the *earliest dated copies known to us.* This applies also to the following issues.

The *numbers of stamps printed* quoted by Maury are substantially corroborated by the *comparative rarity* of the different values concerned—also in the case of the following issues *1852* and *1853-60.*

*Dies, Plates.* There exist die proofs of M. I, which show the design without the two denominations of value to the right and left of "POSTES" and without the inscription "REPUB FRANC" over the head. These rare proofs, which should not be confounded with the later essays of Albert Barre in blue and rose (without inscriptions, but differing in the design of the corner ornaments from M. I) probably represent the die in the condition in which it was used for the plate reproduction of all the values of this issue. According to Maury, correspondingly shaped small metal plugs bearing the engraved denomination were inserted in rectangular spaces cut out on either side of "POSTES" prior to the manufacture of the plates of the separate values. This statement is probably correct; but actually we know of no proofs of this issue, proving this procedure as in the case of the Presidency issue and later issues. (For further details see remarks in introduction regarding the dies, plates etc.).

According to Maury *one plate* of 300 (see also introductory remarks) was use for each of Nos. *2* and *3*, and *three* for *No. 1.* Judging from the relative frequency with which the plate flaws of the different values are repeated among the normal stamps, it would appear that for most of the values of this issue only one plate of 300 cliches was used, and even in the case of the 20c the flaw varieties are repeated with greater frequency than one would expect if three plates had been in use (i. e. 1. 900). If, therefore, for this value three different plates actually were constructed, then it seems probable that the majority of the issued stamps were printed from one or two only of these plates, the other or others being held in reserve most of the time.

*No. 1 (20c).* Ninety per cent. of all unused and ninety-nine per cent. of all used 20c. Stamps belong to Class *A*, the paper of which (alone in this issue) is *not* colored *through*, and consequently appears *colorless on the back* of the stamp. The yellowish tint on the face of the stamp is due to the lithographic surface wash referred to in the introduction. This *surface wash* varies in intensity from intense yellow to pale cream, and may be found also in a characteristic greenish-yellow as well as a greyish shade. The black on "white" 20c. stamps (*Ab.*) in which this surface wash is either not at all or very slightly visible, and the so-called grey-black (*Ac.*) stamps are to be regarded as accidental sub-varieties of Aa, which together with Aa itself in all its shades appeared in the first days of January 1849. Presumably they were all printed at the end of 1848 and formed part of the stock prepared to provide for the great initial demand from the Post Offices.

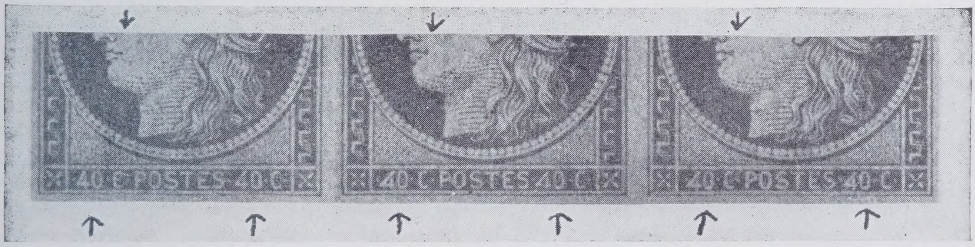
As distinguished from the Class A stamps, those of Class B all have paper *colored through* (i. e. showing the color on the back as well as the face of the stamp), the shade corresponding roughly to that of Baden Ia. Their date of issue was probably in the period shortly before the withdrawal of the 20c. stamps from the Post Offices (30th. June 1850), since the B stamps are very difficult to obtain in *postally used* condition, i. e. regularly cancelled (for postal purposes) with the "grille" obliteration current during the actual period of the issue. On the other hand *remainders* (see remarks re "Numbers Issued" etc. and "Cancellations of the Second Period") both unused (usually without gum) and cancelled with the Paris star obliteration, are not uncommon, even in blocks. The few Class B stamps we know of on letters are dated May-June 1850. (See also Lond. Phil. 1926, pp. 152-3).

The *inverted cliches* (*tete-beche*) of No. 1 are found in some sheets in positions Nos. 92, 110 and 148 of the right-hand pane of 150, whereas in other sheets they occupy position No. 93 of the (left-hand?) pane of 150. In the sheets of color trials (see under "Proofs and Essays of Class III"), the tete-beche is always in the latter position, which also appears to be the more usual in the sheets of the issued stamps.

Of No. 1 there exist several varieties of *printer's waste* (proofs and essays of Class IV) on yellowish, white or grey tinted paper, which are often erroneously regarded as reprints. *Double impressions* and *stamps printed both sides* are not uncommon on these sheets of printer's waste. The tete-beche pairs are to be found in the same varying positions, as in the case of the issued stamps.

*No. 2* (*40c*). The chronological order of the printings of this value is determined rather by the varying state of the impression (showing the condition of the plate) than by differences in shade, all the variations of which may be found used concurrently throughout the period of the issue. Even the deep dark red-orange *aa*, which is specially characteristic of the earlier period (1851), occurs occasionally also in the later printings. In the case of No. 2 (as in other values) the earlier printings may be distinguished not only by the relative fineness of the impression (of the lines in the spandrels particularly) but also when in used condition by the fact that they are nearly always found cancelled with the grille obliteration which was no longer in ordinary use after the end of 1851. Vice-versa the later printings can only be found with the grille obliteration as rare exceptions, (e. g. used in Italy). The exceptionally *defective impressions,* which one occasionally finds unused, either without gum or with a thick brown gum entirely different from the genuine article, are probably *printer's waste.* Printer's waste (probably decoupage material) also exists in orange on *pelure paper.*

*The so-called "wide" or "acute-angled "4" variety* (*2 FI*) is distinguished by the fact that the oblique bars of the 4's in question meet the horizontal bars at a much more acute angle than in the case of the normal figures. They are caused by a *retouch* or correction of the figures of value on two cliches of the *20c.* included by error in the plate of the 40c, in which they occupy positions 146 and 147 on the right hand pane. Since (according to Maury) the plate consisted of a single indivisible sheet of metal on which individual cliches could not be replaced without destroying the whole, the original figures "2" on either side of POSTES were filled in with new metal on which the correct figures "4" were reengraved *by hand.* For this last reason all four redrawn 4's also differ slightly the one from the other.



**Normal "4's"**

**Retouched "4's"**
**No. 146**

**Retouched "4's"**
**No. 147**

A further distinction of 2 FI is that both varieties show immediately over the corner of the mouth a short oblique line of shading which occurs on the original die, but is either absent or only slightly visible on all the other cliches of the 40c., whereas it is plainly visible on all 20c. stamps.

No. 2a is known vertically *bisected* (left half, color reddish-orange, used on letter from Le Cheylard to Salon, in the Olive (Marseille) collection) as 20c. on the 16th. March 1855 for the ordinary inland postage introduced in July 1854. The cancellation is the dotted postmark containing No. 851 (small figures)—Cheylard.

*No. 3 (1fr.).* The main question in the cataloging of this stamp is whether the carmine shades (our Nos. c, d) should be separated from the orange shades (our Nos. a, b) under a separate catalog number. So far as the color is concerned, there is a well-marked dividing line between the varieties b and c, b being a red without a trace of carmine, whereas c with its clear mixture of carmine is really closer to the carmine shade d. Moreover while c and d are closely connected by merging shades, the same is not the case betwen b and c (although certain paler shades of c are often confused with those of b by the inexperienced, see below). On the other hand systematically the distinction may be regarded as lying between c and d, as according to the official circular of the 1st. December 1849, upon which bisected copies of shades *a* (or rather aa, see below) and *d* were affixed, the Post Offices were requested to cease supplying the public with the "light red" stamps *a*, (that is the 1fr. vermilion), which were the earliest shades distributed at the end of 1848, and return them to the Postal Administration in order to avoid their confusion with the 40c. stamps issued in February 1850. From this it would appear that the true carmine-colored stamps *d* which appeared after December 1849 were the result of an *officially intended* change of color, while the difference between a and b, as well as that between b and c was apparently unintentional and unnoticed. Not only were shades a, b and c issued more or less simultaneously in the first month of the issue, but the differences between them are actually referred to in the above-mentioned circular as so small ("legere"), that they had "never up to that time caused any inconvenience." From the systematic point of view, therefore, one might separate shade d under a distinct catalog number, but against this we have the fact that the most marked distinction in the shades lies undoubtedly between the "light red" or orange shades on the one side and the carmine on the other, that is between b and c. We have therefore decided to classify all four shades under the same catalog number, although it is true that a and d have little in common. (Such a case is by no means exceptional, see for instance British India, No. 7 I, pages 482 and 1209).

Although shades *a, b* and *c* are all known dated in January 1849, actually the first 1fr. printings were probably in shade *a,* as, for instance, all 1fr. stamps bearing the provisional cancellations of the 1st. to the 15th. January 1849 (described under "Cancellations of the First Period"), appear to be found in this shade. The variety *aa,* known as the "*Vervelle*" shade, is distinguishable from the (unused) paler shades of *a* only by its lack of original gum, and we have found occasionally even *used* copies of *a* in exactly the same shade as the Vervelle (aa). The latter originate from an ungummed sheet of 150 found among the papers of A. A. Hulot in 1892, which was sold to the dealer Vervelle in 1895 and retailed by him at 20fr. per copy. According to Huet (see B. B. Z., 1921, page 97), who appears to have found the sheet in Hulot's stock in 1892, eleven copies had been cut off and were missing from the sheet whilst thirty more copies were damaged, leaving a total of 109 undamaged copies of aa (amongst which only one tete-beche was found). Since the shade of the Vervelle stamps corresponds exactly with those of the "light red" 1fr. bisected stamps attached to the circular mentioned above, it is not improbable that a few sheets were specially printed in the second half of 1849 for the purpose of this circular, and that the "Vervelle" sheet was the "remainder" of this printing.

Shade *a* in mint condition is extremely rare, and hardly less rare thus is *b.* In used condition shade *b* is probably rarer than a, and is not priced so high only because the color does not appeal so much to collectors, and even to-day much ignorance prevails regarding its true appearance. Thus the paler varieties of the carmine-brown shade *c,* which appears to have been issued in the early months of 1849, is often confused with *b*, which however when compared to c should show no trace of *carmine*. The two shades a and b also are markedly distinct from each other and show little variation in themselves except in the depth of the inking and brilliance of the color as affected by the gum and the toning of the paper. Stamps of shade *d* on—accidentally—yellowish or brownish toned paper, as they are occasionally found, should not be confounded with *c*, in which the brown shade of the ink itself predominates over the carmine; the true or "typical" shade Variety *c*, the issue of which was limited to the early period (1849-50), is nearly twenty times as rare as *d*. As has already been mentioned however, intermediate shades exist between c and d as a result of the varying strength of the carmine shade common to both.

*Plate varieties.* Of *3b* there exists a very prominent flaw variety showing a beard attached to the chin of Ceres (so-called "a la barbiche," see illustration M. I.) of which we have seen three copies, all unused. The remarkable fact that of a variety, which only occurs once on the sheet of 300 and that in a shade of such rarity as 3b, there should have survived no less than three unused copies may be explained by the theory that the error was noted and corrected, and that the few copies already printed showing the variety were cut out of the sheets and put aside. Besides this flaw variety in shade b, there exists in the Olive collection a carmine 1fr. stamp, No. *3d*, on letter from Paris to Marseille dated 31st. January 1851, in which the lower jaw of the Ceres appears to be disproportionately swollen, thus resembling the so-called "Bull's-head" variety of the Austrian 3 kreuzer of 1858. Although this extraordinarily prominent variety, was apparently caused by a worn or damaged cliche, its status cannot yet be established, since the above-mentioned copy is the only one we know of. In this connection, however, it is perhaps worth mentioning that we have found a number of 1fr. stamps with an appearance of wear on the chin, without however yet being able to determine whether in these cases either the varieties are constant or not.

On the plate of *No. 3*, it is said that there were three *inverted cliches*, but the position of these varieties on the sheet is unknown. Of the vermilion 1fr. stamps, only one tete-beche variety is known, and that is in an unused block of four originating from the "Vervelle" sheet (aa). This block was sold at the 11th. Ferrari auction sale in November 1924 for 56000 gold marks, and is now in the collection of A. Hind.

The only known tete-beche variety in the dull red or brown-orange shade b is a used pair, which is said to be damaged.

Tete-beche pairs even in the carmine shades (c, d) are in *unused* condition also extremely rare, probably only eight to ten pairs of such being known.

*Proofs* (color trials) exist in deep carmine on blue and rose-carmine on white; there also exists printer's waste (decoupage material) in lilac-rose and orange-vermilion on pelure paper.

*No. 4* (*10c.*). Printings *a* and *c*, though similar in shade, can easily be separated one from the other when in used condition by their cancellations, (apart from the relative fineness of impression), for the earliest printing *a* is almost always cancelled with the grille obliteration, whereas this is extremely rare on variety c. Between the shades *4a* and *4b* there exist intermediate shades, but *4ba*, in which the *greenish* tint is emphasized by the comparative whiteness or pale greenish tint of the paper, stands out clearly from all the other shades of No. 4. No. *4ba* is a great rarity unused, as apart from those emanating from the so-called "London Exhibition" blocks (see later) we have never seen the shade in this condition.

The left-hand pane (of 150) of the sheet of the 10c. contained three inverted stamps occupying positions 27, 58 and 145.

Proofs of No. 1 exist in yellow-brown on white cardboard paper, and printer's waste in olive-brown on pelure paper.

*No. 5 (15c.).* Unused copies of shade *b* are extreme rarities, but of the paler shade *a,* though also rare unused, a portion of a sheet was broken up some years ago by a well-known Paris dealer. Only one (vertical) pair is known of *5 FI,* which sold for 17000 gold marks at the 11th. Ferrari auction sale. This variety is on entire letter addressed from Paris to New Orleans (U. S. A.) dated in March 1852 together with a normal vertical pair of the same value and a 1fr. carmine; one of the stamps of the tete-beche pair is so badly cut that the lower label with the value is almost entirely missing. Probably the inverted stamp occupied position No. 80 of the left-hand pane as in the case of the 15c Perforated of 1871, (according to E. T. of the 15th. December 1924 a pane of the 15c. *without* any tete-beche variety exists in the Mint).

Proofs exist in bright green on white cardboard paper (common) and printer's waste on pelure paper (rare).

*No. 6 (25c.).* The four printings and shade varieties *a-d* of this value are well-defined and easily distinguishable. Printing *c* is a great rarity unused, as is also printing *b* in the bright royal blue shade in which it is occasionally found. As distinguished from No. 1, the 25c. stamps are proportionately much rarer in unused condition, owing to the fact that they continued to be used up long after the end of the issue of the M. I. (Ceres) type stamps, until the demand for this value ceased with the reduction of the rate to 20c. in 1854.

The inverted stamps *6 FI* occupied position 131 on the left-hand pane of the sheet. In unused condition this tete-beche variety is one of the greatest rarities in French stamps, only four or five pairs being known to us.

*Proofs* on white card paper and ''papier de Chine'' are common. There exists also a very rare early proof in pale blue on yellowish paper similar to that of the issued stamps. Of later origin there are fairly common proofs in blue on thick bluish paper and in dark blue on white card paper, which on the reverse side show a black proof of the Presidency 25c. stamp. Decoupage material exists in dark blue on pelure paper and printer's remainders in dull dark blue showing a very coarse over-inked impression on yellowish paper.

*Pairs, Strips and Blocks.* Pairs of all values are common and even strips of three and four of the two high values are not rare (prices about 20% to 50% higher than for single copies). On the other hand longer strips of all values are very rare except of the 20c., No. 1, which is not infrequently found used in strips of five to make up the 1fr. rate. *Postally used blocks* of all values are rare, especially of the 10c., 15c. and 20c. (fancy prices, but see remarks re ''Cancelled Remainders,'' which however are also fairly highly priced in blocks). All the *tete-beche* varieties with the exception of those of the 20c. are, as is also the variety No. 2 FI (wide ''4's'') great rarities or unknown in blocks. *Unused blocks* of the 20c. are common, and even of the remaining values, including the 15c., unused blocks of four exist in most of the important collections of France. (The value of these is about six to eight times that of single copies). Such blocks however are nearly always in the commonest (cheapest) shades of each value. Unused blocks of the *rarer* shade varieties, such as Nos. 3a, b, 4ba, 5b and 6c, are great rarities if indeed they are known.

There exists a set of blocks of all six values of the first issue, which we believe to have been specially prepared by the French Government for the London Exhibition of 1851. Originally, according to our information, received from M. G. Gilbert of Paris who discovered them, these blocks which were mounted on cards were composed of 24 copies (6x4), which were broken up into two blocks of four and two of eight of each value. These blocks are easily recognizable by their extraordinarily fine impression and brilliant shades, and by the fact that in preparing them as specimen pieces for exhibition the margins were cut so generously that on one or more sides the frame lines of the neighboring stamps were included. The block of No. 1 (which value was withdrawn from issue in 1850) belongs to, and was possibly a remainder of, the latest printing, namely, Bb; in the case of the remaining values the colors of the blocks correspond with the shades current at the date of the opening of the Exhibition (May 1851), that is Nos. 2aa, 3d, 4ba, 5a, and 6b. The blocks are without gum (having been soaked off the cards) but otherwise *correspond exactly with the stamps as isued.* Whether, however, they should be regarded merely as "*specially selected*" blocks of the normal current stamps or as a "*special printing*" (comparable to that of the 1873 U. S. A. issue, or of the Bavarian 1870 issue), cannot be decided without more precise knowledge of the circumstances of their origin.

In either case, having been printed *during the actual period of issue* (excepting only the 20c.) they must be considered as *genuine original* stamps and cannot be confused in any way with the (1862) *reprints.*

*Postal Forgeries* of the first issue were attempted on several occasions according to various French authorities and were partially successful in passing into circulation. According to Marconnet (and others), such forgeries of all values existed, some of them fairly well printed. He mentions as a curiosity in a Paris collection a 15c. forgery drawn entirely by pen, still on the letter which it had franked. Details, however, regarding these postal forgeries appear to be unobtainable, although according to Marconnet the forgers were in many cases legally prosecuted and the forgeries officially destroyed.

Regarding the so-called "*remainders*" of the *20c.* cancelled after the issue with the "Paris Star" obliteration, of the *10c.* and *25c.* (possibly also a portion of a sheet of the *1 franc* vermilion) with the "roller of large dots", and of the *15c.* with the "lozenge of dots" without figures or letters, see the notes re. "Numbers issued" etc. and the chapter re Cancellations (2nd. Period).

## Prepared for Use but not Issued. (M. I., April-May '50).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | 20c dull greenish-blue, without gum. (N) . . . . . . . . . . . . | . . . . . . | 250.— |
| | FI. Tete-beche pair . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . . . . . . | 4000.— |
| II. | 25c surcharged on carmine-red on 20c., greenish-blue. (No. I) (N) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . . . . . . | . . . . . . |

Note: The **reprints** of the above and following issues—indicated by the abbreviation (N)—Neudruck in the lists—are dealt with separately and all together at the end of this work.

*No. I.* According to Maury, 23,500,000 stamps of the 20c. in *blue* were printed between the 7th. of April and the 9th. May 1850, the *black* stamps, (No. 1) having been found unsatisfactory owing to the difficulty of obliterating them sufficiently clearly with the black cancellations. Since the normal inland postage rate was raised to 25c. as early as the middle of 1850, the issue of No. 1 was not called for and the whole stock was officially burnt. Prior to the destruction it is said that 2,000,000 copies were overprinted with the new value with the idea of using them as such.

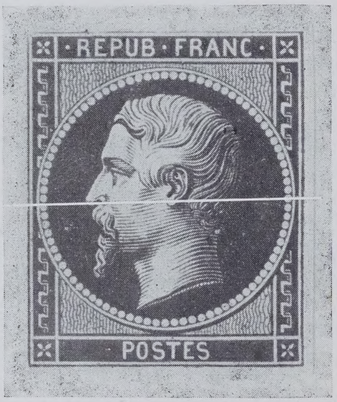
Original stamps of No. I as actually prepared for use are very rare. They are recognizable by the fact that the shade almost exactly corresponds with that of No. 6a, that is the *first* printing of the 25c. stamps. These originals are without gum. Until recently there existed a complete sheet of No. I, but this appears to have been split up recently. In this sheet the tete-beche pairs occupied positions Nos. 92, 110 and 148 on the right-hand pane (see notes re. "Tete-beche" of No. 1).

The majority of the blue 20c. stamps, which exist in collections as No. I, are probably printer's remainders and occasionally proofs or color trials. The former are recognizable by their defective impressions and forged gum on the back. Of the proofs, those in darkish blue on soft white "papier de Chine" (Yvert No. 8a) are occasionally sold as originals of No. I, but are probably proofs of the *black* 20c. and have no connection with the unissued blue stamp. This is certainly true of the very rare 20c. proofs in pale blue on yellowish paper, which are more nearly comparable to No. I, but which have only been found as part of a complete set of proofs of different values of the first issue, all in the same pale blue color. On the other hand the commoner pale greyish blue proofs on white cardboard paper, which are usually either printed both sides, or have a double impression on the face, probably represent printer's waste. There exist or have existed till recently two or three complete sheets of the proofs, showing inverted stamps in the positions as given above.

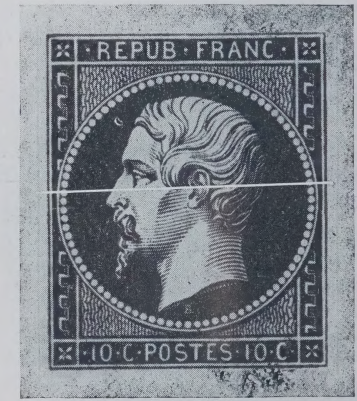
*No. II.* As an experiment to meet the increased rate for inland postage, 2,000,000 copies of No. I were surcharged with a carmine-red figure of value "25" by means of a self inking cylinder, but the stamps so treated were apparently *all destroyed* together with the remainders of No. I. The so-called original of No. II, which figured as an unique item in the 11th Ferrari auction sale, is of doubtful authenticity, the overprint being very indistinct, and the stamp itself in imperfect condition.

**1852. (12th. August).** M.2. (Louis Napoleon as President. Inscription "REPUB FRANC".) Steel die, electro-typed plates and stamps surface-printed as before. Under the bust of Napoleon the engraver's initial "B" (arre). Tinted paper and lithographic surface wash. Imperforate.

**M. 2.**



**Unfinished state of the die.**



**Design of the issued stamp.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | 10c. | a. bistre-brown (12-7-'52) | 800.— | 60.— |
| | | b. yellowish bistre (1853) (N) | 500.— | 40.— |
| 8. | 25c. | a. dull blue, deep dull blue (12-7-'52) | 100.— | 2.50 |
| | | b. light blue (1853). (N) | 75.— | 1.50 |

The above stamps were created as a result of the Act of the 3rd. January 1852, which ordered the replacement of the Ceres head representing the Republic by the likeness of the President, Louis Napoleon. The remaining values did not succeed in being issued in M. 2, for meanwhile Napoleon was declared Emperor after the second Coup d'Etat on the 2nd. December 1852, and the inscription "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE" had to be replaced by "EMPIRE FRANCAIS" (see following issue in M. 3).

| **Number printed.** | **Dates within which printings occurred.** |
|---|---|
| 10c. 8,643,000 | 3. Dec. '52 to 2. Sept. '53. |
| 25c. 27,570,900 | 17. Aug. '52 to 25. Oct. '53. |

The date given for the earliest printings of the *10c*, though four months *later* than the "official" date of issue quoted in *our* list, is confirmed by the evidence of dated copies which we have never found earlier than the beginning of *1853*. (See also note immediately following the 1849-50 issue).

*Dies, Plates.* A die proof exists showing the design in its unfinished state without denomination of value and without the engraver's initial "B" (see illustration at left of M. 2), and differing from the issued stamps also in the details of the shading particularly on the face and neck; (on the other hand there is a certain resemblance of the shading on the neck with Type II of the following issue). A second proofs, taken from the die in its later finished state, shows the shading on the face and neck refined, i. e. given a lighter appearance, by retouching; this result has been effected by means of transverse cuts across the lines of shading, converting them into series of dots or dashes. Other lines, especially in the upper part of the neck from the ear downwards, are so filed down that they no longer show any traces in the printing. This second proof, the lines of engraving of which are in the state in which they appear on M. 2, and upon which the engraver's initial "B" has been added, differs from the issued stamps in M. 2 only in the fact that on either side of "POSTES" in place of the values are two rectangular "white" blanks, destined to receive the correspondingly shaped metal plugs bearing the values. The cliches and plates were then prepared from the die after insertion of the denomination of value, 10c. and 25c. as required, by the process and in the arrangement as already described in the introduction. (See also Lond. Phil. 1928 pp 14-16). Each group of 150 (i. e. each pane) was surrounded by a rectangular border line at a distance of 8mm. from the stamps reproduced on every sheet on the color of the stamps (see also the notes after the following issue).

Since tete-beche pairs or other prominent plate varieties are not found in this issue, it is impossible to obtain any data indicating the number of plates employed for each value. The short time however during which the Presidency stamps were in issue makes it probable that only one plate (of 300) was employed for each value.

*No. 7* (*10c*). This stamp in mint condition is one of the most difficult French stamps to find, as no remainders existed, nor have unused blocks of any size been found. The stamps of shade variety *a* are darker and more brownish in tone than those of *b*, and also more heavily printed. No. 7 was used until the stocks were exhausted about the end of 1854 and is even commoner with dates about the year end 1853-54 than during the actual period of its issue. The reason for this anomaly lies in the fact that up to the end of 1853 considerable stocks of the previous 10c. stamps No. 4 continued to be used up, while on the other hand, following the reduction of rate for Paris local letters from 15c. to 10c. in July 1853 the demand for stamps of the 10c. value was considerably increased after that date.

*No. 8* (*25c*). The same remarks regarding the period of circulation apply to this stamp as to No. 7, although No. 8 is not found dated after June 1854, as the ordinary inland letter rate was reduced to 20c. on the 1st. July of that year. (Regarding possible remainders of No. 8 cancelled with the roller obliteration B so-called "continuous grille", see notes re Cancellations of the 2nd. Period). Proofs of No. 8 exist in the color of the issued stamp on "papier de Chine," white card, and pelure paper, also printer's waste on thick yellowish paper. The latter are often difficult to distinguish from the actual issued stamps, but the impression is usually more or less defective the solid blue background of the medallion having a mottled appearance; also they are without original gum.

## Pairs, Strips, Blocks, Copies Showing Colored Border Line.

No. 7 was not uncommonly used in pairs or even strips of three, but longer strips or blocks, whether unused and used, are extraordinarily rare. No. 8 is not so rare in blocks; unused blocks of four should be valued at about six times the price of single copies. Specimens showing the colored border line on the sheet margin are subject to an extra price in both values of 50% to 100% over the normal.

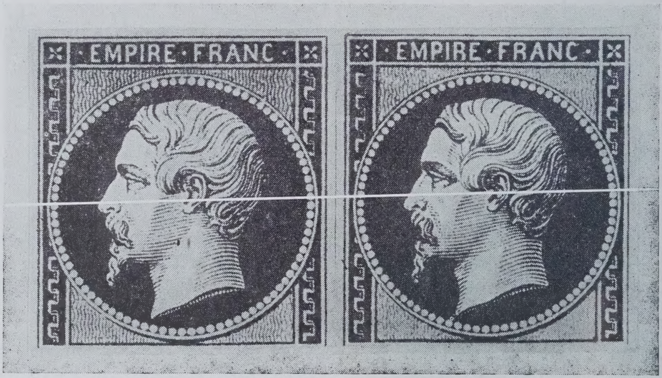
**1853 (17th. August)-1860 (1st. March).** M.3. Emperor Napoleon III without laurel wreath. Inscription "EMPIRE FRANC". Dies and plates produced as before, using the head-design of M.2, but eliminating the engraver's initial "B". Tinted paper and lithographic surface wash as before. Imperforate.

Lock of hair between the eye and the ear and shading of the upper part of the neck in two types (see Illust. below).

**Type I.** (August 1853-1861; Nos. 9 I, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 I, 16). Head design as in M.2. Unshaded area on neck extends nearly up to the ear.

**Type II.** (March 1860-1862; Nos. 13, 9 II, 15 II. Lock of hair curling more backwards towards the ear; lines of shading in the upper part of the neck extended more or less continuously across the latter.

**M3**



## Existing Values Issued in the New Design (17-7-'53-3-11-'53).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 I. | 10c. | Type I. (17-7-'53-Dec. '60). | | |
| | | a. yellow-ochre on lemon-yellow; fine impressions (17-7-'53) | 120.— | 5.— |
| | | b. ochre-brown, dark yellow-brown on yellowish or light brownish tinted paper (Sept. '54) | 45.— | 1.50 |
| | | c. orange-bistre, light orange-bistre on cream to nearly white paper. (Jan. '56) | 100.— | 1.— |
| | | ca. light orange-yellow (Jan. '57) | 100.— | 1.— |
| | | d. dull yellowish-bistre, paper as in c; indistinct impressions. (March '57) | 40.— | 1.— |
| | | da. pale yellow-bistre; very indistinct impressions (Jan. '58) | 75.— | 2.50 |
| | | e. light yellowish-bistre; paper as in c; fine impressions. (April '58) | 45.— | 1.25 |
| | | f. yellow-bistre on yellowish to greyish-bistre on cream to nearly white paper; coarse heavily inked impressions. (Sept. '59) | 25.— | 40.— |
| 9 II. | 10c. | Type II. (December 1860-October 1861) | | |
| | | a. dark to light yellowish bistre, yellowish brown on yellow; fine impressions. (Dec. '60) | 20.— | 0.35 |
| | | b. dull brownish bistre, orange tinted bistre on white paper; clear but coarser impressions. (Oct. '61) | 20.00 | 0.35 |
| 10. | 25c. | dull blue, light blue. (3-11-53) (N) | 90.— | 18.— |
| | | FI. Inscription and corner ornaments at top retouched | ...... | 400.— |
| 11. | 40c. | a. orange, light orange; fine but indistinct impressions. (3-9-'53) | 80.— | 1.— |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | b. orange, orange-yellow; clear but coarse impressions. ('55-'62) | 50.— | 0.30 |
| | | ba. deep red-orange. (1857) | 120.— | 2.50 |
| | | bb. orange on straw. (1861) | 75.— | 1.50 |
| 12. | 1fr. | carmine, light carmine (17-7-53). (N) | 300.— | 180.— |
| | | a. deep carmine | 400.— | 250.— |
| | | FI. tete-beche pair | 20000.— | 9000.— |

## New Values Created to Meet the Altered Rates of 1-7-'54 and the Rates for Printed Matter. (1-7-'54-1-3-'60).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | 1c. | a. dark to light olive-green on blue. (1-3-'60) Type II. | 5.— | 4.— |
| | | aa. dark bronze-green on blue | 20.— | ...... |
| | | b. olive-green on green | 40.— | 10.— |
| 14. | 5c. | a. dark green on bluish-green (4-11-'54) | 80.— | 8.— |
| | | b. green, pale green on bluish-green | 45.— | 4.— |
| | | c. light green, light yellow-green on greenish (May '60) | 35.— | 2.50 |
| 15 I. | 20c. | Type I (1-7-'54-April '61). (P.F.) | | |
| | | a. dull greyish-blue, milky-blue on greyish to yellowish or nearly white paper; fine impressions (1-7-'54) | 12.— | 0.20 |
| | | b. light blue on **green**; fine impressions (Ap. '55) | 1000.— | 25.— |
| | | c. dark blue on **green**; fine impressions (June '55) | 600.— | 10.— |
| | | d. dull dark blue on greyish to nearly white paper; fine impressions (June '55) | 40.— | 0.20 |
| | | e. darker blue, royal blue on slightly bluish paper; fine to medium fine impressions (Nov. '55-Oct. '57) | 40.— | 0.15 |
| | | ea. very deep violet-blue, deep indigo, blue-black; medium fine impressions (May '56) | 150.— | 1.— |
| | | f. bright blue, sky-blue, dull blue on bluish to light azure paper; coarser impressions (Nov. '57-Feb. '59) | 18.— | 0.20 |
| | | fa. blue on deep azure, blue on lilac, light blue on lilac; (Feb.-June '58) | 500.— | 15.— |
| | | g. dull blue, dull dark blue on bluish to light azure paper; coarse heavily inked impressions (March '59-April '61) | 7.50 | 0.05 |
| | | h. blue on **green**; coarse heavily inked impressions, (Feb.-April '61) | 750.— | 15.— |
| 15 II. | 20c. | Type II (Dec. '60-April '62) | | |
| | | a. bright blue, dark to light blue on bluish to light azure paper; very fine impressions (Dec. '60) | 7.50 | 0.10 |
| | | b. bright blue on **green**; fine impressions (Feb.-April '61) | 600.— | 10.— |
| | | c. dull blue, dull dark blue; coarser impressions (Aug. '61) | 6.— | 0.05 |
| | | d. light blue; defective (worn) impressions (April '62) | 25.— | 0.50 |
| | | FI. Inscription and corner ornaments at top reengraved (6 varieties) | ...... | 80.— |
| 16. | 80c. | a. carmine on yellowish (Oct. '54) | 80.— | 3.— |
| | | aa. deep carmine on yellowish | 120.— | 5.— |
| | | b. carmine-red on yellowish (1856) | 140.— | 4.— |
| | | c. rose-red on yellowish (1859) | 80.— | 3.— |
| | | d. rose, pale rose on white (April '60) | 60.— | 2.— |
| | | da. deep rose on white | 80.— | 3.50 |
| | | FI. tete-beche pairs. (a,b.) | 6500.— | 1500.— |
| | | do (c,d.) | 5000.— | 1000.— |
| | | FII. Printed on back with 1 fr. (No. 12) (c) | ...... | ...... |
| | | Printed on back with 1 fr. tete-beche (No. 12 FI) (c) | ...... | ...... |
| | | FIII. (da) Double impression (on face of stamp) (da) | ...... | ...... |

| Number printed. | | Dates within which printings occurred. |
|---|---|---|
| 1c. | 107,861,700 | 13. July '60 to 31. Dec. '61. |
| 5c. | 62,372,700 | 4. Nov. '54 to 31. Dec. '61. |
| 10c. | 265,879,500 | 26. Oct. '63 to 31. Dec. '61. |
| 20c. | 1,449,220,800 | 23. May '54 to 31. Dec. '61. |
| 25c. | 11,028,600 | 3. Nov. '53 to 13. April '54. |
| 40c. | 57,648,900 | 8. Sept. '53 to 31. Dec. '61. |
| 80c. carmine | 9,973,200 | 26. Nov. '54 to 22. Sept. '58. |
| 80c. rose | 6,113,100 | 26. Nov. 59 to 31. Dec. '61. |
| 1fr. | 963,300 | 17. Aug. '53 to 27. Sept. '53. |

The dates given for the earliest printings of the *1c.* and *10c.*, though respectively 4 months and 3 months *later* than the “official” dates of issue quoted in our list, are more in agreement with the evidence of dated copies than are the latter. (See also note immediately following the 1849-50 issue).

*Dies, Types I and II.* The design is substantially the same as that of M. 2 (Presidency issue), the master die of which was retained, only the inscription at top being altered to conform with the proclamation of Empire on the 2nd. December 1852 (see note re No. 8). Also the engraver's initial “B” was eliminated in M. 3. Although no proofs from the die are known illustrating the manner in which the figures of values were inserted thereon, it is probable that the same procedure was followed as in the case of M. 2. Certain details of the original design were *retouched* some time in 1860, the *1c.* stamps, No. 13, which appeared in July of that year being the first to show the alterations in question, to be soon followed by the *new 10c.* and *20c.* plates, Nos. 9 II and 15 II, which came into use towards the end of 1860. The alterations are to be found chiefly in the form of the lock of hair between the eye and the ear, and in the lines of shading across the upper part of the neck; (for details see illustrations and description of types I and II at head of list). Actually on the stamps the lines on the neck are not always so clearly printed as in our illustration of Type II (for instance, in variety 15 II d they are not apparent at all owing to the wear of the plate), but traces of them can usually be found, and in doubtful cases the form of the lock of hair, which is more easily distinguishable, is conclusive. Of these alterations, that on the lock of hair undoubtedly represents a *retouch,* either on the original master die or on a secondary “working” die prepared from it, but the reappearance of the lines of shading on the upper part of the neck is hardly possible to explain as a form of retouch, or actual recutting of the engraving on the die.

The origin of these new lines of color is rather to be sought by referring back to the master die in its *unfinished* state, as illustrated at the head of the Presidency issue, bearing in mind that this same die—retouched—served to make the plates also for the Empire issue. What probably occurred was that the original lines of the engraving (standing in relief on the die) were in the first retouching process so filed down that they failed to impress themselves on the moulds sufficiently deeply to reach the printing level on the plates—so far at least as the Presidency and Empire Type *I* stamps were concerned. Subsequently as a result of overhauling and cleaning and probably unintentional *wearing down* of the surface of the die in preparation for the *new* plates of the 1c, 10c, and 20c, these old lines so-to-speak “regained’ ’the printing level. (See Lond. Phil. 1928 pp 14 ff).

None of the remaining values, either in the imperforate or the subsequent perforated issue, show any traces of the above changes on the die, the original plates of these having continued in use till the new Laureated types came in.

*Plates, Border Lines.* While the margins of the sheets in the preceding issue *always* show the colored border line, the only values of the Empire issue on which the lines are always present are the 25c. and 1fr. (originals not reprints) which were withdrawn from circulation in 1854. On the other hand the border line is absent from the sheets of all stamps issued after 1860, that is from the 1c.

stamps and the 10c. and 20c. issued at the end of 1860 in Type II (see above). As the line in the case of the remaining values is always present on the early printings (till about 1855) and never on the later printings (from about 1859-60), it is certain that *originally* all the sheets of these values contained the line and continued thus till about 1855. On the other hand none of the sheets in use from about 1859-60 onwards, whether from the original plates or new ones, had the line on them.

The difficulty is to determine the position durning the middle period from about 1850 to 1860, since, in the case of the 10c. and 20c. at least, it appears that the border line was present on some sheets but absent on others, the same identical shades and impressions being found with and without the line in about equal proportions.

Whether the line formed part of the design on the plates is not known, but it is certain that it was discontinued (or removed from the plates) at some date in 1859-60, since the same plates originally found with the line were continued without the line, (e. g. the 80c. tete-beche may be found with and without the line) and it is absent from the reprints of the 25c. and 1fr., for which latter, at least, the same plates were used as for the original stamps. If the line was part of the design of the plates, subsequently removed, we must suppose that for the 10c. and 20c. at least 2 plates each were in use concurrently during the period 1855-60, a fact which is supported also by the evidence of the flaw varieties which are repeated roughly about once in 600 stamps. In December '60 when the new plate or plates from the retouched die were made up for the 20c., one at least of the original plates continued to be used concurrently till April '61 or later at which date it was probably replaced by a *fourth* plate. From the above and other evidence we estimate *four* plates for the *20c.*, *three* plates, possibly four for the *10c.* imperforate issue, but probably not more than *one* each for the *remaining values*, each plate consisting of 300 cliches.

Besides the above mentioned border line the following marks (possibly representing the heads of pegs or nails by which the plates were fixed down to their supporting boards) have been found in the margins of the sheets, also printed in the color of the stamps, (*a*) on the *1c.* No. 13a., a small square (5x5mm) divided into four *unequal* segments situated near the top right corner of the left (?) pane; (*b*) on the *5c.* No. 14c., a larger square (9x9mm) divided into four *equal* segments, which may be found both in the top and bottom margin of the sheet, and (*c*) on the *80c.* No. 16da, a solid square (5x5mm) near the bottom right corner of the left pane.

## Notes on Individual Values.

*1c.* (*No. 13*). Shade variety *a* may be found on slightly *greenish* blue as well as on the pure blue paper, but in *b* there is hardly any trace of blue in the paper tint, thus giving the stamp shade a very distinct appearance. *Aa* is probably due to some—accidental—chemical reaction in the mixing of the colors (see also the 1c. of the next issue). We have not seen any *used* stamps as definitely bronze as the variety separated as aa, though a *slight* bronze tint is not uncommon on 1c. stamps.

*Color trials* of the 1c. exist in olive-green on white i. e. untinted paper, and we have seen a used copy of such an essay which apparently passed the post at this period. The 1c. value was also used for color trials of the *5c.*, *10c.*, *20c.* and *80c.* stamps, and these may be found in the exact shades of the issued stamps of these values as current in 1860-62.

*5c.* (*No. 14*). The change from the bluish paper varieties *a* and *b* to the light yellowish green shades on more greenish paper took place according to Maury (page 92) as a result of a special order from the Postal Administration, the object of which was to avoid confusion of the bluish green 5c. by artificial light with the blue 20c. stamps. For this reason shade *c* (officially described as "vert lumiere") has sometimes been regarded as a separate stamp variety rather than a mere shade variety.

The 5c. was the principal value used for *color trials* of the *80c.* stamps (16b-d), and may be found in numerous sub-shades of these colors both as issued and otherwise, also in aniline colors (rose and rose-red).

*10c.* (*Nos. 9 I and II*) and *20c.* (*15 I and II*). Owing to the exceptional number and diversity of shades and impressions of these two most used values of the issue, their arrangement and classification present certain features in common and for this reason it is convenient to deal with them under one heading. In the first place it would be almost impossible and certainly very confusing to the reader to give a full list of all the variations in stamp color, paper tint, and impression to be found on these values, so that with few exceptions (e. g. the green paper varieties of the 20c.) we have confined ourselves to listing the more permanent or basic color changes—whether of stamp design or paper—indicating so-to-speak a "change of direction" in the process of making the colors rather than an occasional or accidental "sport" of the printers. (See also remarks in introduction on this subject). In most cases therefore our shade varieties should be taken as representing *types* or *groups* of shades covering certain periods rather than single hard and fast varieties, and many existing shades will be difficult to place definitely in one or the other group. Though, however, owing to such intermediate shades, the dividing lines between our groups are not always well-marked, there can usually be found a point where a new "type" shade begins to predominate over the old, and in any case the *chronological sequence* is not affected, and provided one has sufficient material in dated copies this can be worked out to almost any degree of detail and accuracy.

The *prices* indicated for the rarer shades apply to well-marked and *typical* examples of these. While "extreme" varieties, especially of such marked shades as 9 Ia, 9 Ic and ca, 9 Ida, 15 Iea, and 15 Ifa, may be worth even more than the quoted prices ,*intermediate* or doubtful shades should always be counted with the cheaper kind.

*10c.* (*No. 9*). Though the shade distinctions of this value are more difficult to describe and classify than those of the 20c., the changes in the basic color of the stamp design (as distinct from the paper) are actually more numerous and well-marked. *No. 9 Ia* is perhaps the most well-defined shade of the 10c., varying very little, and showing no intermediate shades which would lead to confusion with the following variety (Ib). Its comparative rarity arises mainly from the fact that until the end of 1853, and even during the first few months of 1854 the earlier Presidency 10c. (No. 7), and even No. 4, continued to be used almost exclusively so that No. 9 only came into *general* use in about May 1854. Unlike Ia, *No. 9 Ib* includes several different shades varying from dark to light, and some of these are, at first sight, not easily distinguished from some of the shades included in 9 Ie and 9 If. *9 Ic* on the other hand though it includes a considerable range of shades from dull to bright and from dark to light is a group which can be always recognized by the decided *orange* tint in the color. The *brighter* orange shades of *9 Ic* and ca, together with *9 Ia* and *9 Ida,* especially in mint unused condition, constitute the *rarities* of the 10c. *No. 9 Ie* presents one of the only instances in French stamps of a sudden change from rough defective impressions (as shown by 9 Id and da) to fine clear prints without any evidence of the introduction of a new plate as the cause. Indeed the fact that the impressions deteriorated again almost immediately (in 9 If) is evidence *against* such a new plate and indicates rather that in this case, as an exception, the improvement in the impression was brought about by more careful printing, and possibly also *cleaning* of the plate. (See also remarks in introduction re printing process, wear of the plates etc.). *Printer's waste* (not common) of the 10c. (shade similar to 1c. but very light and with less orange in it) exists on white paper, showing a defective impression.

*20c. No. 15.* Apart from the dark blue varieties listed under *15 Ie* the variations in the color of the stamp design are not so great as appears as first sight, the most marked differences being due to the different colored *papers* employed.

The four *green* paper varieties of the 20c. 15 Ib, 15 Ic, 15 Ih, and 15 IIb which in *"mint" unused* condition rank among the *great rarities* of France, are easily distinguished from each other. Though the abnormal paper, (said to have been the paper belonging to the 5c.) was employed only on *two* separate occasions namely the periods *April-June '55* and *Feb.-April '61,* during the first of these the Type color of the stamps was abruptly changed from *light* to *dark* blue, while in the second period we find the *last* printings from the *original* plates (Type I) used side by side with the *early* printings from the *new* plates from the retouched die (Type II). While the green paper is so distinct that it cannot be confused with any of the normal papers, the *azure* and *lilac* tinted papers listed under *15 Ifa* are more in the nature of extreme and accidental variations of the normal paper of the period. Several shades both of the stamps and of the paper are found, used intermittently during the period Feb.-June '58. *15 Ifa* is *extremely rare* in *"mint" unused* condition, and should not be confused with some of the brighter shades of the more normal stamps of the same and later periods (e. g. 15 If, 15 Ig, and especially 15 IIa) which are not uncommon on light azure tinted paper but never approaching that of 15 Ifa in depth and intensity. The variety sometimes described as on *rose* paper, (of which a pair was sold in the Ferrari auction for G. M. 1200) is an *essay* from a *later* plate in Type II and is unknown in genuine used condition.

(Regarding 15 IId from the *worn* plate, see notes in introduction re wear of the plates).

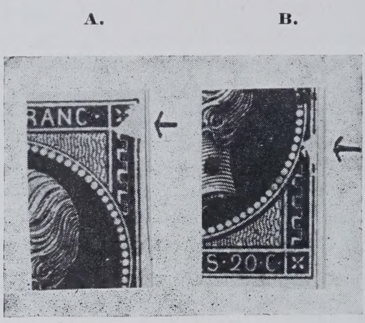
After 1859-60 the variations in shade of the 20c. (as of the 10c. and other values, also in the later Perforated issues) tend to become much less marked, indicating that from this date onwards greater care was taken to secure uniformity and constancy of the standard colors allotted to each value.

*Proofs.* (Class B) of 15 I (shade a) exist in 3 slightly different shades on cream colored paper. These resemble the issued stamps so closely that they are usually regarded as and placed among the latter, particularly as they are fairly common, and may be found in large blocks with side margins of the sheet showing the colored border line. The smooth gum often found on these proofs is forged. *Printer's remainders* also of *15 I* (shade e) exist on white paper, and of shade g on greyish paper, recognizable by their unusually defective impressions. Of *15 II* a *die proof* exists in blue on white papier de Chine (very rare) and plate proofs in blue on white card (common) but these cannot be confused with the issued stamps. The plate of the 20c. (in Type I) was used for *Color Trials* of the 10c. (shade 9 Ia) on white card paper, and in Type II for color trials of the 1c. (exact shade on blue paper, as well as on white card) and possible also for the 10c. in numerous shades of bistre and brown (very common) printed from one of the later plates in use for the perforated issue in 1866-67 showing the tete-beche stamp in position *90* on the sheet.

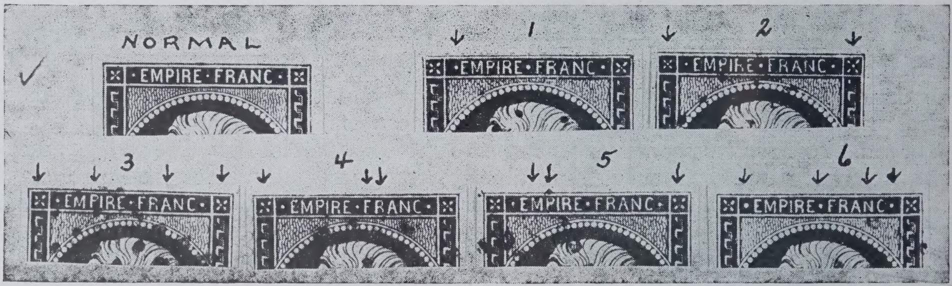
The 20c. blue *imperforate* exists *tete-beche,* but *not as an issued stamp.* The one or two imperforate sheets containing the variety which have been found originate from plates which did not come into existence until 1866-67, when the *perforated* stamps (No. 20) were current, and must be considered as *proofs* or *essays,* since no used example is known. The position of the (imperforate) inverted stamps is the same as in the perforated stamps from the same plate namely Nos. *10* and *33* on the sheet.

*Plate flaws, retouches, double frame line varieties etc.* The best known plate flaws in *Type I* are those showing a broken "E" in POSTES which thus reads POST*F*S. Several stamps on the sheet were affected with this error and though their exact position is unknown it is established that they occur in pairs and strips and even blocks *se-tenant* (see "Le Philatelie Francaise," 15. Oct. 1919 which mentions a block of 15 (5x3) in which all the stamps composing the third and fourth rows of 3 showed the POSTFS flaw). While the above variety only made its appearance in the later printings of Type I (from about 1857 onwards) other flaws, mostly white spots of more or less prominence, in the background surrounding the head, may be found repeated in all printings from 1854 to 1861, thus proving the continuity of at least one of the (Type I) plates throughout this period.

The first plates in *Type II* show two striking flaws (see fig. A and B) resulting from damage to the right side of the stamp design. These are repeated on the Perforated stamps (see later).



One of the plates in Type II was also extensively *retouched,* no less than *six varieties* having been recently discovered showing the *inscription* EMPIRE FRANC and the *corner ornaments* at top entirely redrawn (*15 II FI*). (See illustrations below, figs. 1-6).



We draw attention to the following special features by which the above varieties can be most easily distinguished from the normal stamps and from each other.

No. 1. The white spot in front of the first "E" of Empire is much closer to the inscription than in the normal stamps.
2. The left and right hand corner ornaments at top are abnormally small and large respectively.
3. The "P" of Empire is noticeably out of alignment with, i. e. raised above, the rest of the inscription, and the left arm of "A" of Franc extends downwards to the white line under the inscription. Both corner ornaments are badly reproduced and asymmetrical.
4. The left hand corner ornament is very asymmetrical. The "F" of Franc is too narrow and the vertical back line of the "R" is too thick.
5. The two lines forming the left half of the "M" of Empire are too thin, the "P" is badly misshapen, and the right hand ornament very asymmetrical.
6. All three white spots in the top label are enlarged. The "N" of Franc is depressed and shows two colored lines which give it an appearance of double impression (these last are clear only in the earlier printings of the variety).

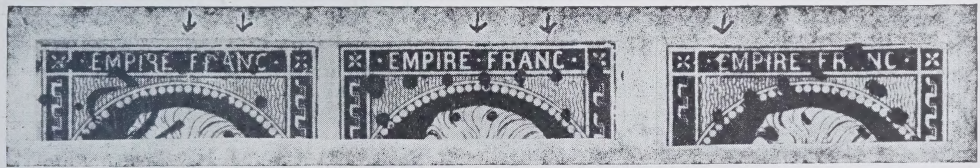
Nos. 3-6 have been found *in a strip of 4 se-tenant* and in the order of their numbering, and can further be placed in positions *7 to 10* in the *top row* of the sheet. In view of their very similar character, and of the peculiarity common to many plate varieties in French stamps (e. g. the POSTFS flaw mentioned above, the double "frame line varieties" mentioned below, and certain "broken frame" varieties of the 25c. of 1871) that they occur *in the same horizontal row se-tenant,* it seems probable that Nos. 1 and 2 will be found to come in the same (top) row of the sheet with Nos. 3-6, possibly *se-tenant* with the latter. All six varieties are equally rare (much rarer than the two flaw varieties of Type II mentioned above) from which it would appear either that they occurred on a plate which only came into use near the end of the imperforate issue (middle 1862) or that the plate which contained the defective cliches was held "in reserve" during most of the period of the issue. The same six varieties recur in the Perforated 20c. stamps (No. 20 q. v.). Regarding the possibility that these varieties were originally caused by a *double strike of the die on the mould* which made it necessary to redraw the inscriptions thus made partially illegible, see notes in introduction re. "retouching of the plates."

Besides the flaws and retouches we find also *double frame lines* on the 20c. stamps, but the imperforate examples of these varieties are from (?two) unused and probably unissued sheets from a plate which was only brought into use in 1866-67 for the perforated stamps—possibly the same sheets which contained the tete-beche varieties (see above). As these varieties therefore properly belong to the next issue they are dealt with in the notes relating to No. 20.

*25c. (No. 10).* This value shows only very slight variations in *shade* owing to its limited use. Not only was the official period of issue a very short one (8 months), but large remainders of the two preceding types of 25c. (Nos. 8 and 6) continued to be used right up to the date when this value was replaced by the 20c. It is probably true to say that No. 10 was *at no time* the *predominating* type of 25c. stamp in use.

Two varieties of No. 10 are known showing the *inscription* and in one of them also the *corner ornaments at top retouched,* (see figs. A and B below).

**A.** **Normal inscription but frame line at top slightly retouched.** **B.**



The more striking of these (fig. A—No. 10 FI) was originally discovered by M. G. Delacourcelle of Paris, and shows the whole inscription of Empire Franc as well as both corner ornaments affected. In particular the "F" and "N" of Franc are very badly shaped. Though, however, the effect of the retouching is perhaps more striking at first sight than in the case of some of the varieties of No. 15 described above, this is due rather to the more primitive and careless way in which it has been carried out than to a more extensive re-engraving on the plate. The second variety (fig. B) is less prominent than A, only the letters of "Empire" and perhaps the "F" of Franc and the left corner ornament being affected by the retouch. Both varieties appear to be very rare. Other 25c. stamps show signs of repair of the frame lines at top.

A *proof* of No. 10 exists in the issued color showing a—probably lithographically produced—pattern of fine rosettes covering both sides of the paper. The plate of the 5c. was used for *color trials* of the 20c. in the dark blue shades, the 40c. (very common) and possibly the 10c, but these latter are not easily distinguished from the mass of "fancy" color trials (Class III B) for which the plate of the 25c. together with those of the 1c. and 80c. was chiefly employed.

*40c. (No. 11).* As in the case of No. 2 (1849-50 issue) the differences in *shade* of No. 11, though in some cases striking, are unimportant as guides in the arrangement of the chronological sequence of printings, the latter being more easily followed by reference to the *impressions,* whether these are due to the state of the plate or the conditions of the printing. Printing *a* may be distinguished by the fine but usually very indistinct reproduction of the lines in the spandrels and in the shading of the head, which gives the stamps a worn appearance. On the other hand the printings comprised under *b* are difficult to arrange unless dates are attached. The coarser and heavier impressions are, as one would expect, characteristic of the later 1861-62 printings, but the scarce deep red-orange shades, though usually occurring in the period about 1857 (11ba) may be found as occasional rarities also in 1854 and among the 1860-62 printings.

The 40c. plate was not used for *color trials* nor are any plate proofs (Class II) known of this value. There exists however *printer's waste* (probably decoupage material) in brown (very rare) and we have seen blocks in shade *bb* without gum which appear to be some form of printer's remainder, though agreeing very closely with the issued stamps, and usually regarded as such.

*80c. (No. 16). 16a* and *16b* on the one hand and *16d* on the other form the two most distinctive groups of the 80c, differing from each other fundamentally both as to stamp shade and paper tint. *16c* represents a group of intermediate shades which by reason of the more or less yellowish tint of the *paper* would be placed with a and b but in their *shades* of rose with little or no trace of carmine can be regarded rather as varieties of 16d. The latter shade may be found on distinctly pink tinted paper, either in blotches or covering the whole stamp, also in mint condition, but this coloring is on the surface only and is probably due to excessive dampness of the paper during the printing operation, which caused the printing ink to "run."

The *tete-beche* stamp *No. 16 FI* occupies position 150 on the right hand pane of the sheet; in unused condition the variety is extremely rare probably not more than 12 to 15 examples being known thus in any of the shades. The inverted cliche can be identified by a flaw—showing "white" on the stamp—in the background immediately over the bridge of the nose of the Emperor, which made its appearance in printing c (—possibly b, but it is absent from a) and recurs also in the perforated stamps of the next issue.

*16 FII* owes its existence to the employment, by error or to meet an emergency, of a sheet of the *1 franc* (probably a printer's remainder or waste sheet) for the printing of the *80c.* (shade c). Only two examples are known of this variety, both used from Lyon (small figures "1818" in lozenge of dots cancellation) and both showing the 1 franc impression so widely out of line horizontally with the 80c. that two nearly equal halves of the former are visible at the back of each stamp. (That both copies originate from the same sheet is clearly indicated by the above).

The copy of this variety in the Meinertzhagen collection shows, by a curious chance, the 1 franc *tete-beche* (12 FI, see below) at the back, the two half-stamps standing so-to-speak "foot to foot." Of *16 FIII* only a single used copy exists (also in the Meinertzhagen collection). The two impressions are almost equally clear, about 3 mm out of register diagonally the one with the other.

*1fr. (No. 12).* As in the case of the 25c. (No. 10) the rarity of No. 12 is due not only to its short period of issue (14 months) but even more to the fact that right up to the date of its withdrawal (1. July 1854) the stocks of the previous 1fr. (No. 3) continued to be used up. (Regarding the remainders of No. 12 see introductory remarks re. "Numbers printed etc.," and regarding the cancellation of remainders with the "continuous grille" obliteration see the section dealing with Cancellations of the 2nd. Period).

The *tete-beche* stamp (12 FI) occupies position 131 on the—probably left —pane of the sheet. The variety is one of the greatest rarities in France, probably less than 15 examples being known of the originals, including unused and used together. In the one-time collection of Count Durrieu there existed an unused block of six containing the tete-beche variety and showing the full corner margins of the sheet (illustrated in Maury) which piece is possibly the same as that which is now in the collection of M. Th. Champion of Paris, and a similar block of four containing the variety is in the collection of M. Toulouse of Paris (exhibited at Monaco 1928).

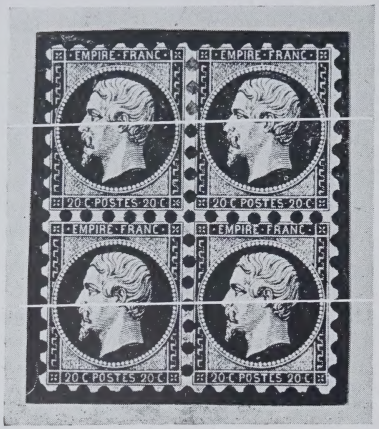
There exist of certain values of this issue varieties showing impressions "set off" on the back of the stamps, i. e. showing the design in reverse, (also in the 1863 and Bordeaux issues) but these should not be confused with varieties *printed* on the back.

*Pairs, strips, and blocks, copies with margins of the sheet attached.* The same general remarks apply as in the case of the 1849-50 issue (q. v.) but *unused* blocks of the *40c.* and *80c.* are, relatively to the other values, the rarest (worth 8 to 10 single copies) while *used* blocks are rarest of the *10c.* and *40c.* (fancy prices). Copies with margins of the sheet attached, showing the colored *border line,* are valued, in the case of the more expensive (unused) stamps at an increase of about 50% over the listed prices, while in the case of the cheaper (used) stamps, for instance the 10c., 20c., and 40c. (the latter being particularly rare thus) the price may be raised to ten or even twenty times that of normal copies.

*Bisected stamps.* The *20c.* has been found bisected—to meet local needs, *diagonally* at Villard de Lans (3587 small figures) in Jan. '58, *horizontally* at Vebron (Lozere) (3509 small figs.) from June '61 to Jan. '62, and *vertically,* together with a pair of whole 20c. stamps, from Marseilles (1896 small figs.) in Feb. '58 to make up the 50c. rate to the Levant. The 40c. exists *diagonally* bisected on letter from Mostaganem (Algeria) (3750 small figs.) (see ill. in catalogue of 11th. Ferrari Sale). A bisection of the *80c.* also occurred at Givors (Rhone) according to Yvert Special Catalogue. All the above varieties, however, though no doubt required to meet local emergencies, must be regarded as exceptional and *unauthorized.*

*Postal Forgeries.* According to Serrane a forgery of the 20c. was issued at Bayonne. This can be distinguished from the genuine stamp by its slightly taller size as well as by the inscription. The shade is greenish blue and the white spots in the lower label are missing. Of the 1c., 10c., and 20c. there exist *official forgeries* (rare) prepared for demonstration purposes probably by photolithography. According to Reichenheim (Phil. 1908 p. 77) these were produced by M. Hulot in 1865 on the occasion of a visit of the Emperor to the Mint, in order to show on the one hand the ease with which reproductions could be made, but on the other hand the difficulty of producing a really successful imitation. The 10c. appears to exist only in the color of the 20c., but the 1c. and 20c. are found in their own issued colors as well as in the colors of other values.

*Unofficial perforations.* A. The *Susse* perforation. During the period from the beginning of 1861 until the introduction of official perforation in Sept.-Oct. 1862, all values of the above issue (except the 25c. and 1fr. which were withdrawn in 1854) may be found with various forms of unofficial perforation and roulette. The best known and most interesting of these is the private perforation introduced on 1. Jan. '61 by Messrs. Susse freres, a large firm of stationers in the Place de la Bourse, Paris, who at the same time were licensed to sell postage stamps. Messrs. Susse constructed and patented a fairly up-to-date machine for their purpose but the perforation holes (gauge 7) were so large that even on



the best centered stamps the design was cut into on nearly all sides. Copies exist of the original circular letter addressed by Messrs. Susse to their clients, in which the merits of the new invention are emphasized, and to which is attached—on the same sheet—a sample of the proposed perforation. No charge was made for perforating the stamps, the firm looking for their profit only in the 2% discount allowed by the postal authorities to licensed distributors on large purchases.

Single isolated stamps with the Susse perforation are valued at only 50% to 100% over the prices of the corresponding imperforate stamps, but examples on letters or pieces by means of which their genuineness can be established beyond question are worth from 10 to 15 times the price of the normal imperforate stamps. Pairs, strips, and blocks also, which are extremely rare with the Susse perforation, and which were hardly likely to be forged thus, whether used or unused fetch fancy prices.

In 1875 Messrs. Susse sold their perforating machine to the stamp dealer Maury, who after repairing it and exhibiting it on several occasions, perforated numbers of—mostly used—imperforate stamps with it. Since in nearly every case single copies only were employed for this purpose such imitations are easily recognized by the straight outer edges of the perforation teeth, the genuine perforated stamps showing uneven and jagged edges such as one would expect from their having been torn apart in the normal course. Furthermore the genuine original Susse perforations—and other unofficial perforations and roulettes of this period 1861-62—are necessarily confined to the shades current at the time, and this is not always the case with such perforations applied at later dates for the benefit of collectors.

In addition to the Susse perforation many other forms of perforation and roulette were unofficially applied to the stamps during the same period. Ordinary roulettes, and pin perforations, are quite common but are accorded a certain premium in the price over the normal imperforate stamps when they are still attached to letters or pieces from which their dates and places of origin can be established. The most striking and sought after variety is the so-called “*Clamecy*” perforation, (cancellation “876” small figures) which was a form of *serpentine roulette* producing long tooth like projections similar to, but more sharply pointed than, those on the early Finland stamps.

**1862. (Sept.-Oct.)** M. 3. Dies, plates, printing etc, as in foregoing issue, but **perforated** 14x13½ with comb machine. 5c., 40c., and 80c. in Type I; 1c., 10c., and 20c. in Type II (see previous issue).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17. | 1c. | olive-green (shades) on blue to greenish-blue. (October) | 1.— | 0.30 |
| | | a. olive-green on green | 2.50 | 0.40 |
| | | b. deep bronze on blue | 10.— | ...... |
| 18. | 5c. | a. light green, yellow-green on greenish (October 1862) | 3.— | 0.25 |
| | | b. light green on blue (end of 1871) | 8.— | 1.25 |
| 19. | 10c. | a. yellowish to brownish bistre (October) | 4.— | 0.10 |
| | | b. greyish bistre, (1866) | 5.— | 0.10 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20. 20c. | blue, dull blue, light blue, fine to very coarse impressions (September 1862) | 2.— | 0.05 |
| | FI. tete-beche pair | 200.— | 60.— |
| | FII. inscription and corner ornaments at top re-engraved (seven varieties) | ...... | 50.— |
| | Fz. Vertical pair imperforate between | ...... | ...... |
| 21. 40c. | orange (shades) (October). (P.F.) | 10.— | 0.15 |
| 22. 80c. | rose, rose-red (October) | 12.— | 0.50 |
| | a. deep rose | 20.— | 0.60 |
| | FI. tete-beche pair | 1200.— | 450.— |

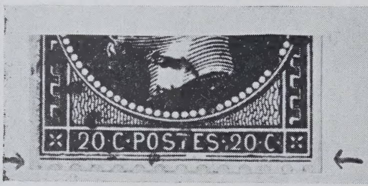
*Plates and plate varieties.* The plates in use for the imperforate issue were retained for the perforated issue. In the case of the 80c. this is clearly shown by the recurrence of the tete-beche variety (22 FI) in the same position (No. 150) on the sheet, and in the case of certain other values by the recurrence of the same flaw varieties. In particular all the flaws of the 20c.—later printings in Type II—imperforate are repeated in the earlier printings of the perforated stamps, including the two varieties illustrated. In some of the values e. g. 5c., 40c., and 80c. it is probable that the same (imperf.) plates continued to be used to the end of the perforated issue, but in others, the 20c. at least, new plates were introduced from time to time during the currency of the perforated stamps. From the evidence of flaw varieties, and by studying the different dates at which fine impressions of the stamps—indicating new plates—succeeded coarse impressions—indicating worn plates—it would appear that in the case of the 20c. the “imperf.” plates continued in use until about the middle of 1863 at which date new plates were introduced. Further new plates appeared in 1865, 1866, (see also Maury p. 141) and possibly again in 1867. As there is reason to believe that two plates (of 300 each) were in use concurrently throughout this period we can estimate therefore that at least three and probably from four to six plates were used for the 20c. in addition to the “imperf” plates, i. e. in all from five to eight plates were employed for the perforated 20c. stamps. It was from *two* of the *later* plates, in use about 1866-67, that the *tete-beche* variety of the 20c. (*20 FI*) originated. The inverted stamp occupies in some sheets position 90 on the righthand (?) pane and in other sheets positions 10 and 33. (Regarding the *imperf.* sheets (unissued) of the 20c. with tete-beche see notes relating to No. 15).

*Shades and Impressions.* The *shade varieties* of the perforated issue are few and unimportant, and vary little from those current for the corresponding values of the previous imperforate issue in the period 1861-62. *17b* is a very striking variety, more distinctly bronze even than the similar imperf. variety 13aa., but like the latter may be due to some unintentional chemical reaction or change in the color, and is not known used. *18b* is sometimes (e. g. in Yv. Cat.) separated as a distinct issue, on the grounds that a special emergency printing was made at the end of 1871 for which the paper of the 1c. was employed (see Maury p. 315). Since, however, the 5c. stamps of this type were in continuous use from 1862 to 1872, and the blue paper of this “special” printing differs little in appearance from the blue-green paper previously in use (during 1871) we see no good reason for separating it in this way. *Defective impressions,* particularly in the 5c., 10c., and 20c. are very common in this issue, the plates having been allowed to deteriorate and become very much worn before being replaced, and in the case of the *5c.* the same original plate (or possibly pair of plates) constructed in 1854 appear to have continued in use to the end, i. e. over a period of nearly 18 years, in spite of the large consumption of the stamps of this value. The *10c.* showing figures of value partially or wholly obliterated by over-inking—on stamps from the bottom row of the sheet—is a characteristic variety of the 1866-67 printings. In the case of the *20c.* the progress of wear of the plates and their replacement by new plates from time to time can be very clearly followed by studying the variations in the impressions in a series of dated copies arranged in their chronological order (see also notes above re. plates of the 20c.).

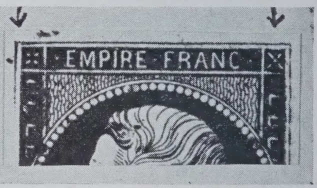
*Plate flaws, Double frame lines, Retouches;* apart from the flaw varieties which the perforated 20c. stamps have in common with the imperforate stamps (15 II) a number of different flaws occurred on and serve to identify the different new plates brought into use for the perforated stamps only. The most striking of these are found on stamps of the later 1866-67 printings, in which also the *double frame line* varieties occur. Though altogether about 20 of the latter can be distinguished, the most prominent examples, in which the extra line is printed even more clearly than the normal frame line, and at a distance of from ¼ mm to nearly 1 mm from the same, are confined to the 14th. row (10 stamps) on one of the sheets. These varieties in which the extra line in each case is at the base of the stamp (see ill. A) are the same as those found imperforate (from an unissued sheet, see notes re. No. 15). In other, less prominent, varieties the frame lines at the top and sides are affected with the double lines.

The true nature and origin of these double frame line varieties which occur also in other later issues (q. v.), is very obscure, and can probably only be explained after examination of the actual plates, deposited at the Musee Monetaire, upon which they occur, (see also notes in introduction on this subject). As in many cases (e. g. the 20c. Laureated and 25c. Republic of 1871) the double lines made their appearance only in the later stages of wear of the plates concerned it is possible they may be a direct effect of this wear, which caused a splitting of the—originally—single frame lines. An alternative explanation would be that they are due to a double strike of the die on the mould (see also notes re. retouches in introduction) but as in the case of the retouches it is difficult to reconcile this theory with the occurrence of the varieties in the same row se-tenant, or, in other words, it is difficult to see how an accident affecting the separate moulds or cliches before the construction of the plate could be repeated—in almost identical form—on a number of such moulds or cliches and that these should be eventually arranged in the same row together. A third alternative explanation of these varieties would be that the extra lines are caused by a design of some kind on the plate apart from and in between or framing the stamp cliches, but there is no record or evidence otherwise of the existence of such lines on the plate, and this explanation could hardly apply to the *partially split* lines found on the 20c. Laureated (see later).

A.



B.



The *six* varieties of *reengraved inscription* and *corner ornaments* which occur on the 20c. imperforate (see notes re. No. 15 II) are repeated in the first printings (up to about middle of 1863) of the perforated stamps, in which they are slightly less rare. A *seventh* variety (see ill. B) is *confined* to the perforated stamps as it originates from one of the 1866-67 plates of the 20c. This variety is distinguished by the enlarged corner ornament at top right, but even more particularly by the curious blurred or thickened impression covering the greater part, but especially marked at the sides of the stamp design. This last peculiarity is a strong indication of a "double strike" origin (see notes in introduction on this subject.

The (small holes) *perforation* was made by a comb machine, the rows of teeth being placed horizontally across the sheet. The perforating machine (according to Maury steam driven) was provided with only one box so that it was necessary to separate the two panes of the sheets beforehand. As the perforating usually commenced with the first horizontal row, only the bottom margin of the sheet received the vertical lines of perforation. According to Maury 5 sheets were treated at the same time, and it was to fix these accurately the one over the other that there were printed in the margins at top and bottom—opposite stamps Nos. 5 and 145 respectively—the colored crosses, the central points of which were pinned together before adjustment under the perforating machine.

Cases of *misplaced perforation,* and consequent badly centred copies of the stamps, are common, as are also cases where the last line of perforation was applied too far down in the margin of the sheet leaving an abnormally wide unprinted margin (up to 4 mm) at the base of the stamps from the bottom row.

Besides such abnormally *tall* stamps we find also—usually by one perforation—*too short* stamps. Among more serious errors we find occasional cases of double perforation, especially at the beginning of this issue, and a vertical pair of 20c. exists (20 Fz) used in Lyon (1818 small figures) *imperf. between,* though at the sides of this piece the perforation is perfectly normal. This pair (see 17th Kohler Auction) can, by means of a flaw on one of the stamps, and by the "small figures" cancellation, be placed as belonging to the earliest printings of the perforated stamps.

All the above general remarks re the perforation apply also to the following issues (except the Bordeaux issue, which was imperforate).

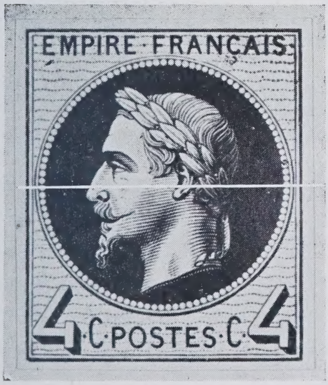
Regarding the entirely *imperforate* varieties of Nos. *17* and *18* which belong to the so-called "Rothschild" issue, and the means by which these may be distinguished from the imperforate stamps Nos. 13 and 14, see the notes after the following issue.

*Postal Forgeries.* The *40c.* was forged at Bayeux (Dep. Calvados) according to Serrane. The very rare examples of this forgery differ from the genuine stamps in the design of the face and in the perforation.

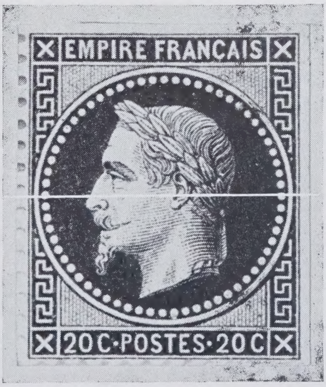
*Unused blocks* of all values of the above issue are fairly common (value about 6-7 single copies) with the exception of the *10c.* (No. 19) which is rare thus (value about 15-20 single copies). Blocks containing the tete-beche varieties (20 FI or 22 FI) are valued at about double the prices quoted for these varieties.

**1863 (1 Jan.) to 1870 (May)** Napoleon III with Laurel wreath (Laureated) M.4 (1c. to 4c.) M.5 (10c. to 80c.) and M.6 (5 francs). Engraved by Albert Barre. Dies, plates, paper, perforation etc. as before.

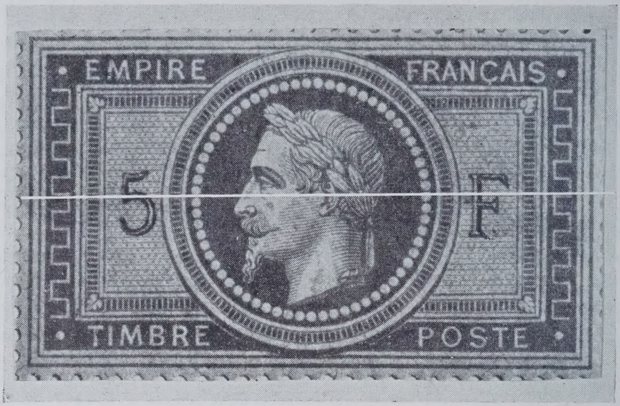
**M. 4 (head design in 1st state)**



**M. 5 (head design in 3rd state)**



M.6



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23. 1c. olive-green (shades) on greenish blue (May '70) (N) | 0.40 | 0.25 |
| a. olive green on green | 2.— | 0.35 |
| 24. 2c. a. chocolate-brown on pale cream to nearly white paper (1 Jan. '63) | 10.— | 3.— |
| b. red-brown (pale to dark) on cream (1865) | 0.80 | 0.40 |
| ba. red-brown on brownish buff | 3.— | 1.50 |
| 25. 4c. a. lilac-grey (1 Jan. '63) | 10.— | 2.50 |
| b. grey, pale grey (1866) | 3.50 | 1.75 |
| ba. dark grey | 10.— | 4.— |
| c. yellowish grey (1869) | 5.— | 2.— |
| Fi. tete-beche pair (b,c) (1869) | 1500.— | 1500.— |
| 26. 10c. yellowish-bistre (shades) (15 Nov. '67) | 2.50 | 0.15 |
| a. fawn (Dec. '69) | 10.— | 0.50 |
| 27. 20c. blue, dull blue, pale blue (4 April '67) | 1.50 | 0.05 |
| FI. right border repaired (3 varieties) | ...... | 100.— |
| FII. left border repaired (one variety) | ...... | 35.— |
| FIII. inscription and right corner ornament at top retouched (one variety) | ...... | 50.— |
| 28. 30c. brown, light brown (4 Apr. '67) | 12.— | 0.30 |
| a. black-brown | 16.— | 0.50 |
| 29. 40c. orange, pale orange (Aug. '68) | 18.— | 0.25 |
| 30. 80c. rose (pale to deep) (Feb. '68) | 10.— | 0.75 |
| 31. 5fr. pale lavender grey on pale lilac to bluish grey paper (Nov. '69) | 120.— | 35.— |
| a. bright lilac on bright lilac paper | 200.— | 60.— |
| FI. value omitted | ...... | 1000.— |

(Note. Regarding No. 26 overprinted "10" in blue see after No. 47).

The Laurel wreath was added to the effigy of the Emperor as a result of the victorious campaign in Italy, (by decree of 7. June '62).

The two new values 2c. and 4c. introduced on 1 Jan. '63 to meet the change in the rates for newspapers and printed matter, were for some years the only stamps showing the new Laureated design, the other values of the issue not making their appearance until 1867 onwards. The 5c. value was prepared in type M. 4, and *die proofs* are known of this (very rare), but no plates were constructed or stamps issued.

*Dies, Design of head and frame.* While the design of the frame differs entirely in each of the three types M. 4, 5, and 6, the head design is substantially the same, being from the same master die. The latter however was *retouched* on two successive occasions and the slight differences resulting from this retouching may be found reflected on the stamps. The first retouch took place at the beginning of 1865, a record of this being contained in an official letter of M. Barthe dated 7 Feb. '65 (referred to in the Coll. de Timbres-poste 1909 pp. 332-3) to the effect that the plate of the 4c. value having produced very imperfect impressions of the stamps, it was found necessary to have the die retouched by the engraver M. Albert Barre. The actual alterations in the design seem to have been very minute and restricted to giving a lighter appearance to the shading at the back of the neck and a slight modification in the details of the ribbon which hangs from the laurel wreath. On the stamps, however, particularly the 4c. the effect of the retouching is more striking, as in place of a solid blur of color, in which the outline of the back of the neck and the ribbon are indistinguishable—which is the condition in the early lilac-gray shades—these details on the later printings in grey and yellowish grey stand out perfectly clearly. The 2c. and 4c. being the only values issued before the date of this first retouching, these alone can be found showing the two different states. The 1c. (issued in 1870) and the 5c. (unissued) show the retouched state of the die only.

A second retouching of the head design took place at the end of 1866 in preparation for the issue of the higher values 10c. to 80c. These further alterations consist in the extension of the transverse cuts across the shading of the cheek, thus giving a lighter appearance to the latter, certain modifications in the details forming the ear by which these also became lighter and clearer, and the addition of a fine white line at the left side of the ribbon at the back of the neck. That this last retouching took place on the same original die employed for the lower values is proved by an interesting die proof of the 20c. with values obliterated with color, in which the head is identical with that of the lower values in its second state i. e. after the first but before the second retouching. Curiously enough the head of the 5 francs, though this value was not issued until 1869 i. e. two years after the 10c. to 80c., agrees with that of the 2c. and 4c. in their first state, but this apparent anomaly is explained by the fact that the head of the 5 francs was obtained from a die employed for certain fiscal (effets de Commerce) stamps of earlier date (1863-64) probably a duplicate of the original prepared for the 2c. and 4c. This fact is proved by the existence of die proofs showing the central medallion containing the head in course of transfer from the fiscal die, and adjustment into the frame design of the 5 francs. One of these proofs shows the head tilted at a different angle to that finally adopted in the stamps and shows further that the movable piece containing the head, in the case of the 5 fr., included the circle of pearls, while in the case of the other values the circle of pearls appears to be part of the frame design.

In the case of the 10c. to 80c. the same method was employed to obtain the different values, that is by inserting metal plugs as required into rectangular spaces cut out for them on either side of "POSTES", as in previous issues. Not only do die proofs exist showing this but traces of the line of contact, where the fitting in of the metal plugs in the spaces provided was not perfectly accurate, may be seen also on the stamps in the form of vertical white lines at left of the right hand figures of value. These lines are especially clear on the 80c., (*all* the stamps of which show them) but are visible also on many 30c. stamps, and more rarely on the 20c. (earliest printings only). In the case of the lower values 1c. to 4c. it is probable that separate (secondary) dies were prepared for the frame design, upon which the large figures could be separately engraved. These dies served also, with the necessary alteration in the inscriptions at top, for the later Republic types (1872 Issue) of the corresponding values (q. v.).

*Plates.* The arrangement of the cliches on the plates and of the stamps on the sheets was the same as in previous issues but in the case of the 5 francs, of which the size of the sheet was the same as for the lower values, the number of stamps contained was necessarily less by half namely 75 stamps arranged in 15 horizontal rows of *5* instead of *10* stamps each to make up each pane. The colored cross in the margins was situated opposite stamps Nos. 3 and 73 of the 5 francs.

The exact *number of plates* employed for each value is not established but it is probable that at this period two plates (of 300 each) were in use concurrently for most of the lower values (i. e. 1c to 20c.). For the 2c. and 4c. new plates must have been constructed in 1865 following the retouching of the die (see above) and in the case of the 4c. a further new plate—containing the inverted cliche (*25 FI* occupying position 25 on the right pane) was introduced about 1869. In the case of the 10c. and 20c. the first plates (constructed in 1867) appear to have deteriorated very rapidly and new plates were required already in 1868 (see below re. 20c.), but data are lacking for the other values.

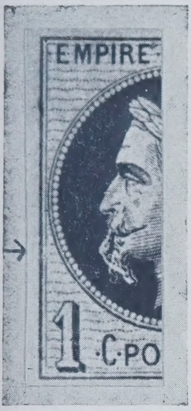
*5fr. without value.* Since the issue of further higher values (10fr. and 20fr.) was contemplated, it was arranged that the figures of value 5 and F were applied in the form of an *overprint* from a separate plate. For this reason the depth of inking and even the shade of the overprint may differ perceptibly from that of the rest of the stamp, and the possibility of occurrence of the error (*31 FI*) arose. Of this very rare variety one unused and two used copies are so far known to us, both of which latter bear the same Paris ''imprimes'' cancellation in red, and are dated 21 July '74. As both are however damaged copies they realized not more than 600 g. mk. each at auction (the one in Berlin in April '23 and the other in Paris (Ferrari Sale) in Nov. '24). The so-called different ''types'' of the imprint ''5'' and ''F'' (see Kohl 10th Edition and Yvert Special Cat.) are probably due to progressive wear of the plate bearing the figure of value i. e. to the clearness and fullness or otherwise with which they are printed, as differences in the actual form of the overprint do not appear to exist.

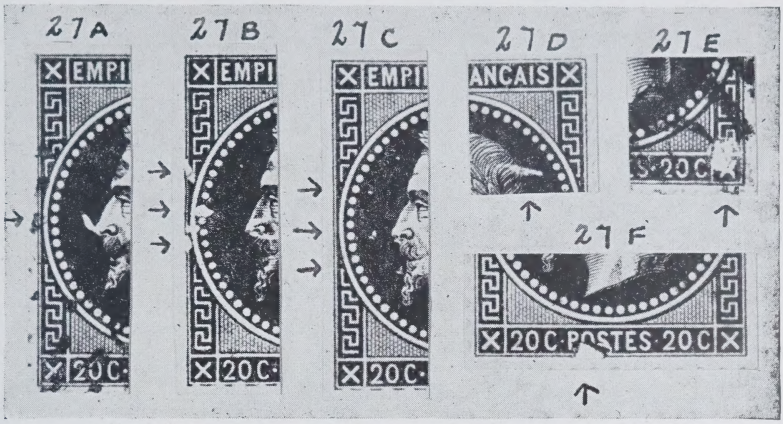
*Shades and impressions.* The most important shade distinctions in this issue are to be found on the *2c.* and *4c.* In the case of the other values the differences are due rather to varying depth of inking, that is lightness or darkness, of the same color. Nos. 24a and 25a are both rare in mint unused condition, much more so than their catalog quotations would indicate. No. 25 is occasionally found in a distinctly *brownish* or *bronze* grey shade but this is probably an accidental variety comparable to the bronze green shades of the 1c. of the previous non-laureated type (q. v.) and we have never seen it in unused condition. No. 26a is a very distinct and rare shade variety which was in use for a few months only at the year end 1869-70. Overinked and indistinct impressions are characteristic of Nos. 25, 26 and 27, while of No. 27 there exist also varieties in which the spandrels appear entirely worn away; actually, however, these last varieties, which occur in the early printings in 1867, are probably due to defective or exaggerated decoupage. The shade of the 5fr. (No. 31) was probably intended to be a decided lilac, as represented by 31a, the commoner greyish or bluish tints being due to deterioration or fading of the original color, which is generally a difficult one to fix; (compare also the 40 lep. 1st type Greece and the 6d. New South Wales Diademed type imperf.) Only about one in twenty 5fr. stamps is found in the real bright lilac shade of 31a and this variety should therefore be valued at least as high as the quotation in our list. A complete unused sheet of 75, however, in this shade exists in the ''Toulouse'' collection (exhibited at Monaco in 1928).

## Plate Flaws, Retouches: Double Frame Lines.

The 1c. exists showing a very prominent flaw, extending from the mouth down to the beard of the Emperor (see ill. 23A.) This variety recurs also in the Colonial stamps of the same type. It is, however, on the 20c. stamps that the greatest number of striking flaws and other plate varieties are found. The best known of these is the variety so-called ''a la corne'' which shows the Emperor with a horn like excrescence extending upwards from the tip of the nose, (see ill. fig. 27A). Others are illustrated by our figures 27 B. C. D. E. and F., but in all some 30 to 40 different varieties of the same nature may be collected, some of them—the commoner varieties—representing flaws in the original construction of the plates, and others, which are rarer, being due to subsequent damage to the plates.

**23A.**





The most interesting varieties of the 20c. are those due to *retouching* or *repair* of the plates; in the case of three of these varieties the stamps may be found showing the damaged as well as the repaired state of the cliche concerned (see ill. below figs. I A and B, II A and B, and III A and B) and in two cases (No.'s I and II) it is possible to identify the stamps from the cliches concerned also before the damage occurred (for distinguishing marks see illustrations.) Though the cliche which produced variety III may be distinguished by similar flaws. This stamp has not so far been found in its predamaged state. In each of these three varieties the damage consisted in the entire breaking off of the frame line and a considerable part of the adjacent border of the stamp design at the right side, and consequently the general appearance of the retouched stamps (27 FI) is the same, the repair having been effected in each case by the soldering on to the plate of fresh metal to replace the missing features of the design. Variety No. I occurs on the right margin of the sheet while Nos. II and III have been found se-tenant vertically. From their close similarity and the fact that all 3 varieties are equally rare whether in the damaged or retouched states, being confined to the light blue printings of 1868, it seems not unlikely that the three cliches were repaired simultaneously and that all will eventually be placed in the same vertical row on the right border of the sheet.

A somewhat similar but less rare variety showing repair at the *left* side of the cliche (27 FII) occurs in the stamps from a later plate in use in 1869-70 (see above fig. IVa and b). According to M. G. Gilbert of Paris this repair—which probably took place before any stamps were issued from the plate—can still be seen on the plate deposited at the Musee Monetaire, standing out clearly in red (copper) against the dull yellow (zinc and copper alloy) of the rest of the plate. This variety, and to a less extent the three first mentioned varieties, may be found showing different states of wear of the retouched parts (see fig. IVa and b), the soft (pure) copper wearing down very much more rapidly than the hardened surface of the copper and zinc alloy elsewhere.

Fig. V (see ill. above) represents a further retouched variety of the 20c. which resembles rather the varieties of the 20c. *non*-laureated Empire in that it is the inscription (the letters of FRANCAIS) and the right corner ornament at top which are retouched.

**27FI**

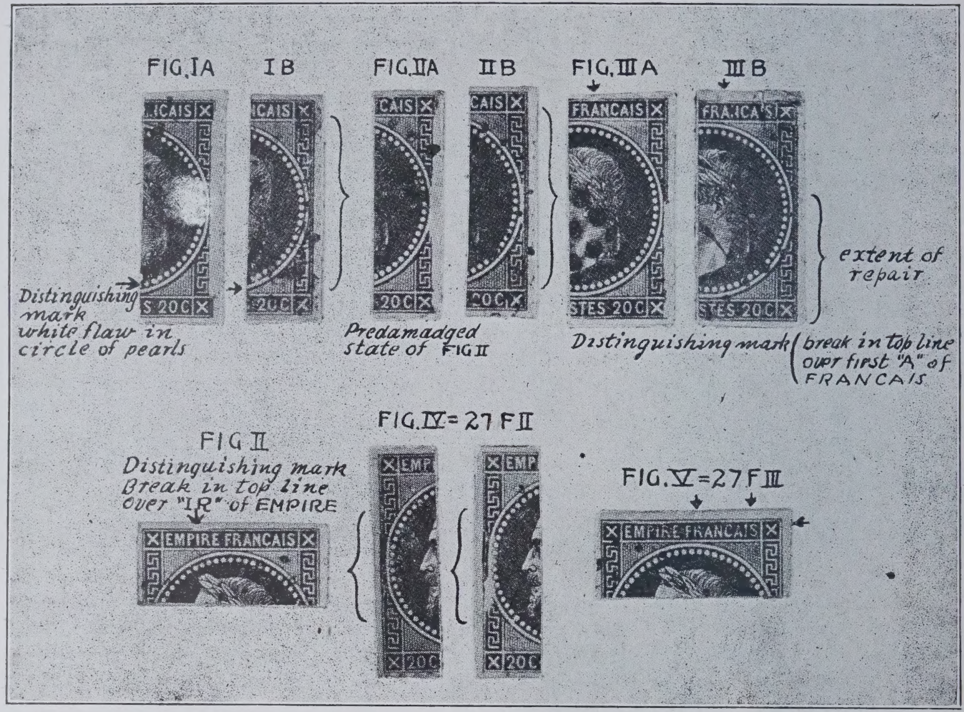
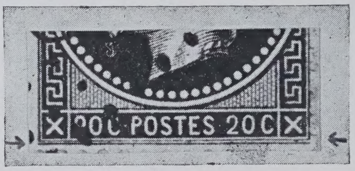


FIG.IA
IB
FIG.IIA
IIB
FIG.IIIA
IIIB
Distinguishing mark white flaw in circle of pearls
Predamaadged state of FIG II
Distinguishing mark
break in top line over first "A" of FRANCAIS
extent of repair
FIG.IV = 27 FII
FIG II
Distinguishing mark Break in top line over "IR" of EMPIRE
FIG.V = 27 FIII

This variety (—No. 27 FIII) like No. IV (—27 FII) originates from one of the 1869-70 plates but while not so striking is considerably rarer than No. IV though not perhaps as rare as Nos. I to III (—27 FI). The heavy blurred impression and semi-obliterated letters in the affected part indicate that this variety may have been caused by a double strike of the die on the mould which required correction by retouching (see also notes on this subject in introduction and after 1853-60 and 1862 Issues.

**X.**



Several varieties of *double frame line* occur on the 20c. (see ill. above) (also on the 10c.) of this issue. In the case of the 20c. most of these appear to emanate from the same plate being from the same (1868) printings as contained the retouched varieties Nos. I to III. Since also they made their first appearance at about the same date, they must be regarded as resulting in some way from the wear of the plate, (see notes on this subject in introduction). Among the double frame line varieties may be found cases of *partially split* lines—especially at the right side of the stamp, which are especially difficult to explain by any of the theories put forward as to the origin of the double lines.

Varieties may be found of the *5fr.* showing a clear *double impression* of the details in the background, particularly the horizontal lines, over the large figure 5. Several different stamps on the sheet are more or less prominently affected in a similar way, but there appear to be three principal varieties, occupying positions 13, 21, and 22 respectively on the half sheet of 75 stamps in the "Toulouse" collection. These double impressions being constant and at the same time confined to certain cliches on the plate can only be explained as due to a *double strike of the die on the mould.* A full account of them, with illustrations, is contained in the P. J. G. B. March 1928 by A. J. Sefi who first drew attention to their significance.

The *perforation* was the same as in the previous issue (see notes following the latter). All values except the 1c. and 5fr. were issued *imperforate* by special favor to the banker Rothschild in 1869. The *1c.* value which (with the 5fr.) had not yet appeared at this date and the *5c.* which was never issued in the Laureated type, were represented in the Rothschild set by stamps of the previous *non*-laureated type. These imperforate varieties of Nos. 17 and 18 may be distinguished from Nos. 13 and 14 of the 1853-60 issue by their shades and impressions, in the case of the 1c. by the *greenish* paper and more *indistinct* impression than is shown by any of the earlier imperforate 1c. stamps, and in the case of the 5c. by the coarse indistinct impression. The Rothschild 5c. is however almost impossible to distinguish from the *Colonial* stamp of this value and type unless it can be identified by the fact of its inclusion in one of the complete Rothschild "sets" which are found in many old collections, often provided with "fancy" perforations and roulettes. The *30c.* and *80c.* of the Rothschild issue differ from the Colonial issue by their darker shades. *Unused* copies of the Rothschild imperforate issue (all values) are worth about 30.—. to 40.—. each but are not much sought after unless they are in pairs or blocks. *Used* copies exist but are extremely rare. The entirely unofficial "fancy" perforations and roulettes (see above) are of little philatelic interest.

Apart from the Rothschild issue the *4c.* (shade a) and *20c.* (and possibly other values) may be found imperforate but only the 20c. is known postally used thus (on letters addressed to Lebaudy freres in Paris in April '69, value about 300.—., see also Marconnet p. 23).

The *5fr.* has been found showing part of a *watermark* indicating the paper maker's name (see Bull. de la Fed. des Soc. Phil. Franc. May 1924, by Langlois).

*Die proofs* exist of the *5fr.* with and without value (the former extremely rare) in approximately the issued shades of lilac and bluish grey as well as black and brown, and *proofs* (Class II) of the *2c.* (and possibly 4c.) in the issued colors (rare). The *4c.* plate was also used for *Color trials* or probably exhibition printings in the issued colors of the *1c., 2c.,* and *5c.* (very common) and the *30c.* plate for similar printings in the issued colors of the *10c., 20c., 40c., 80c.,* and *5fr.*

The stamps of the Laureated Emperor type continued to be used and even printed long after the fall of the Empire (on 4 Sept. '70) even the Paris Commune resorting to printings of this type (in Apr.-May '71) excepting only the 1c. of which there were sufficient stocks. The 5fr. actually remained in issue until 1877-78. The Laureated stamps are therefore found used in connection with all the special postal events of the 1870-71 War and Post-War period, such as the balloon post during the Siege of Paris, the provisional bisections to meet the insufficient supplies of certain values, and so on, (see notes after the Bordeaux Issue).

## The War of 1870-71.

A few months after the outbreak of the Franco-German War namely in September 1870 came the fall of the Empire of Napoleon III and the proclamation once more of a Republic. This was followed almost immediately by two new, nearly simultaneous, issues of stamps, the first in Paris and the second at Bordeaux for the provinces which were cut off from Paris by the German invasion and siege (18th. September). The first or so-called *Siege of Paris* Issue (in the original 1849 Ceres type) was confined to the three most used values, 10c., 20c., and 40c., there being sufficient stocks in hand of the Empire type in the case of the other values. These three stamps owing to the Siege could not be distributed—and are not found used—outside of Paris until March-April 1871, so that to meet the rapid exhaustion of stocks in the Provinces it was necessary to create a special *provisional* issue, also in the Republic (Ceres) type. Though the seat of Government had been removed to Tours it was found more convenient to produce the stamps for this "provincial" issue (which included all values up to 80c.) at the Mint at Bordeaux. During the period from Oct. '70 to March '71 we find therefore the unusual circumstance of two entirely distinct issues of stamps being produced concurrently in the same country under the same Government authority. After the Siege of Paris was raised in March 1871 the Bordeaux Issue was at once withdrawn and the "Siege" stamps became the general issue for the whole of France.

**1870 (11 Oct. (No. 34) and Dec.)** M.I. So-called "Siege of Paris" issue. Typographed at the Paris Mint from the original plates of the 1849-50 Issue but **perforated 14x13½.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32. | 10c. | a. brownish bistre (11 Oct. '70) | 12.— | 2.— |
| | | b. yellowish bistre (1871) | 8.— | 1.50 |
| | | FI. tete-beche pair (a,b) | 350.— | 200.— |
| 33. | 20c. | a. blue, light blue (11 Oct. '70) | 3.— | —.20 |
| | | b. dark blue on yellowish paper, defective impression (April '71) | 10.— | 2.— |
| | | FI. tete-beche pair (a,b) | 275.— | 180.— |
| 34. | 40c. | a. orange-vermilion (Dec. '70) | 10.— | —.20 |
| | | b. orange, orange-yellow (1872 | 8.— | —.10 |
| | | ba. pale orange-yellow | 12.— | —.25 |
| | | FI. '4's retouched (acute angled) (two var.) | 120.— | 8.— |

*Dies, plates, and plate varieties.* The same plates were used as for the corresponding values of the 1849-50 Issue (Nos. 4, 1, and 2), and there is no evidence of any *new* plates having been constructed for the 1870 issue. Consequently the same plate varieties found in the 1849-50 issue (namely Nos. 1 FI, 4 FI and 2 FI) are repeated in the 1870 stamps as Nos. 32 FI, 33 FI, and 34 FI respectively and recur in exactly the same positions in the sheets.

*33b* is the so-called "Commune printing" of the 20c., for which it is said that a special "emergency" paper was employed (see Maury pp. 273-274). Since however the number of stamps printed by the Commune in April-May '71 was according to Maury over 5,000,000 it seems unlikely that the Commune printing was confined to stamps of variety 33b. The impression of these stamps is exceptionally defective, especially in the spandrels, which sometimes appear almost white (probably as a result of the defective use of the customary decoupage and not of wear of the plate). *34 ba* is occasionally so pale in color that the design is hardly distinguishable; this is especially the case with certain stamps used on ship letters to Spain.

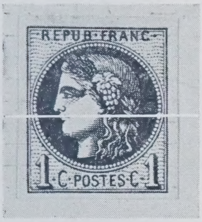
*Remainders, blocks.* It is probable that when in Sept. '71 the postal rates were raised from 10c. to 15c. and 20c. to 25c., considerable *remainders* of Nos. *82* and *33* were left over, since unused blocks of these stamps are comparatively common. Blocks of No. *84* are much less common for the reason that the 40c. value was not so withdrawn. The *tete-beche* varieties and the *retouched '4's* are worth from 50% to 100% more than the quoted prices if contained in blocks, particularly with margins of the sheet attached by which the position of the varieties can be shown.

Regarding *bisected* copies of Nos. 32 and 34 see special section dealing with such varieties after the Bordeaux Issue.

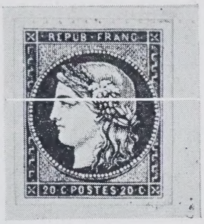
## The Bordeaux Issue.

**1870 (November)-1871 (January).** M.7 (Nos. 35-37). M.8 (No. 40), M.9 (No. 41), M.10 (Nos. 38, 39, 42-45).

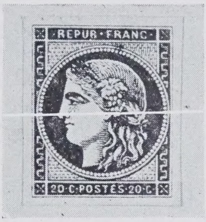
**Provisional Issue at Bordeaux.** M.8 (No. 40) drawn on wood by Archange Dambourgez, all remaining dies (M.7, M.9, M.10) engraved on stone by Leopold Yon. Lithographed by Auge-Delile at the State Mint of Bordeaux. Tinted paper; imperforate.



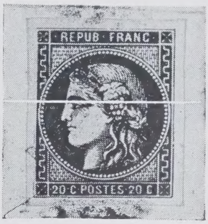
**M. 7.**



**M. 8.**



**M. 9.**



**M. 10.**

Following the principle employed in the case of many of the earlier lithographed issues the design was transferred to the printing stones in two stages, the transfers from the original dies being carried in the first instance to small *intermediary* stones (comprising groups of 3x5—15 transfers) and thence in twenty transfers of the same group to the large *printing* stones of 300 (two panes of 15x10—150 each). Of the three stages—original dies, intermediary stones, and printing stones—only the first two present differentiating features of sufficient importance to be taken account of in the cataloging.

While it was only in the case of the *20c.* that different *dies* were employed, producing distinctions of such importance that the stamps have to be listed under separate catalog numbers, two or more different *intermediary* or *matrix stones* were employed for the *1c., 2c., 4c., 10c.,* and each of the *three types* of the *20c.* The distinctions resulting therefrom, though of less importance than those originating from the employment of different dies, are of a similar "general" character in that they affect all the stamps with the particular difference concerned, and since in many cases they correspond also with the more important shade distinctions, they lend themselves almost equally readily to a catalog arrangement. It is only now for the first time that these differences originating from the intermediary stones are presented in catalog form, the stamps which show them being distinguished as varieties A, B, and C of the different values (catalog numbers) or types of the 20c. concerned. (Full particulars of the different dies and stones are given in the notes immediately following the list below).

Note. Recent specialized works include:—**L. Meinertzhagen**:—"Les planches de l'Emission de Bordeaux" London, May 1925, and Lond. Phil. 1925 pp. 103 and 129,—(the information contained in which is incorporated by us). F. Serrane:—"Les timbres-poste de l'Emission de Bordeaux" 1925, and "La reconstruction des planches de l'Emission de Bordeaux" 1926, Amiens.

In spite, however, of the great interest and popularity of the Bordeaux Issue researches on scientific lines are still far behind those concerning the classic issues of most other countries. Further work is necessary to complete the story of the numerous stones employed, with their successive changes due to wear and retouching, and in particular to establish the chronological order of the long list of shade varieties.

Intermediary Stone
or Transfer Setting.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35. | 1c. | A. a. olive-green, olive-grey: clear impressions (December 1870) | 6.— | 10.— |
| | | b. olive-green, olive-grey; worn impressions | 8.— | 15.— |
| | | B. a. olive-green, 1st state | 6.— | 8.— |
| | | b. light to deep olive-green, 2nd. state | 6.— | 7.— |
| | | c. brown-olive, bronze-green; 2nd. state | 25.— | 15.— |
| | | C. olive-green, dark olive-green | 8.— | 16.— |
| 36. | 2c. | A. a. chocolate-brown, light to dark; fine impressions (Dec. '70) | 80.— | 100.— |
| | | b. bright chestnut; fine imp. | 100.— | 150.— |
| | | c. red-brown, dull chocolate-brown on smooth yellowish paper; fine but worn impressions | 75.— | 150.— |
| | | B. a. chestnut-brown, light chestnut-brown | 35.— | 35.— |
| | | b. reddish-brown, light to dark | 18.— | 20.— |
| | | c. Venetian-red, brick-red | 60.— | 50.— |
| 37. | 4c. | A. grey, yellowish-grey | 100.— | 40.— |
| | | B. a. yellowish-grey, (light to dark) | 35.— | 25.— |
| | | b. light to dark grey | 20.— | 20.— |
| | | c. lilac-grey | 30.— | 25.— |
| 38. | 5c. | a. yellowish-green, sage-green; 1st state | 20.— | 8.— |
| | | b. light to dark green, bright (emerald) green; 2nd. state | 12.— | 5.— |
| | | c. blue green; 2nd. state | 40.— | 15.— |
| 39. | 10c. | A. a. pale grey-brown, stone-brown | 50.— | 8.— |
| | | b. olive-bistre | 50.— | 15.— |
| | | c. fawn | 50.— | 10.— |
| | | d. yellowish to brownish bistre. (DD) | 35.— | 4.— |
| | | B. a. yellow-bistre to dull orange-tinted bistre | 50.— | 5.— |
| | | b. yellow-ochre, pale yellow-ochre | 60.— | 8.— |
| | | c. pale orange-ochre | 75.— | 15.— |
| | | d. red bistre | 300.— | 100.— |
| 40. | 20c. T. I. | A. dull blue, pale blue, sky blue (Nov. '70) | 600.— | 30.— |
| | | B. a. dull blue, pale blue, sky blue | 600.— | 30.— |
| | | b. dark blue | 1000.— | 60.— |
| | | c. deep violet-blue, royal blue | 2000.— | 150.— |
| 41. | 20c. T. II. | A. a. blue, dull blue, (Dec. '70). (PF) (DD) | 40.— | 3.— |
| | | b. light blue | 50.— | 3.50 |
| | | B. a. blue, dull blue | 40.— | 3.— |
| | | b. light blue | 50.— | 3.50 |
| | | C. a. blue, dull blue | 40.— | 2.50 |
| | | b. light blue | 55.— | 4.— |
| | | c. dark blue, blackish-blue | 200.— | 25.— |
| | | d. ultramarine, light ultramarine | 3000.— | 500.— |
| 42. | 20c. T. III. | A. a. blue, pale blue (Jan. '71) | 75.— | 4.— |
| | | b. slate-blue, dark grey-blue | 500.— | 50.— |
| | | c. lilac-tinted blue | 800.— | 80.— |
| | | B. a. lilac-tinted blue | 800.— | 80.— |
| | | b. blue, dull blue. (PF) | 30.— | 1.— |
| | | c. dark blue | 80.— | 3.— |
| | | d. light blue, milky-blue, sky-blue | 40.— | 1.50 |
| 43. | 30c. | a. brown, light brown (DD) | 30.— | 15.— |
| | | b. dark brown, black-brown | 40.— | 20.— |
| 44. | 40c. | a. light to dark orange, orange yellow | 16.— | 6.— |
| | | b. orange-vermilion | 45.— | 10.— |
| | | c. scarlet-vermilion, blood-red | 450.— | 75.— |
| | | d. lemon-yellow on yellow, lemon-ochre | 450.— | 75.— |
| 45. | 80c. | a. pale to deep rose, bright rose | 30.— | 25.— |
| | | b. rose-carmine | 60.— | 35.— |
| | | c. rose-red | 400.— | 50.— |

*Numbers Issued* (according to Maury, see also introductory remarks re. numbers printed, remainders, etc.).

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 35. | 24,471,375. | No. 38. | 6,393,825. | No. 43. | 2,935,875. |
| No. 36. | 8,882,475. | No. 39. | 17,801,075. | No. 44. | 3,296,025. |
| No. 37. | 4,233,975. | Nos. 40-42. | 52,445,175. | No. 45. | 2,338,575. |

## Original Dies. The Three Types of the 20c.

As the 20c. stamps were the most urgently needed, this value was the subject of the first design for the Bordeaux issue, and the first issued stamp of the series was *No. 40,* so-called *Type I* of the *20c.* Die proofs of this type exist both in the design as issued and in a slightly different type, indicating that probably two distinct dies were prepared for M. 8. It is almost certain however that the die from which (either directly or through a secondary die) the printing stone of No. 40 was made, was the *20c. wood cut* ("matrice gravee sur bois") by *Dambourgez,* referred to in the official minute ordering the destruction of all the plant employed in the manufacture of the Bordeaux issue (see Maury, pages 250-1). From this original wood cut in *M. 8.* several secondary dies appear to have been made, but of these only one was employed in the production of the printing stones of No. 40, since while some of the proofs of M. 8 show all the small characteristic flaws of the issued stamps, others (see for instance the block of four illustrated by Maury on p. 224), show only some of these flaws. The design of Type I, that is the wood cut M. 8 of Dambourgez, was not employed in the preparation of any other values of the issued stamps. There exists, however, in the Meinertzhagen collection a *1c.* die proof, the head design of which corresponds exactly with the head of M. 8, while the design of the frame of this essay though similar in general outline differs completely in detail from the issued *1c.* stamps in M. 7. It would seem that Dambourgez prepared, together with the wood cut for the 20c. Type I, also one for the lower values, using the identical drawing so far as head design was concerned, and thus creating so to speak a *Type I of the lower values,* an essay prepared but unadopted.

A few days after the issue of No. 40, which was found unsatisfactory, a new *20c.* design was prepared by *Leopold Yon* with an entirely distinct type of head. This so-called *Type II* of the 20c. value (our *M. 9, No. 41*) was not a wood cut but was *engraved on stone* by Yon. It was followed by a similar but in each case distinct original engraving for the remaining values of the set, which appeared in the course of the next few weeks, and of all of which there exist die proofs (very rare). A change in the *frame* design of the 20c. was introduced early in 1871, the *head design* of *Type II* being retained. The new frame design was distinguished from the old by the *larger lettering* of the *inscriptions,* thus conforming to the size of the inscriptions on the other values in M. 10.

No new die was engraved and consequently no die proof exists representing Type III *as a whole,* the new design and therefore new die being confined to one for the *frame alone.* The intermediary stone for Type III was prepared from a combination of transfers from the old head and new frame die respectively (see also later).

*Special Distinctions of the three types of the 20c.* (*M. 8, 9, and 10*). Type I differs in toto from Types II and III, but more noticeably in the shape of the head and in the lines of shading on the face and neck. In Type I the latter is made up entirely of *dotted lines,* (series of dots in line) usually much worn and defective, while in Types II and III the shading on the cheek and neck is made up of continuous lines. While the lines of shading *under the eye* are broken also in Types II and III, this was a later alteration from the original state effected by retouching similar to the retouching to which the dies for the typographed issues were subjected by the Barres, (see introductory remarks re. "Retouches"). The shading under the eye in Types II and III however, shows a further even more essential distinction from to that of Type I in that in the case of the latter the lines are directed downwards from *left* to *right*, that is exactly as in the normal Paris (Ceres) Type (M. I.), while in the case of Types II and III, the same lines are directed downwards from *right* to *left*.

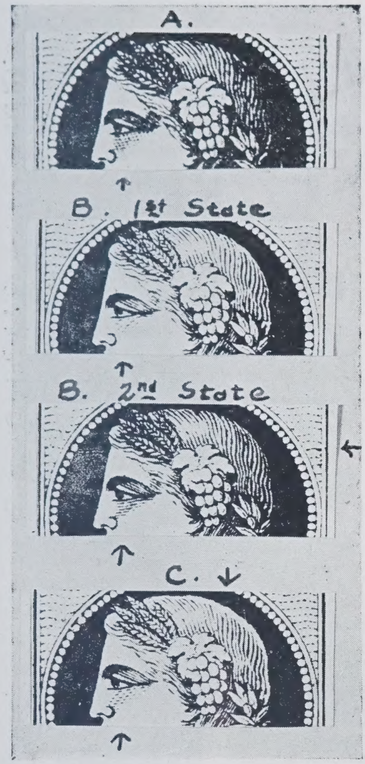
Though Type I is thus an entirely distinct design from all other 20c. stamps, Types II and III are distinguishable one from the other only by the inscriptions at top and bottom, the lettering of which is larger but slightly narrower in Type III than in Type II. For a long time it was believed that a further Type IV existed; but this idea was due to the fact that in Type III (see above) the designs of the head and the frame were fitted together in a series of *separate* operations before transfer to the intermediary stone, with the result that the position of the head within the frame, and in particular the distance separating the point of the bust from the circle of pearls, differs slightly in each of the group of 15 transfers. It is a question, therefore in the first place not of different original dies but of different transfer varieties of Type III, and in the second place there are not only two of such varieties but as many as 15 in each of the two settings, that is from each of the two intermediary stones, of Type III, A and B, making 30 varieties in all; (see also Maury, and Lond. Phil. 1922 p. 194 with plate).

## The Intermediary Stones.

After the laying down of the transfers on the intermediary stones (see remarks at head of list) these latter were *extensively retouched* with a view to perfecting, and where necessary correcting slight faults in, the design prior to its re-transfer to the printing stones. The nature and extent of this retouching can be very clearly seen by comparing the proofs taken from the intermediary stones with those from the original dies (see illustrations in Meinertzhagen's "Les planches de l'Emission de Bordeaux"). While certain features of the design were particularly affected, namely the shading under the eye and the outline of the back of the head and the chin, the details in other parts of the design also were corrected or improved wherever this was thought necessary. In the course of the retouching there was further drawn on the intermediary stones (except in the case of the 30c. where the mark was already present on the original die) a *secret control mark*, which in the case of the *lower values* 1c. to 4c. consists in the joining together of two of the pearls opposite the point of the nose, and in the case of the *higher values* 5c. to 80c. in the removal of the two short horizontal bars completing the brickwork design in the fifth vertical column counting from the right in the right top spandrel.

Though the retouching naturally differs slightly on each of the 15 transfers on the same intermediary stone, there can be found *in every case* certain details in which it was carried out in a form more or less clearly repeated on, and common to, all the transfers on a particular stone, and at the same time different from that characterizing the transfers on the other stone or stones employed for the same value or type. Consequently it is possible to identify even *isolated* stamps with the different intermediary stones from which they originate, without the necessity of a detailed reconstruction of the groups of 15 transfer types. In many cases the shades also in which the stamps are found, especially the rarer shades, provide an additional guide to the different intermediary stones or transfer settings.

*Distinguishing marks* of the different *intermediary stones* or transfer settings—designated *A, B, and C,* in our list.



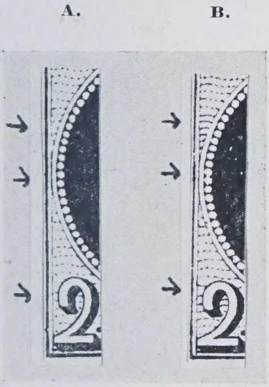
### 1c. (No. 35).

A. **Shading under eye** made up of **fine dots, hardly** distinguishable in the worn state (Ab).

B. **1st. state. Shading under eye** made up of short horizontal **dashes. No retouching of hair.**

B. **2nd. state.** Lines of **shading under eye** more or less **continuous.** Wavy lines in background partly continuous, partly worn away.

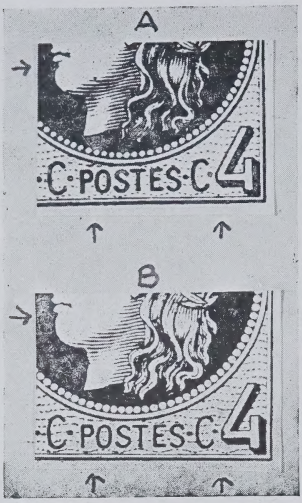
C. **Shading under eye** as in **B,** but **hair retouched** with **white contour line.**



### 2c. (No. 36).

A. **Secret mark** (see above) **not apparent. Fine impression,** especially of the **wavy lines** in background which appear made up of **fine dots** or **worn away** (in Ac).

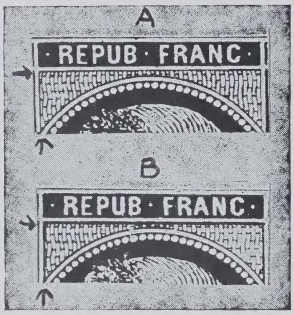
B. **Secret mark** always **clearly visible. Impression** clear but **coarse. Wavy lines** in background partially **continuous,** especially the shorter lines at left side.



### 4c. (No. 37).

A. **Chin rounded** (retouched) and **spaced 1 to 1½ mm away** from **lower lip. Oblique line** of color extending to circle of pearls **over "P"** of "Postes." **Wavy line under "Postes"** made up of **fine dots.** Spot of color in left angle of right hand figure "4" (a flaw present on the die) **removed.**

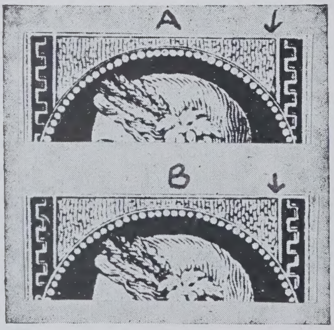
B. **Chin squarer** and **close up to lower lip** (as on the die). **Colored line** over "P" of "Postes" **removed. Wavy line under "POSTES"** heavily printed and partially **continuous. Spot of color** in left angle of right hand figure **4,** (except on No. 1 in the group of 15).



### 10c. (No. 39).

A. Normal **thin frame line** enclosing spandrels. **Chin rounded** (retouched).

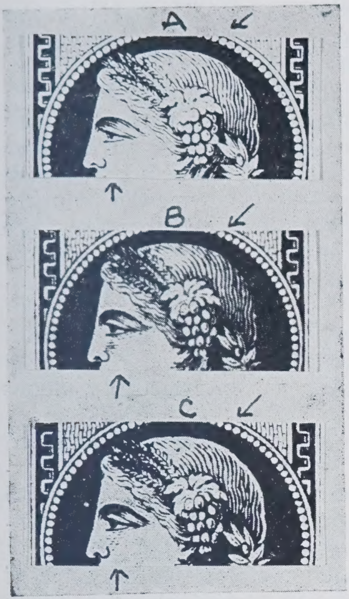
B. **Thick** (redrawn) **frame line** enclosing spandrels. Angular **upturned** chin (as on the die), except on No. 12 where it is rounded (retouched).



### 20c. Type I. (No. 40).

A. The lower **angle** of the upper right spandrel is **blocked with color** (a defect on the die).

B. The same **angle** has been **cleaned out** in the course of retouching.



### 20c. Type II. (No. 41).

**A.** **No white line** framing back of head. **Shading under eye defective** and incomplete (not retouched). **Vine leaf** at right over bunch of grapes **only slightly indented,** (as on the die in its original state).

**B.** Similar to A except that **vine leaf** over bunch of grapes is **deeply indented.** (Due to an alteration on the **original die,** i. e. not on the intermediary stone, since it is repeated on stone c below and on both stones of Type III).

**C.** **Distinct white line** framing back of head. (retouch) **Full** (retouched) **shading under eye.** Vine leaf as in B.

### 20c. Type III. (No. 42).

**A.**
**See ill. A of 10c.**

**A.** Normal **thin frame line** enclosing spandrels (as on the die and No. 41). **Hair slightly retouched** with white contour line. **Rough impressions.**

**B.**
**See ill. B. of 10c.**

**B.** **Thick** (redrawn) **frame line** enclosing spandrels. (as on 39B). **No retouching of hair. Clear impressions.**

Apart from the above retouching which took place as part of the normal procedure *before* any printing stones were prepared from the intermediary stones concerned the latter were occasionally retouched also *after* one or more printing stones had been made and stamps printed therefrom. These "secondary" retouches are however mostly unimportant in character and affect only certain small details of the design of one or two transfers in the group. The clearest example of this form of retouch occurred on the single intermediary stone of the 80c., a missing bar in the brickwork design at top under the "C" of "Franc" being drawn in, (on transfer No. 2), during the issue of the stamps, so that the latter may be found showing the two states *before and after* retouching.

The intermediary stones were also subject to *wear* in the course of their use, and this was the cause for instance of the *second state* of the *1c.* (*No. 35B*), as can be proved by the existence of proofs from this intermediary stone showing the two states respectively. A similar case occurred on the 5c. (see later in the remarks re. shades and impressions) and though these two values are the only ones where changes in the impression on the stamps can be *definitely proved* to have originated on the *intermediary* as distinguished from the *printing* stones, there is little doubt that changes did actually take place on most of the intermediary stones in the course of their use, and had an even more important influence on the impressions of the stamps than similar changes on the printing stones. Thus a peculiar feature of the process of wear of the *intermediary* stones was the tendency for the *retouched* parts to *revert* to their condition *before* the retouching took place, that is, to the condition as it appeared on the die (and as shown by the die proofs). In particular the lines of shading under the eye—

broken by retouching—tended to become continuous again (see No. 35B) and the white line drawn at the back of the head tended to disappear (notably on the 5c. No. 38). Similarly the removed bars, constituting the secret mark on the higher values, had a tendency to reappear (especially on the 80c. No. 45).

*Other transfer varieties.* Besides the retouches and marks of wear which are more or less common to all the 15 transfers on the same intermediary stone there may be found on most of these stones specially prominent transfer varieties or flaws characterizing certain individual transfers in the groups, and therefore repeated—in the same relative position in the group—20 times on the printing stone or stones prepared from the intermediary stone concerned. Among these may be mentioned No. *40B* showing a break in the white line over "T" of "Postes," (No. 4 on intermediary stone B); No. *43* with the vertical line of R extended downwards to the white line under "Repub"; No. *44* with so-called "wide 4" at right (resembling No. 2 FI) and No. *45* showing a retouch of the vertical lines in the spandrel under "C" of "Franc" (retouched a second time, see above); all three last named varieties occupying position 2 on the intermediary stones concerned.

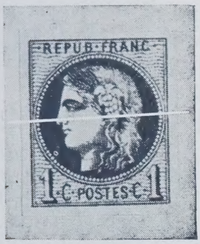
*Proofs.* In addition to the die proofs, *proofs* in *black* on chalky surfaced paper are known from nearly all the *intermediary stones* employed in the Bordeaux issue, many of them still existing in uncut sheets showing the groups of 15 transfers complete. These are of the greatest philatelic interest and almost indispensable as guides to the reconstruction of the different settings. They may be found showing the earliest condition of the respective stones—at the time of or before the preparation of any printing stones, as well as the later conditions after use. Proofs in *black* of Nos. 40A and 41A and B are unknown to us, but they exist in *blue* of No. 41A, and in *black* from an intermediary stone of No. 41 —resembling in many respects 41A—but no issued stamps can be identified by us as originating from this stone (see ill. in Maury). None of these proofs are very common, and in the case of certain intermediary stones e. g. 36A and 42A they are extremely rare probably only one or two sheets of each having been found. The value of isolated copies of the above proofs is about g. mks. 10.—. to 20.—. but the complete sheets, of which the number existing is very limited, may be estimated as worth from about g. mks. 350.—. for the commoner varieties, e. g. 1c. (3 stones) and 20c. Type III stone B, up to about 800.—. or more for the rarer varieties, e. g. 2c. (both stones), 20c. Types I and II and 20c. Type III stone A.

## The Printing Stones.

*Setting and "plate" numbers.* The printing stones were prepared by transfer from the intermediary stones (twenty transfers of the same group of 15 repeated). There were thus *300* stamps on each sheet, arranged in two panes of 150 (15x10) each, divided by a vertical margin in the same way as the sheets in the typographed issues of France. There is no evidence in the Bordeaux issue of any variation in the above procedure or arrangement, and no cases have been found of substituted transfers. How many printing stones were prepared of each value or from each intermediary stone is not yet established but the fact that the flaws or transfer varieties originating on the *printing* stones are quite disproportionately rare in comparison to varieties originating on the *intermediary* stones indicates that the number of the former was considerable. Also the so-called "*plate*" *numbers,* if these do in fact represent the numbers of the printing stones—in order of preparation—as is commonly supposed, are evidence that several printing stones were prepared from each intermediary stone (as many as 15 for instance from stone A of the 1c.). The plate numbers are in the form of small upright or slightly slanting figures printed in the color of the stamps and found in the side margins of the sheets about 3 to 6 mm away from one or other of the corner stamps. Stamps with full corner margins of the sheet may however, be found *without* plate numbers. Maury records the following numbers: on the 1c. Nos. 1, 7, 9, 14, and 15; on the 2c. Nos. 1 and 4; on the 4c. No. 7; on the 5c. Nos. 8 and 15; and on the 10c. No. 6. To these we can add, on the 5c. No. 12; on the 10c. (intermediary stone A) Nos. 2 and 8 and (intermediary stone B) No. 8, and on the 20c. Type II, (stone B) No. 3, and can amplify Maury's records by stating that Nos. 1, 7, and 9 occur on stone A of the 1c. and Nos. 9 and 14 on stone C.

*Retouches.* Retouching occasionally took place directly on the printing stones (as distinct from the intermediary stones) but, though very well marked in certain instances, such retouches were only occasionally resorted to in order to correct flaws or errors occurring on isolated transfers here and there, so that they are extremely rare. We mention the following. 1. The 1c. (No. 35A) showing a crude retouch in color in the shading of the hair and in the background framing the same (see ill. x). 2. The 20c. Type I (No. 40B) showing the break in the white line over "T" of "Postes"—referred to before as one of the more prominent transfer flaws (No. 4) in the group of 15 on the intermediary stone—corrected by retouching. (We have found this variety in position 39 on the right hand pane of the sheet) and 3. A retouch of the vertical lines in the left upper spandrel on the 20c. Type I (also Setting B) described and illustrated by Serrane in the E. T. 31. May 1926.

x.



*Flaws and transfer varieties, wear of the stones.* Varieties originating on the printing stones are naturally very much rarer than those originating on the intermediary stones, as they can only recur at most in a proportion of 300 to 1 stamps. Actually, owing to the employment of more than one printing stone for most, if not all, of the values, these varieties are usually almost impossible to duplicate. The best known flaw variety is the *80c.* showing figure of value at right reading "88," but numerous other cases of broken or misspelt letters or figures exist in all values, among the more striking of which is the *2c.* with inscription reading "FPANC." We have also found two—very slight—examples of varieties due to folds in the transfer paper namely No. *42A* showing the left upper corner of the stamp depressed and No. *42B* with a fold across the lower label and frame line. While most of the *defective impressions* which are not attributable to changes on the intermediary stone (see above) are probably caused by defective printing, in some cases they are undoubtedly due to *wear* (and possible *cleaning*) of the printing stones. Among the latter we would include Nos. 35Ab and 36Ac, and other varieties which show a similar appearance of wear of all the finer lines of the design (so-called "reports depouilles") and which are found as occasional and mostly rare varieties in all values.

## Shades.

The *shades* in this issue are extraordinarily numerous and varied, but they are not so easy to classify and arrange in their chronological sequence as those of the regular typographed issues owing to the comparatively short period (4 to 5 months) during which they were printed. The order of shades followed in our list should therefore be regarded as tentative only, though the assignment of particular shades to the different settings A, B, and C, and the order in sequence of the latter, may be taken as approximately accurate.

*No. 35 (1c).* The normal olive-green shade is common to all three settings, A, B, and C, but the *olive-grey* shade is particularly characteristic of *A* and the *brownish* or *bronze*-green of *B*. Stamps of setting *C* are easily the rarest, especially used, the majority of used 1c. stamps being in setting *B*.

*No. 36 (2c.).* The shades of setting *A* are very distinct from those of *B*. Setting *A* stamps are about ten times as rare as those of setting *B*, especially so in used condition, shades *Ab* and *Ac* being almost unobtainable thus. *Bc.* includes several distinct shades, among which are some of the most unusual colors to be found in stamps so that it is almost impossible to describe them separately. Coarse and over-inked impressions are characteristic of most *B* stamps.

*No. 37 (4c).* The shades of setting *A* are also found in *B*, but the distinguishing marks of the two intermediary stones are so numerous that there is seldom any difficulty in separating the stamps. Indeed we have sometimes found "B" stamps set aside as *forgeries.* *A* stamps in Used condition are about ten times, in Unused condition nearly 100 times as rare as *B* stamps.

*No. 38 (5c).* Two different states can be distinguished on the stamps on the single intermediary stone of this value, (see also above). The stamps in the first state show the lines of shading under the eye sharply broken, and a well marked white contour line at the back of the head; the sheets in this state also show a colored line about 2 mm. distant from the stamps in the left margin. Stamps in this first state are rare and are always in Shade *a.* In the second state the lines of shading under the eye appear continuous and the white line at the back of the head is indistinct or sometimes even has entirely disappeared.

*No. 39 (10c.).* Settings *A* and *B* can be easily distinguished from each other by their *shades.* The *A* stamps are the commoner, especially in unused condition, *B* being rare unused in any of its shades. *Bd* is a particularly striking and characteristic shade, the stamps being also more heavily printed than other B shades.

*No. 40 (20c. Type I).* The normal shades of *A* and *B* are of about equal rarity, whether used and unused; on the other hand the dark blue and violet blue shades *b* and *c* only appear to exist in setting *B*. *Bc* is a very well marked shade, but differs entirely from the ultramarine and lilac tinted blue of No. *41 (Cd)* and No. *42 (Ac)*, resembling rather the brighter sub-shades of Nos. *6b* and *15 Ie.* The dark blue stamps listed as *Bb* on the other hand are to be regarded rather as accidental sub-shades (extremes) of the normal blues.

*No. 41 (20c. Type II.)* The normal shades are about equally common in settings *A* and *B* on the one hand and *C* on the other. *Cc* is a well marked shade, often blackish in tone and should not be confounded with the occasional darker shades of the normal blues of A, B, or C. *Cd* varies to some extent in brightness, but is always definitely ultramarine, and there are no real intermediate shades between the ultramarine and the normal blue shades of No. 41.

*No. 42 (20c. Type III).* *A* stamps are about 20 times as rare as *B* stamps. The *lilac*-tinted blues of Type III (*Ac* and *Ba*) are never found in the decided ultramarine shade in which Type II occurs (Cd). Many A stamps including those listed as *Ab* show a slight mixture of lilac or ultramarine in the shade when compared with the normal blues so that *Ac* in particular is a somewhat arbitrary variety in which it is intended to include only the more pronounced lilac-tinted extremes of the normal and characteristic *greyish* or *slate* blues. *Ba* though much rarer than Ac we have never found so distinctly lilac tinted as some of the latter, nor so deep in color.

*No. 44 (40c.).* Between varieties *c* and *d* may be found every conceivable intermediary shade, so that these represent the two extremes of a graduation of red (with hardly any yellow) on the one side and yellow (with hardly any red) on the other. Of these two extremes, *d* is probably the rarer, but it should be borne in mind that the shade lends itself to artificial production by chemical discharge of the red pigment, so that such yellow stamps are open to suspicion unless they happen to be in perfectly fresh or mint condition. The shade of *44c* is almost exactly the same as that of the 1fr. vermilion (No. 3a). The greater part of the stock of this variety appears to have been consigned to the French Post Offices in the Levant, as they are usually found obliterated with the corresponding numerals or the anchor postmark.

*No. 45 (80c.).* All possible graduations may be found between *a* and *b,* and only the shade *c,* in the mixing of which the *red* predominates definitely over the rose or the carmine, presents a really well marked variety.

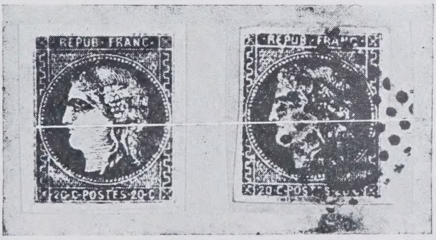
*Pairs, Strips, Blocks.* Pairs and Strips of all values are comparatively common, and the lowest values in particular were used in large strips during the period following the Franco-German War, especially in September-October 1871 when the rates were changed before sufficient supplies of the new values 15c. and 25c. were in hand. Such pieces however are worth a premium of 50 to 100%, since they serve as material in the reconstruction of the stones. Unused blocks are fairly easily obtainable of all values with the exception of the 10c. and 20c., but for the same reasons as given above blocks of four fetch six to eight times the price of as many single copies, while blocks of 15 showing all the 15 transfer types on the intermediary stone are worth 30 to 40 times the price of the same number of singles. In the case of the 10c. and 20c., of which there appear to have been very few if any remainders, blocks of four are worth 12 to 15 times the prices of single copies, larger blocks being almost unobtainable. Used blocks of all values are rare and fetch fancy prices, but here again especially those of the 10c. and 20c. Copies from the margins or corners of the sheets, showing the so-called plate numbers, also realize fancy prices.

*Double Impressions, Stamps printed on Both Sides, or showing "Set-Off" on the back.* The one-time Argentiere collection contained a pair of No. 39, both of which stamps had a complete double impression on the face. No. 43 exists showing a clear double impression of the right upper corner of the stamp. According to Yvert's Special Catalogue (1927), No. 41 (20c. Type II) exists with an impression both sides, that is actually printed on the back. A copy of this variety is said to be in the Serrane collection. We have come across several copies, both of No. 41, Type II, and of other values, which showed a set-off on the back, but these are of less philatelic interest.

*Unofficial Perforations.* All values of the Bordeaux issue may be found with various unofficial perforations and roulettes, which appear to have been, to some extent at least, made by the local Post Offices. Since however a number of sheets of the remainders were perforated in a similar fashion, probably for collectors, and maybe by means of the same machines, isolated copies of such varieties have little interest. Used on letters during the period of currency of the Bordeaux issue, they are worth a premium of 20 to 50%, especially when they bear the local postmarks, indicating the Office which themselves employed such perforations.

*Postal Forgeries.* The 20c. value was forged on at least two occasions to the detriment of the Post Office, two different types being found used on letters from Marseilles (2240 large figures) during March and April 1871. Though these forgeries are sometimes referred to as imitations of Types I or II of the 20c., the thick frame line surrounding the spandrels in both cases (see ill. fig. P. F. I and P. F. II) indicates that it was Type III stone B which served as the model.

**P. F. I.** **P. F. II.**



P. F. I is the commoner of the two and was the subject of legal proceedings (according to Serrane, at Aix-en-Provence) but curiously enough it was as imitations of Type I, and not of Type III, which was current at the time, that it was sought to condemn them. A number of (about 100) unused copies of P. F. I came into the hands of collectors, probably following the above legal investigation, and among them a block of 12 which was employed as a specimen piece in the above proceedings together with a similar block of genuine Type I stamps (both pieces in Meinertzhagen collection).

The value of the above postal forgeries is about 200.—. if detached and 500.—. if on letter. Unused they are worth about 100.—.

*Remainders.* On 18 March '71 the printing of the Bordeaux stamps was ordered to be discontinued, the entire plant and stock of stamps being placed under lock and key forthwith, to be later on (in Aug. '71) destroyed by special order. Whether this destruction was actually carried out so far as the stamps were concerned is uncertain since sometime later considerable numbers of remainder sheets turned up, only the 10c. and 20c. values being absent from these. It is however also possible that these remainders emanated from certain local post offices which did not return their stocks after the issue was withdrawn or from stocks confiscated by the armies in occupation. Though the stamps of the Bordeaux Issue were officially withdrawn from circulation they were not actually demonetized and may be found genuinely used on letters (especially the lower values) up to 1890 or even at later dates.

## Provisional Measures of the War and Post War Periods.

Besides the actual stamp issues (Siege of Paris and Bordeaux) to which the War of 1870-71 gave rise, the disturbed conditions of this period led to a number of other emergency measures designed to meet local deficiencies in the supply of stamps. Among these was the return to prepayment by cash, allowed by official circular of 8th September '70, the place of the stamps being usually taken by the old P. P. handstamps in a rectangle in black or in red. Cases are also recorded of the use of "postage due" stamps for ordinary postal purposes (according to Yvert Special Cat. a 10c. with inscription altered by hand from "a percevoir" to "percu") and of fiscal stamps (e. g. a 20c. fiscal stamp used in Paris on 1 April '71 recorded by Marconnet p. 39). Numerous examples are found of the use of obsolete values or types and extraordinary combinations of values to make up the required rates; a case is recorded even of a strip of four 15c. of the first issue (No. 4) used in Marseilles in April '71.

Most interesting however are the *bisections* and more rarely *quarterings* of the current stamps for use as lower values of which a variety of different forms are known originating in this period. According to Marconnet (p. 39) and Yvert's Special Cat. such bisections were officially authorized by circular of December '70, but Maury expressed doubts as to the correctness of this statement. Whether officially authorized or not there can be no question that these varieties were required to fill a *genuine necessity of the post* at various times and localities during the period Oct. '70 to Oct. '71.

They may be divided into two distinct main groups to meet two different emergencies. The first group were required to make up the 20c. rate (more rarely other rates) before the Bordeaux stamps were available, i. e. in the period Oct. '70 to Jan. '71 and occasionally later up to middle of 1871. The second and much commoner group occur mainly in the two months Sept.-Oct. '71 to make up the new 25c. rate before the stamps of this value could be delivered to the post offices. Occasional further varieties are found of later origin—up to the middle of 1872—to meet the delay in delivering supplies of the new Republic type stamps, especially to overseas post offices, after the stock of Laureated Empire and Bordeaux stamps became locally exhausted.

The prices quoted in our list below refer exclusively to examples on letters or pieces from which the correctness of the postal rates concerned can be proved and the authenticity of the piece in every way guaranteed.

**First Period** (Oct. '70 to middle '71).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. Stamps of Laureated Empire Issue. | No. 25. (4c.) (—2c. on newspaper) .......... | |
| | 27. (20c.) (—10c. local rate) ............ | |
| | 29. (40c.) (—20c. ordinary letter rate)... | 300.— |
| | 30. (80c.) do | 1000.— |
| b. Stamps of Bordeaux issue. | 44. (40c.) do | 500.— |
| | 45. (80c.) do | 1000.— |

**Second Period** (September-October '71).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. Stamps of Laureated Empire Issue. | No. 24. (2c.) (+2c.+2c.+20c.—25c.) ....... | 1000.— |
| | 26. (10c.) (+20c—25c.) ............... | 60.— |
| c. Bordeaux Issue. | 32. (10c.) (+20c—25c.) ............... | 70.— |
| b. Siege of Paris Issue. | 39. (10c.) (+20c—25c.) ............... | 250.— |
| | 42. (20c.) Type III) (+20c—25c.) ...... | 1000.— |

**Later Period** (First half of 1872).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. Stamps of Laureated Empire Issue. | No. 30. (80c.) (+80c.—1.20c.) .............. | |
| b. Siege of Paris Issue. | 34. (40c.) (+40c.—60c.) ............... | |

The above two varieties (of which several examples are known) were used on ship letters (Anchor postmark) from Havana, to meet a local shortage of 40c. and 20c. stamps respectively.

*Balloon Post* (Paris 23 Sept. '70 to 28 Jan. '71). The encirclement of Paris by the German troops was completed on *19 Sept. '70,* and already on 21 September directions were given to the public regarding the posting of mail by balloon. The first successful voyage was effected on *23 September,* followed by a second on 25 September, after which (on 26 September) a regular postal service by balloon was officially established. Letters were carried at the *usual rates* (20c. upwards) but a *maximum weight* for each letter was fixed at *4gr.,* and *newspapers* and other *printed matter* were only allowed on the *same terms as letters.* All letters had to be fully stamped before sending, and the customary concessions to officials, soldiers, etc. were abolished—at least nominally so. The balloons employed to carry the mails were each accompanied by an aeronaut and one or more passengers (so-called "ballons montes") but an unsuccessful attempt was made with a free balloon (ballon non-monte) on 30. Sept. '70. This balloon, which fell in the enemy lines, left on an experimental flight carrying mail in the form of *postcards* for which the rate was the usual *10c.* only and the weight limit *3 gr.* After this failure postcards were carried only as ordinary letters by "ballon monte," chargeable with the 20c. rate, though cases are not uncommon of postcards having been passed with only a 10c. stamp and wrongly marked "ballon non-monte." The severe weight restriction made it necessary to employ only the thinnest paper for letters or other mail matter, and gave rise also to various forms of combined news and letter sheets, so-called "Journaux lettres," specially invented to meet the emergency. The best known of these "Journaux lettres" were the "Gazette des Absents" (issued in 33 different numbers during the period of the Balloon post) and the "Depeche-Ballon" (in 27 numbers) but nine others are recorded and collected, with all their different numbers, by specialists. The regular Paris journals also produced special condensed editions on very thin paper for dispatch by balloon post, and even official and private circulars were adapted in the same way.

Balloon letters usually bear the words "Par ballon monte" handwritten by the sender, or the same words may be embodied in a printed form, of which there were several specially designed for balloon mail. (Among such printed forms may be found some—postcards as well as letters—bearing indications of an official origin, e. g. the design of the National Arms or the heading "Republique Francaise" etc. but these were, probably in every case, fancy creations of Maury and others, and appear to be unknown in genuine "flown" condition). Occasionally there is no specific indication on the letter of its having been carried by balloon post, and in such cases the fact can only be established by examination of the postmarks (see later).

The *stamps* employed on balloon letters were almost exclusively those of the Laureated Empire and the Siege of Paris issues, but rare cases exist of earlier types e. g. the 1862 Issue (Nos. 19, 20, and 21) and even the 1853 issue No. 15 being used in this connection. The stamps of the Bordeaux Issue, though current at the time, could naturally under the circumstances of the Siege, not be used on Balloon letters, since the Balloon service was exclusively from Paris to the Provinces (never from the Provinces to Paris).

The *cancellation* to be found on balloon letters may be any of the ordinary date stamps of the different post offices in Paris from which the letters were dispatched or the army cancellations (small letters A. R., A. F. A. etc. in a lozenge of dots) allocated to the troops in Paris. A *special* balloon post cancellation however exists in the *red* date stamp "Paris (S. C.)."

Besides the cancellations on the stamps applied by the post office at origin, by means of which the letters concerned can be identified with one or other of the (nearly 70) different balloon ascents—the dates of starting of which are all known—and the arrival postmarks of the place of destination (if as in most cases, the letter succeeded in reaching this safely) we usually find an intermediate postmark indicating the provincial place, railway station or train (bureaux ambulants) near which the balloon descended and from which the letters were reforwarded to destination.

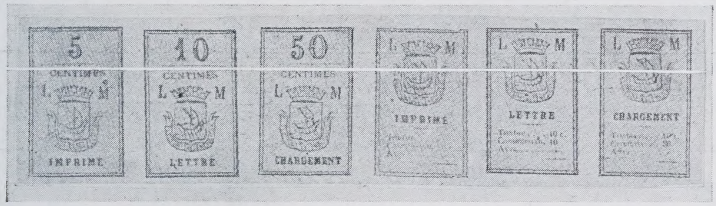
In this way the ,often adventurous, history of the different balloon voyages can be followed by a study of the postmarks, which bear record even to accidents such as befell the balloon "Le Jacquard." This came down and was lost in the English Channel, the mail bag being subsequently landed in England and the letters reforwarded from Falmouth whose local date stamps records the event. Another balloon fell into enemy hands, and some of the letters which it carried, which are naturally without any postmarks of arrival, may be found unopened even today. (For further information regarding the balloon post we refer to *Maury,* and Marconnet, also *Th. Champion* Cat. Historique et descriptif des timbres de la poste aerienne, 4th. edition Paris, 1925; *L. Francois* "Les correspondances par ballon monte du siege de Paris," Amiens 1925; Th. Haas, and J. Kroger in I. B. J. 1901 and 1915 respectively; and finally a popular account in English by J. W. Prevost in Am. Phil. Jan. 1926).

## 2. Pigeon Post.

Among the various attempts to introduce a return postal service *from the Provinces into Paris* during the Siege, the only one which met with even limited success was that carried out by means of homing or carrier pigeons. These birds, bred in Paris, were regularly taken out on the balloons and had fixed to their tail feathers messages reproduced in miniature on rolls of photographic films. They were then released as near as possible to Paris and a few of them succeeded in returning safely with their "mail." In conjunction with this pigeon post a printed form of questionnaire calling for simple answers "yes" or "no" to the different enquiries was designed for the benefit of those wishing news from relatives or friends. These so-called *"depeches-reponses"* cost 5c. to buy and required in addition to be franked with a 5c. stamp and after delivery to the addressees through the balloon post were forwarded with the answers to special laboratories at Clermont Ferrand, and later Bordeaux, to be reproduced on the photograpic films. The fee for transmission of the answers to Paris by pigeon post was 1 franc payable in advance and affixed in stamps to the "depeche reponse" form, but since all the latter were subsequently destroyed, used examples, originating from Paris at least, are unobtainable.

## 3. Commune Post.

With the retirement of the regular Government to Versailles on 18 March '71, the central postal administration in Paris fell into the hands of the Commune. The attempts of the latter, however, to carry on the service were hindered by the flight of many of the postal officials to Versailles, and altogether frustrated so far as relations with the outside world were concerned by the refusal of the Versailles authorities to co-operate in any way. Consequently conditions became again practically as they were under the Siege. To overcome the difficulty a number of private agencies were organized for the transmission of Mail between Paris and the outlying suburbs. These agencies were authorized by the Commune by special circular with the condition that in addition to the agency fee and, in the case of incoming mail, the postage paid at origin, the letters must bear a current 10c. stamp Ceres or Laureated (as issued by the Commune).



The best known of these agencies was that established by Messrs. Lorin and Maury (for carrying mail between Paris and St. Denis) which issued a series of adhesive stamps as well as entires to represent the payment of their fees. The adhesive stamps were in six different types (see illustration), three for outgoing mail (ordinary letters (10c.) registered letters (50c.) and newspapers (5c.) respectively) and three for similar incoming mail. In the case of outgoing mail only the top part of the stamp containing the big figures 5, 10, and 50 were gummed and remained attached to the letters but in the case of incoming mail the whole stamp remained attached to the letters, and is cancelled, usually side by side with a current 10c. Siege of Paris or Laureated issue, with a large "C. IX" indicating the local post office "C" of district "IX." Genuinely used letters carried by the Lorin Agency can only be found dated during the short period from 5th to 24th May 1871 and are very rare.

Sufficient stock of the stamps of certain values (e. g. 10c. Laureated type) were found by the agents of the Commune to carry on the local issue of stamps and, the plates having also been found at the Mint, the stamps were replenished (according to Maury) by new printings between 20 April and 23 May including also stamps of the Laureated type 1c. to 80c. The only stamps identifiable as belonging to these "Commune" printings are the 20c. (variety 33b) the peculiar

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A full account of the postal arrangements during the Commune is given by **Maury** in his "Histoire de T. P. Francais" (p.p. 272-298) from his own experiences as an eye-witness. See also K. Zennig "Die Kommune-Post von 1871, Berl. Phil. Klub Journal 1913.

impressions of which are said to be due to the employment of specially thin transparent paper produced from Angouleme (see Maury p. 273-4).

**1871 (1 Sept.)** M. I. New values in Ceres type following the increase in rates for inland postage on 1 September '71. Typographed at the Paris Mint using in the first instance the original plates of 1 July 1850. Perf. 14x13½.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 46. 15c. a. bistre (dark to very light). Fine to indistinct impressions (1871-72) | 4.— | —.15 |
| FI. tete-beche pair (1871-72) | 750.— | 450.— |
| b. yellow bistre, pale yellow bistre, medium fine impressions (1873) | 4.— | —.15 |
| c. orange-bistre to brownish bistre, coarse to very defective impressions (end '73-74) | 8.— | —.20 |
| ca. orange-ochre (end 1873) | 20.— | 1.— |
| 47. 25c. a. milky blue, blue, fine to coarse impressions (P.F.) | 2.— | —.05 |
| b. dark blue, fine to coarse impressions | 3.— | —.05 |
| FI. tete-beche pair (1871-72) | 700.— | 325.— |
| FII. Corner squares and label at top repaired (1872) | ...... | 150.— |
| FIII. Frame line at right repaired (1873-74) | ...... | 40.— |
| FIV. Letters "REPU" of inscription at top re-engraved (1873-74) | ...... | 40.— |

**Prepared for use but not issued (End 1871)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| III. 10c. bistre (No. 26) overprinted in blue with figure "10" | 5.— | ...... |

The increase in the rates for local and ordinary inland letters (including printed matter and registration fees) took place at a moment when stocks of stamps were generally much reduced (see Maury pp. 299 and 317) owing to the disorganization following the 1870-71 War. Furthermore, though Nos. 46 and 47 were intended to be available by the 1st. September, actually it was several weeks before all the post offices received their supplies, so that nearly all letters posted during September, and until about the middle of October '71 are found franked with stamps of previous issues (Laureated Empire, Siege of Paris, and Bordeaux) in every conceivable different combination (of type and value) to make up the new rates. In this period also, to meet the shortage of the lower values (particularly the 5c.) belong the bisections previously referred to as of the II. Period, which may thus be regarded so-to-speak as the forerunners of Nos. 46 and 47.

*No. III,* of which (according to Marconnet) 3,000,000 were prepared was never officially issued, though (as in the case of other proofs and essays, and the reprints) some of the remainders were passed through the post at later dates (usually 1880-1900) for the benefit of collectors, there being no official bar to such a procedure. The object of the overprint was probably to make available the large remainders of No. 26 without risking their confusion with the new 15c. stamp in the same color, a 10c. value being still required for New Year's cards (raised from 5c. on 1 September. ) Nos. 46 and 47 (earliest shades only) may occasionally be found with manuscript overprint "15" and "25" respectively in red, probably applied by certain post offices or large private firms with the reverse object of avoiding confusion with the replaced 10c. and 20c. stamps. A stamp of *50c.* value was proposed to be issued together with Nos. 46 and 47 but never materialized.

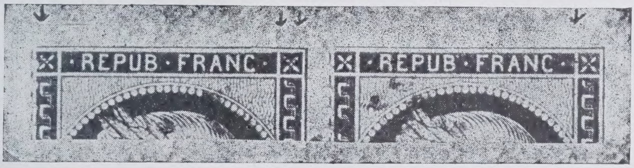
*No. 46* (*15c.*) The original plate employed for No. 4 continued in use (until about middle of 1872) for No. 46, the tete-beche variety being repeated in the same position on the sheet, that is the inverted stamp being No. 80 on the left pane. At the same time a *new plate* appears to have been introduced already at the beginning of the issue for use concurrently with the old, since very fine impressions may be found side by side with rather coarse ones during the period September '71 to middle of 1872 when the older plate was replaced by a second new plate. The discarding of the old plate at this date is proved by the fact that the tete-beche variety is confined to the shades comprised in 46a and is entirely absent from the Colonial stamp issued in October '72.

No. 46 is one of the few stamps of the perforated issues from 1862 to 1875 of which the shade variations are not only well marked but can be easily arranged in their chronological order. Variety 46ca is a striking and rare "extreme" of the orange or brownish tinted shades included in 46c, of which it probably represents the earliest printing. The last printings in 1874 are in a dull brownish bistre and are sometimes so defective that they have been mistake for forgeries (se also Marconnet, who even sought to separate such impressions under a different catalogue number).

*No. 47* (*25c.*) At least *six plates* (of 300 stamps each) can be identified as having been employed for this value, if we assume that at this period two plates were always in use concurrently. Apart from the numerous plate varieties, which are referred to later, *three different states of the die* (probably the secondary working die employed for this value) can be traced on these stamps. The *first state*, which is the normal condition of the design as shown for instance by No. 6, is found on all stamps issued up to the last few months of 1874, that is on all those originating from the old 1850 plate (which we may call pl. I), from the first "new" plate constructed for use concurrently with the latter (Plate II) and from a second "new" plate (Plate III) constructed in the first half of 1873 to replace plate I.

A third "new" plate (pl. IV) constructed about Sept. '73 contained a number of stamps showing the *second state* of the die, which is distinguished by a colored spot in the white margin separating the right top corner square from the tablet containing the inscription (see illustration below) as well as by a slight outward bulging and usually thickening of the bottom frame line.

**3rd state of die se-tenant with 2nd state of die.**



Stamps showing this second state were at no time predominant but continued throughout the first half of 1874 during which also the first stamps showing the *third state* of the die made their appearance (earliest date found by us Feb. '74). The third state may be recognized by the presence of *three* colored spots in the corner ornaments at top, one at left and two at right (see illustration above). Though the second state stamps are usually found se-tenant together, they may also—rarely—be found se-tenant with stamps in the third state showing that at least one plate, or half-plate, was composed of cliches taken from the die in its two different states respectively. (This fact is also an indication that in this case at least the plate was made up of loose cliches and not constructed as a single sheet in the electro-chemical bath).

After the middle of 1874 the stamps in the first and second states of the die became gradually replaced by those in the third state, and during 1875 until the end of the issue in 1876 all the stamps show the latter state. It would appear therefore that about the middle of 1874 two further new plates (V and VI) consisting exclusively of cliches from the die in its third state were constructed to replace plates III and IV. Thus, taking the period 1871-76 as a whole we find the stamps showing the first and third states of the die about equally common while those showing the second state only occur in the proportion of about 1 in 20 or more. This last fact, and the fact that stamps showing the third state are even rarer in the period before middle of 1874 indicate that the "composite" plate IV contained not only second and third state cliches but also—probably one whole pane of 150,—first state cliches. While it is possible that there were additional plates held in reserve, the recurrence of the commoner flaw varieties in the proportion of about 1.1500 to 1.2000 indicates that not more than the above mentioned six were in regular use.

Only the original 1850 plate contained the inverted cliche (in position 131 on the left pane) the *tete-beche* variety (47 FI) being confined to the earliest printings in 1871-73, and being altogether absent from the Colonial stamps issued in October '72. It is probable that both No. 46 and No. 47 were printed in double sheets, from double plates, consisting of four panes of 150 each (as was certainly the case with No. 53 according to Bull. de la Soc. Franc. de Timbr. 1876 p. 127) but the varying periods during which the different groups of flaw varieties were current indicate that each pane of 150 was a separate unit which could be attached to or detached from its neighbor as required.

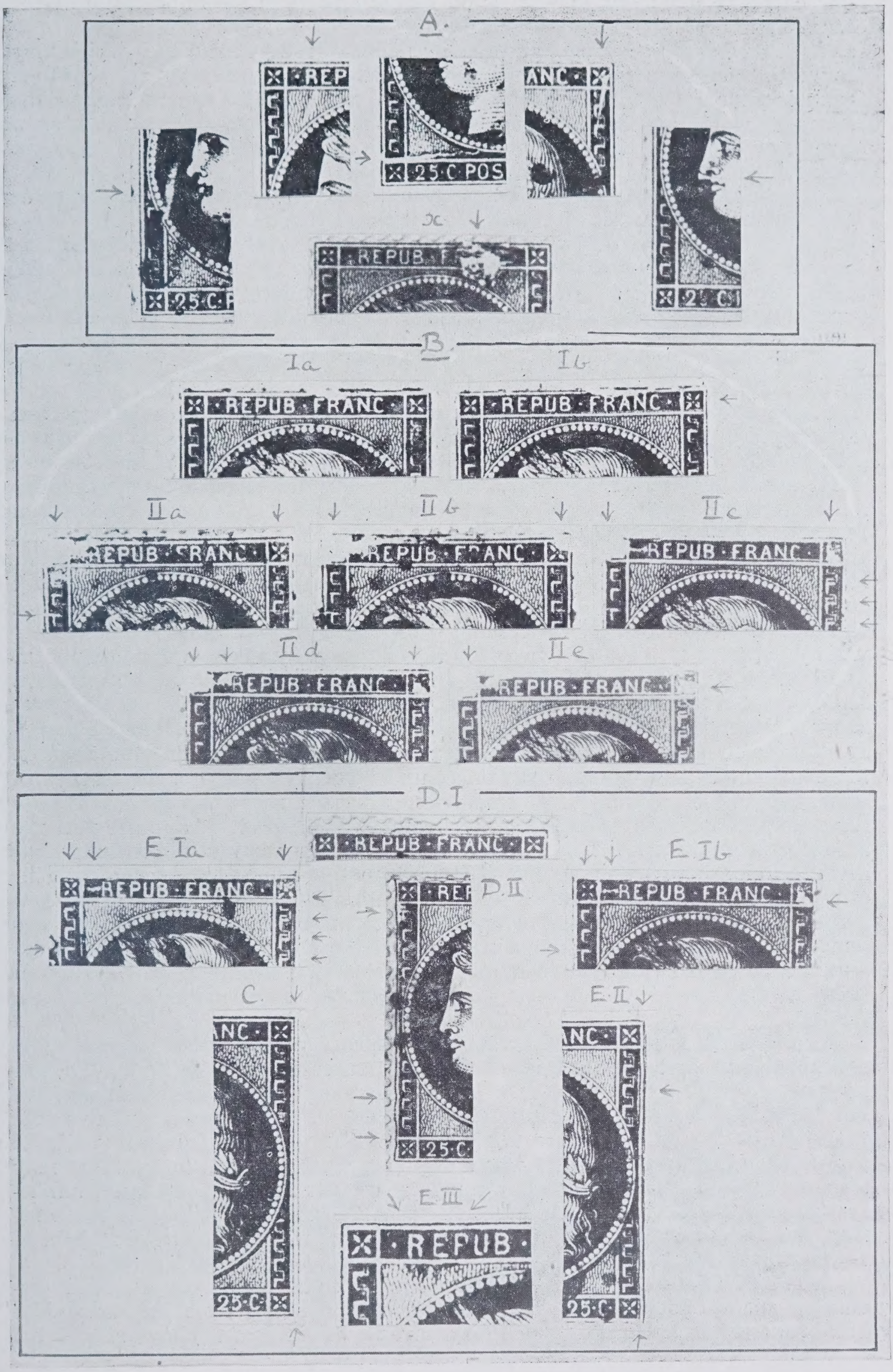
The flaw and other plate varieties of No. 47 are extraordinarily numerous—altogether some two or three hundred more or less prominent varieties can be collected—and may be conveniently divided into five different classes as follows:

A. *Simple flaws* showing as "white" blanks or scratches, breaks in the frame lines etc., which may be due to defects in the original construction of the cliche, i. e. a failure to deposit of the electro-metal locally, or, more rarely, to subsequent damage to the plate. In the first cases the defect, being comparatively superficial, often has a tendency to diminish in size and even finally to disappear with the wearing down of the plate, while in the second cases it may become slightly extended, but in either case the flaw remains constant in *form*, so that there is never any doubt that the stamps showing it originate from one and the same cliche. The striking variety marked x is extremely rare (we have only found two examples in over 100,000 25c. stamps) and must have occurred as the result of an accident at the end of the period of use of either Plate I or II.

B. *Progressive flaws* which unlike the above may be found in two or more well-defined and sometimes widely different states, which may not in the first instance be recognizable as belonging to the same cliche. The exact cause of the progressive development of these flaws is difficult to decide, but in one or two cases (e. g. varieties B I and II) the changes appear to be closely connected with the repairing operation which gave rise to E Ia and Ib (see later under "E"). While class "A" flaws were fairly evenly distributed on all the plates of the 25c.—though most prominent on plates I to III—the "B" flaws appear to be confined to Plate II. In nearly every case it is the top part of the stamp design (the frame line, corner squares and tablet with inscription) which is damaged, a number of more or less similar varieties (including B I and II) occurring *se-tenant* in the same bottom row of 10 stamps on one of the half sheets of Plate II.

C. *Double frame line* varieties, (the possible explanations of which have been referred to in the notes following the 1862 Issue) and which are particularly numerous—though individually rare—on the stamps originating from the original 1850 plate in its latest much worn condition. The double lines may be found on all sides of the stamps—even of the same stamps—and in this instance at least are undoubtedly the result of wear of the plate since stamps from the

—(The illustrations below give some typical examples of each class).



same cliche on the plate may be found before and after the appearance of the extra lines.

D. A somewhat complex and loosely defined group of varieties which may be due to some form of deterioration of the cliche but partly also to repair of the latter, though this was probably confined to the replacing and hammering into shape of loose or damaged pieces, particularly the frame lines and adjacent margins of the stamp design which had a tendency to break away. We place in this group nearly all those varieties which show irregular (depressed or wavy but not usually broken) and thickened frame lines which cannot be explained as the result of simple damage or faulty construction (as in the case of "A" flaws) yet on the other hand do not show sufficiently clear evidence of retouching in the sense of actual re-engraving on the plate or repair by the application of new metal thereon to be placed in the following class E. Many of the "progressive" flaws of our class B may also be included in or connected with this class D.

E. *Undoubted retouches* which could only have been effected by the application of *fresh metal* to the plate (e. g. E Ia and Ib and II) or by *re-engraving* on the plate (e. g. E III).

All the retouched varieties whether of class E or D appear to originate from the two plates II and III. Fig. E Ia and Ib are stages in the history of the progressive flaw variety B II and should be placed in chronological order between B IIb and B IIc thus completing a series of altogether seven different states of this remarkable variety, which occurs se-tenant with B I (a and b) in the bottom row of one of the half sheets from Plate II (see under "B" flaws). E Ia which shows the full state of the repair is the variety represented by No. 47 FII in our list, but E Ib which shows the repair still intact and the new flaw at right only just beginning to develop is equally interesting as it is rare, and we are inclined to couple the two together. B IIc and d represent the commonest states of the variety (worth 5.0 to 10.0, B IIa, b, and e being slightly rarer (worth about 10.0 to 15.0). E Ia and b are only to be found in the proportion of 1.50 or even 1.100 of the stamps in the other states. The curious *duplication* of the three short horizontal white lines at the right side of the stamp in E Ia and b and B IIc to e, combined with a similar duplication of the pearls forming the circle in this region and the splitting of the tablet under FRANC was probably caused in some way (which is difficult to understand) by the repairing operation since these faults are absent from the earlier states B IIa and b. It appears that the adjoining stamp (variety BI) was affected in a similar way and at the same time, a white line appearing under FRANC and (in this case) the corner ornament at top right becoming duplicated (in B Ib). Both BI and BII may be found, at least in their commoner states, before as well as after the retouching, in the Colonial 25c. stamps. A distinguishing mark of the cliche which gave rise to all seven varieties (BIIa to e and EIa and b) consists in a small "white" horizontal break at the left side of the stamp about a quarter of the distance down from the top.

*No. 47 FIII* is represented by our figure EII, a variety which has a distinct resemblance to the three varieties of the 20c. Laureated listed as 27 FI. Though not particularly rare we have only found this variety in one state and we have not found the stamp before the repair took place so that it seems probable that the cliche was repaired before the plate was put to press. Certain varieties grouped in class D (e. g. DII) which originate from the same plate (III) may also eventually have to be placed in company with 47 FIII since it is not unlikely though less clearly indicated that the repairs were carried out in the same way, that is by the application of fresh metal to the weak or damaged margin of the design.

*No. 47 FIV* (—fig. EIII) which is of about equal rarity with 47 FIII (recurring about 1.1800 normal 25c. stamps) and originates from the same plate III, is one of those varieties which may have its origin in a *double strike* of the die on the mould which required correction by retouching. (See also notes re Nos. 15-20 and 27). The thickening of the vertical lines in the spandrel immediately under the retouched letters ''REP,'' which is one of the most prominent features of this variety, is more easily explained as a result of ''double-strike'' than in any other way, and, if the inscription were similarly affected, the letters thus over colored and made illegible would require to be re-engraved as has clearly been done in this case.

The tendency for the stamps in one and the same *horizontal* row on the sheet to be affected with the same nature of variety—as mentioned in the case of the POST*F*S flaw and retouched inscriptions of No. 15 and the double frame line varieties of No. 20—is very noticeable also in the case of the different varieties of No. 47. In addition to the progressive flaws grouped in Class ''B'' already referred to as being concentrated in if not confined to the same row of 10 at the bottom of Plate II, we find many of the double frame line varieties of Plate I occurring se-tenant horizontally, also many of the flaw varieties of Class ''D'' (from Plate III) including D I which occurs in a strip of four different varieties showing the top of the stamp similarly damaged.

The shades of No. 47 can be arranged in their chronological order only by referring at the same time to the different states of the die and the different plates. Light blue shades (characteristic of but not confined to the first printings) alternate with darker blues and fine with coarse impressions throughout the issue but the peculiarities (flaws or other general features) distinguishing the different plates are so numerous that there is seldom any difficulty in placing a stamp in this proper period or order.

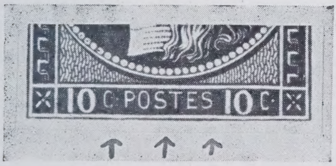
*Postal forgeries* of No. 47 were current in the province of Oran (Algeria) in the period September '75 to January '76, and were traced to an official distributing office at Sidi-Bel-Abbes. Most of the known copies are obliterated with the large figures 5051 (Oran) or the date stamp of this place. The design of this rare forgery is very badly reproduced, resembling rather the Bordeaux stamps in the shading on the face and neck, and the perforation also is rather primitive and made with a single line machine. (See also Coll. de Timbres Poste 1913 p. 195 from which our illustration is taken).

Regarding so-called reprints (imperf.) of No. 47 see the Colonial stamps to which they probably refer.

*Unused blocks* of Nos. 46 and 47 are considerably less common than those of Nos. 32 and 33 (the 10c. and 20c. which they replaced) since the new values 15c. and 25c. were never withdrawn but used up until stocks were exhausted and replaced by the Peace and Commerce type. (Blocks of 4 worth about 8 to 10 single copies). Blocks containing the tete-beche varieties are particularly rare of these values, and if margins of the sheet showing the position of the variety on the same are attached such pieces may be valued at double the prices quoted in our list.

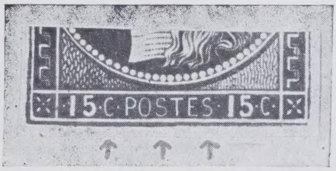
**1872 (May)-1875 (March).** M11 (Nos. 48-51). M1 (No. 52). M12 (—M1 with larger figures of value, Nos. 53-56). Typographed at the Paris Mint. Paper, Perforations, etc., as before.

**M. 12**



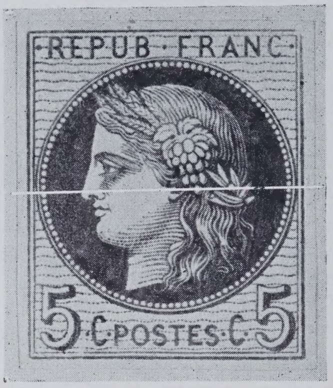
**Normal small lettering.**

**M. 12**



**Tall re-engraved lettering.**

M. 11



Note break in inner frame line between 5 and c.

| | | | Type | Issued. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48. | 1c. | olive green on greenish **blue** | M11. | Dec. '72 | —.70 | —.20 |
| | | a. bronze green on greenish paper | | | 2.— | —.50 |
| 49. | 2c. | red-brown (light to dark) | M11. | May '72. | —.80 | —.20 |
| 50. | 4c. | grey, yellowish grey | M11. | July '72. | 4.— | 1.50 |
| 51. | 5c. | a. green, light green on greenish **blue** | M11. | June '72. | 3.50 | —.30 |
| | | b. green, light green on greenish paper | | 1873-76. | 2.— | —.10 |
| 52. | 10c. | brown on rose, on pale rose | M1. | Jan. '73. | 5.— | —.20 |
| | | FI. tete-beche pair | | | 100.— | 75.— |
| 53. | 10c. | brown on rose, on pale rose | M12. | March '75. | 8.— | —.35 |
| 54. | 15c. | yellowish to brownish bistre | M12. | June '74. | 8.— | —.15 |
| | | FI. brown on rose (error) | | March '76. | 400.— | 500.— |
| | | FI. in pair with 10c. (No. 53) | | | 500.— | 1000.— |
| 55. | 30c. | brown (light to dark) | M12. | Oct. '72. | 8.— | —.30 |
| 56. | 80c. | a. dull rose, pale rose, on rose tinted paper | M12. | Sept. '72. | 12.— | —.60 |
| | | b. bright rose, carmine-rose | | 1874-76. | 10.— | —.50 |

*Dies and plates.* The dies employed for the lower values of the Laureated issue in M4 were retained for the corresponding values in M11 (Nos. 48-51) of this issue, only the head design and inscriptions at top being altered. That it was the individual secondary or working dies in the Laureated types which were so converted is indicated by the fact that for instance a certain flaw consisting of a slight break in the inner frame line between the left figure 5 and C which existed on the die of the 5c. Laureated (unissued) recurs on the 5c. Republic die and stamps (No. 51), (see illustration of M. 11).

The enlarged figures of value in M. 12 were obtained by reengraving on the existing die, or probably series of secondary dies, in the normal small figure type (M. I). Die proofs exist (not uncommon) showing that this was done, separately for each value 10c. to 80c., by extending the die downwards to give room for the larger figures, so that these stamps are slightly taller than those of the original type. In the case of the 10c. only the figures of value and corner ornaments were re-engraved but in the 15c., 30c., and 80c., the inscription "POSTES" and the "C's" were also enlarged (see illustration at head of list) and being separately engraved differ slightly in each case.

It is not known how many *plates* were in use for each value of this issue, but in view of the note in the Bull. de la Soc. Franc. de Timbr. previously referred to, which records that the 10c. (No. 53) was printed in double sheets, i. e. four panes of 150 stamps each) it seems likely that most if not all the values (except No. 52) at this period were so printed and that consequently the plates consisted of four panes of 150 cliches (whether as one plate of 600, two of 300, or four of 150).

For *No. 52* the original 1850 plate, which had been brought into use again for No. 32, served for a third time, and was thus employed for three different catalog numbers, the inverted stamps (52 FI) being repeated in the same positions in the sheet. The re-issue of this value in January '73, after its withdrawal in September '71, was due to the introduction or more general use of *postcards* at this date, for which the rate was fixed at 10c, the new rose colored paper being designed to avoid confusion with the 15c.

*No. 54 FI* was due to the inclusion by error of a single cliche of the 15c. in the plate of the 10c.—a further indication that at this period at least the plates were made up of separate cliches and not deposited as a single sheet of metal (see also remarks in introduction re. process of manufacture of the plates and notes re. No. 47). The error was first discovered in the middle of 1876, probably very soon after its appearance, since most of the known used copies are dated in June '76. (The earlier date given by us (March '76) is based on a copy recently sold by auction in Switzerland). Whether the error was corrected by removing the misplaced cliche from the plate, or the plate itself was withdrawn, or whether as has been suggested by Dr. Legrand and others the offending stamps were simply cut out from the sheets and replaced by the correct values, is not known but it seems certain that the figures of value were not corrected by *retouching* on the plate (as was done in the case of No. 2 FI). Had such retouching taken place we should find varieties of the 10c. with the taller lettering of the inscription POSTES as found on the 15c.

The other plate varieties in this issue are few and unimportant. Breaks in the outer frame line (at base and sides of stamp) are characteristic flaws on the 1c. (No. 48) and occasionally also the 5c. (No. 51). Yvert Special Catalog 1928 Edition records a variety of the latter stamp showing a *retouch* at the top right-hand corner, but we have not yet seen a copy of this and cannot judge from the illustration given by Yvert whether the variety in question is really a case of a repaired or re-engraved cliche or is merely due to a flaw on the same. On the other hand a number of varieties may be found of the *30c.* (No. 55) showing more or less marked damage or deterioration to the frame line and margins of the stamp especially at top, and it is possible that some of these represent forms of repair to the cliches similar to those mentioned in the case of No. 47 (plate varieties of class "D").

The *shades* of the different values of this issue are mostly unimportant, only the 5c. and 80c. showing variations sufficiently well marked to justify us in dividing the stamps into two different shade periods. *Defective impressions* are common in the 2c., 5c., and 30c., due, in the case of the latter value, to defective cliches on the *plate* while in the case of the two former values the peculiar haziness or blurring of the head design may be due rather to defective printing. The 5c. is remarkable from the fact that the earliest printings in 1872 show much coarser and more indistinct impressions than the later ones, those of 1875-76 being particularly fine. This is no doubt to be explained, like other similar cases, by the replacement of the original more or less defective plates by more perfect ones in the course of the issue, but the analogy of the 4c. Laureated Empire stamp, the first printings of which showed similar indistinct and blurred impressions (see notes following Laureated issue) leads one to suggest that some touching up of the *die* may also have occurred in the case of the 5c. Republic.

*Imperforate* varieties exist of Nos. *49, 50,* and *52,* but these are only known in *unused* condition. Possibly other values exist thus (according to Yvert Special Cat. Nos. 48, 51, 52, and 56 and according to Serrane also No. 55) but since only No. 52 of this issue is unrepresented in the *Colonial* issue it is questionable how far any of these (except No. 52) can be definitely placed with the French stamps, since practically all the shades of the latter are repeated also in the former, and used copies of the supposed French imperforate varieties are unknown. On the other hand the 2c., and 4c. Colonies were of such restricted use that they are found in one shade only in each case, so that the imperforate varieties usually attributed to Nos. 49 and 50 (of France) can be easily distinguished from them. The 2c. is on much whiter paper than the Colonial stamp and the 4c. is in a darker shade of grey and shows also a colored flaw on the cheek of Ceres. This latter mark indicates that the 4c. (and probably also the 2c.) variety in question is in the nature rather of a reprint since the plate was different from that used for any issued stamps, and it seems not unlikely that both values formed part of the series of Granet reprints (see notes following the reprints). No. 52 would seem therefore to be the only stamp of this issue which can be said to exist as an imperforate variety outside of the Colonial issue and the reprints (which probably belong to the Colonial issue).

A *proof* of *No. 50* exists in grey on lilac tinted paper, (the lilac tint of the latter is sometimes so faint that the stamp may be mistaken for the Colonial 4c.), but otherwise we know of no proofs or essays of this issue other than the die proofs (of all values) and essays in fancy colors (of the 2c., 4c., and 5c.).

Among errors of *perforation* in this issue may be mentioned *Nos. 51* and *53 imperforate between* the pairs ( ex. 11th Ferrari Auction) and No. 51 with grossly misplaced perforation caused by the accidental folding back of the corner of a sheet under the perforating machine.

*No. 51* has been recorded by Diena (Corr. Fil. 1926 p. 13-14) showing a *watermark* consisting probably of part of the paper-makers' name, (part of an X).

*No. 52 FI* is known with one of the stamps in the tete-beche pair *bisected* and used as 5c. (ex. 11th Ferrari Auction). This piece which apparently paid the 15c. local Paris rate on 18 March '73 was probably "arranged" for the benefit of a collector, as there could have been no necessity for such measures in Paris at this period.

A *postal forgery* of *No. 54* is recorded by Yvert Special Cat. and by Serrane.

*Unused blocks* of Nos. 48 to 51 are common (value of a block of 4 about 6 to 8 single copies) ; No. 52 is a little less common in blocks and Nos. 53 to 56 decidedly rare thus (value of a block of 4 about 12 to 15 single copies). Nos. 52 FI and 54 FI are rare (the latter particularly so) in blocks, and in such pieces showing the positions of the varieties in the sheets may be worth 3 to 4 times the prices in our list.

*After May 1876* the stamps in the Ceres type were replaced as stocks became exhausted by the new *Peace and Commerce* type stamps. Only the 80c. was withdrawn from use as a superfluous value. The last "Ceres" type stamp to be replaced was the 40c. (in March '78) the original 1850 plate being in use to the end, having thus been retained over a period of 28 years. The 5fr. Laureated Empire type also continued in use after 1876, being replaced only on 1 June 1877. All values and types however may be found used even long after their regular period of issue, since they were not made officially obsolete until 14 January 1914.

## The Reprints.

Since the stamps of the early issues of France were not demonetized until January 1914, the reprints of the same were nominally available for postage from the time of their issue up to this date. Actually however it is doubtful if any considerable number of reprints were passed through the post, and in nearly every instance the cancellations found on so-called "used" copies are bogus, having been applied to give the stamps the appearance of originals, (see also later).

## Reprints of 1862 (Sept.) and 1863 (Feb.).

### a. of 1849-50 issue (M.I).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | N. 20c. black, grey-black on light buff | 12.— |
| 2. | N. 40c. light orange | 12.— |
| | F. I. retouched '4's. | 250.— |
| 3. | N. 1fr. bright carmine | 20.— |
| 4. | N. 10c. light yellowish bistre | 10.— |
| 5. | N. 15c. bright green | 30.— |
| 6. | N. 25c. blue | 10.— |
| I. | N. 20c. blue | 10.— |
| II. | N. '25' overprinted in red on 20c. blue | 400.— |

### b. of 1852 Issue (M.2).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. | N. 10c. light yellowish bistre | 20.— |
| 8. | N. 25c. blue | 10.— |

### c. of 1853 Issue (M.3 I).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10. | N. 25c. blue | 10.— |
| 12. | N. 1fr. dull carmine | 80.— |
| | F. I tete-beche pair | 3000.— |

The above reprints were officially ordered to meet in the first instance a request by the British Postmaster General Sir Rowland Hill for a complete set of French stamps issued up to date. At the same time they served as a foundation for an official collection by the Postal authorities of France, to provide presentation copies to and make exchanges with foreign Governments and for similar purposes. (See Maury pp. 127-129).

*Numbers printed.* Between the 1st and 9th September '62 there were printed of each value or type (except the very rare No. II N the origin and numbers overprinted of which are unknown) 20 sheets (of 300 stamps each). In the case of No. 12 N however it is said that the printings did not take place until March 1863 since 3½ sheets of remainders of the *originals* were found in stock which were considered sufficient to meet the first requirements. Of these 20 sheets it is recorded by Maury that 73½ sheets (of all values and types together) were officially destroyed, that is an average of approximately 7 sheets of each variety. This would leave about 13 sheets to be distributed and eventually reach the hands of collectors. That the different varieties are not all of the same degree of rarity today is accounted for by the fact that considerable numbers of the 15c. and 1fr. Republic and the 1fr. Empire in particular have been spoiled by the application of forged postmarks or other devices to give them the appearance of originals.

*Plates employed.* For Nos. 2 N and 12 N the same plates were employed as for the original stamps as is proved by the fact that the varieties 2 FI and 12 FI recur in the reprints in the same positions on the sheets. In the case of all the others not only are the tete-beche varieties absent (from the reprints) but the plate flaws which occur on the original stamps have not been found repeated on the reprints so that it must be presumed that new plates were constructed or brought into use for the latter.

*Distinguishing marks.* In general the reprints may be easily distinguished from the corresponding originals by their *shades* and *impressions.* Except in the cases of Nos. 1N, 3N, and 12N—the colors of which were obsolete at the time—the shades of the reprints are almost exactly those of the corresponding values of the Empire Issue current at the date of the reprints namely in September 1862. In particular they may be compared with the shades of the first printings of the officially perforated stamps. The *paper*—except in the case of 1N and 12N—is whiter than that of the originals, and the impressions are more perfectly executed but at the same time have a flatter appearance, due probably to the employment of a different form of decoupage. The latter is certainly the cause of the easiest means of distinguishing No. 12N from the originals which lies in the different form of the unshaded area on the neck. In the reprints this unshaded area is much narrower and more sharply defined at the edges than in the originals. No. 1N is on paper "colored through" closely resembling the originals of No. 1Bb in shade but the black color of the stamp design itself is never so intense on the reprints as on the originals (except the variety No. 1 Ac).

No. 3N is in a much brighter shade than that of any original 1fr. carmine stamps and at the same time there is more red in the color so that it may be compared rather with No. 16b. No. 12N on the other hand is in a duller carmine shade than most originals, due to the darker and more rose (less yellowish) tint of the paper. All the reprints assume an entirely different color from that of the corresponding originals when placed under the quartz lamp. This is probably due to some fundamental difference in the chemical composition of the paper (or paper wash) employed at the different dates of their printing.

In the case of Nos. 7N, 8N, 10N, and 12N copies with full margins of the sheet attached can be easily distinguished from their respective originals by the *absence* of the *colored border line* which characterizes all printings of the originals of these stamps.

The overprint in No. IIN differs materially from that of the supposed original copy of this variety which was in the Ferrari collection (see illustrations in 11th Ferrari Auction Catalog), but as the authenticity of the latter is open to question, it is impossible to say with certainty which of the two different forms really represents the original.

## Reprints of 1887 (So-Called Granet Reprints).

### a. of 1863 (Laureated Empire) Issue (M.4).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23. N. | 1c. deep olive-green | 30.— |

### b. of 1870 (Siege of Paris) Issue (M.I).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32. N. | 10c. bright yellow bistre | 20.— |
| 33. N. | 20c. a. dull blue on bluish | 20.— |
| | b. pale blue | 20.— |

### c. of 1871 (Sept.) Issue (M.I.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 47. N. | 25c. dull blue | 20.— |

The circumstances under which the above reprints were made, by order of the Minister Granet in 1887, together with similar reprints of the Peace and Commerce type which was current at the time, are somewhat obscure, (see Maury pp. 478-482). While they have always been regarded as reprints of the *French* issues, the fact that they are *imperforate* points to an association rather with the *Colonial* issues. It should also be noted that the types and values represented by the Granet reprints are *all* included in the *Colonial* issues, while none of the *exclusively French* types or values were among the reprints. That *some* of the Colonial stamps were not reprinted may be explained by the fact that stocks of the originals of these remained over even as late as 1887, (e. g. the 30c., 40c., and 80c. overprinted in Guadeloupe and Reunion).

*Plates employed: Distinguishing marks.* Entirely new plates consisting of only twelve cliches (arranged in four horizontal rows of three) each were said to have been prepared for the Granet reprints. The small sheets were ungummed. No. *33Na,* the shade of which is somewhat similar to that of the originals of No. I is distinguished from the latter by the more indistinct impression. *33Nb* shows a finer impression, but is easily recognized by its bright blue shade, lighter than that of No. IN of 1862. *No 47N* can be distinguished from No. 6N by its duller shade of blue and finer impression. Finally just as the 1862 reprints show up in entirely different colors from the originals under the quartz lamp, especially so far as the paper is concerned (see above), so the Granet reprints under the same lamp appear totally different from the 1862 reprints as well as from the originals.

(Regarding the possibility that certain of the so-called imperforate varieties of the 1872-75 Issue of France should be included among the Granet reprints, see the notes following this issue).

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# J. C. Morgenthau Celebrates 70th Birthday

(*Continued from page 209*)

Mr. Morgenthau determined to conduct the sales with meticulous care, to sell merchandise honestly, on its merits. To be absolutely above reproach he sold his stock of stamps, and conducted only auctions, and refused to buy or sell stamps privately.

He formulated auction rules, warranted stamps for all time, without restriction, and gave the collectors desiring to sell an opportunity to bargain with regular dealers if they desired, and failing of agreement to sell at auction. This disposed of the whip, "if you don't sell to me, you have no market." The auction as Mr. Morgenthau conceived it was and is an open market for liquidation. Hence the confidence of both collector and dealer in the auction market is firmly established, because they are, with minor exceptions, properly conducted.

As the new generation of stamp dealers grew up, those who followed the Morgenthau business methods prospered; others more or less fell by the wayside. With Walter S. Scott conducting all New York sales, honest relations were established.

Mr. Morgenthau was one of the founders of the Collectors Club, and through the years of its activities he has stood a tower of strength. He is a Past President, and today one of the Trustees, the highest honor the club can give. He is one of the Board of Directors of the *American Stamp Dealers Association,* where his word is practically law to the rest of the Board.

In the Exhibitions of 1913 and 1926 he was most active. Mr. Morgenthau is gifted with a keen brain, and his logical and direct thinking has always been a source of wonder to me. In Committee meetings, ten different men discuss ten different plans. Mr. Morgenthau will say, "So and so . . . . ." and the solution is invariably correct.

The biggest business men in America have listened and followed his judgment in stamp affairs without question, and profited by his keen judgment.

His brother, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, is perhaps one of the most outstanding men of the Wilson administration, particularly for his work as Ambassador to Turkey during the World War. One of the greatest tributes I have ever heard paid to a man was one evening, in Henri's restaurant. A group of stamp men were dining along with a friend of one, who was not a stamp collector. Mr. Morgenthau's name was mentioned, and the non-collector inquired, "Is he a brother to the famous Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey?" "Blazes," blurted out one of the group, "Henry Morgenthau is a brother of our Mr. Morgenthau!"

Pages could be filled with Mr. Morgenthau's deeds and work in stamp circles. That is common knowledge. But could you have been with us at that party, and have seen the love and affection and even adoration that distinguished men and women, young and old poured on him, your heart would have swelled with pride at the sheer joy of knowing him. I feel perhaps, that I wax over-enthusiastic in print, but ask any member of the Collectors Club, or anyone of importance in the stamp field, and hear them tune in with their praises.

Mr. Morgenthau's name stands for all that is best in the stamp world, and his ethics for any man to follow with profit. His name is anathema to the crook and the rogue. His advice is invariably followed in the proceedings of the Collectors Club and the American Stamp Dealers' Association. He never equivocates, calls a spade a spade, hews to the line and lets the chips fall where they may. Rich or poor, every one who comes in contact with him soon knows where they stand in his estimation.

And just a word about Mrs. Morgenthau, following the words of some philosopher, who remarked on meeting a great man, "Now show me the woman who stands behind him, and makes these great things possible." About the best description I can give is that she is about an ideal symbol for either "Motherhood," or "Wifehood." Combining all the graces of a womanly woman with a keen, educated and cultured brain, she is an ideal mate for her husband.

As our little group stood around the punch bowl, having a farewell drink before leaving, George Sloane said, "I hope we are all here to drink to your good health, Mr. Morgenthau, on your 100th birthday." It was a remark that I am sure everyone who knows him will echo.

Mrs. Morgenthau often scolds George Sloane and the writer, saying, "You boys will spoil Mr. Morgenthau."

But she knows, as we know, that one can't spoil or tarnish pure gold.

# The Story of the House of Rapkin

The House of Rapkin has recently celebrated its thirtieth birthday, and a brief resume of its activities with some details about the manufacture of its products might prove of interest.

The genius of its late founder, G. F. Rapkin, (ex-manager of Marcus Ward & Co., the great wholesale manufacturing stationers of London and Belfast) lay in his realisation that no manufacturer had ever before endeavored to study and make articles exclusively for Stamp Collectors.

On these lines and with the aid of his two sons and partners, he has built up a business which is unique in its world-wide ramifications.

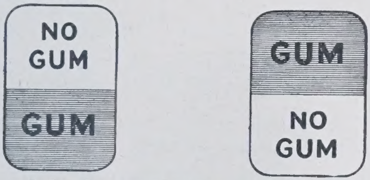
Dealers in all lands buy from the House of Rapkin, its travellers regularly visit most European countries and America, whilst agents bring in orders from the British Colonies, and other far distant lands.

For the information of our readers we are now able to give actual details regarding the manufacture of some of this firm's specialties.

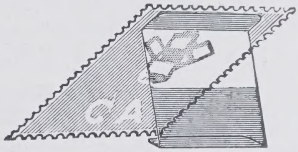
One of the big specialties of the firm is "Peerless" Tastless hinges. The highly glazed blue-white paper used for them is especially made in large quantities and delivered in giant rolls. It then passes through great gumming machines, the rollers of which give it a smooth even coating of mucillage; then it is passed through hot rollers to dry it, and finally it is cut up into sheets of convenient size. The gum used is of extreme purity, entirely eliminating that rank bitter taste found in cheap mucillage. The specially invented machines from which "Peerless" Hinges are made are highly intricate and work by electric power. Varying sizes of steel dies punch out with extreme accuracy great quantities of hinges at each revolution. Five machines are constantly at work to meet the demand. No doubt the number of hinges produced per annum by Rapkin, if placed end to end would reach from New York to the Moon!!! But we have no time to verify this.

It is interesting to know that the first stamp hinge machine installed some 30 years ago (and still cherished as a relic of the past) was an ordinary hand-press, used for copying letters in ancient days; a small steel cutter was laid on the paper, then the press closed down, thus laboriously punching out a few hinges at a time, and incidentally involving a large amount of "waste."

Their Cosmopolitan hinges are known as "super-peelable" hinges owing to their peeling qualities. Countless experiments involving costly analytical tests were required before this hinge was evolved. Ordinary gummed paper is judged by its ability to stick, but here it is necessary to obtain exactly the reverse quality, namely that of extreme peelability. To obtain this the paper must have certain attributes which are not to be found in ordinary parchment, and it has to receive more than one coating of mucillage put on in a particular way and in certain given quantities.



**Front and back appearance, actual size.**



**Shows simple method of mounting stamps.**

Why fold a hinge before using? The above illustrates a Rapkin hinge which has a great vogue in Europe owing to the fact that all folding is totally obviated. It will be observed that only half of each side of the hinge is gummed, therefore the stamps can be mounted without folding, which prevents the unsightly bulging of albums. When the idea is once grasped it is simplicity itself and considered by many an advance on the system of doubling the hinge behind every stamp.

Owing to the low cost of Spring Back Albums compared to other Loose-leaf albums many collectors imagine that they are simple to make, but it is a fact that thousands of bookbinders are totally unable to manufacture them. The reason is that there is a secret knack or method of inserting the springs correctly into the cover, otherwise the great strain on the binding, every time the cover is opened would easily tear away the springs from the cloth. The springs are made of high-grade steel, which must be tempered or hardened to the correct degree; if the steel is too soft the springs will not grip the leaves tightly, or if too hard, they will break or snap when opened.

The production of illustrated albums is a very costly business for it means the holding of a stock the value of which runs into many thousands of dollars. If only 1000 of a 50 cent album were printed the cost would be several dollars each but by printing 100,000 or so an album can be profitably produced and sold at 50 cents. Each edition has to be most carefully edited by an expert philatelist to see that all information is brought up-to-date and spaces provided for the new stamp issuing States.

The Rapkin policy is to print editions to last about eighteen months, and then completely revise the album in order to include any new stamp issuing countries or states which have appeared in the interim.

# Program of The Collectors Club Season 1928-29

The following exceptionally interesting program has just been submitted by Charles J. Phillips and should be an incentive for every member to attend every meeting.
H. L. L.

*1928.*

October 3rd. Sidney P. Hessel. Exhibit. U. S. Postmasters & Carriers and Confederate Provisionals.

October 17th. The Johannes Elster (Berlin, Germany) Collection of Danish West Indies.

November 7th. Wharton Sinkler. Exhibit. U. S. Departments in singles and blocks.

November 21st. Henry C. Needham. Exhibit. Confederate States.

December 5th. Charles Curie. Exhibit. General Collection.

December 19th. Ten minute papers with small exhibits by members.

*1929*

January 2nd. Alfred F. Lichtenstein. Exhibit. A few early British North Americans.

January 16th. Competition night. Any 20 pages from a members collection. To be judged for its interest and not for its rarity.

February 6th. Waterbury (Conn.) Night. Members of the Waterbury Stamp Club will visit us and give a display.

Februar 20th. Henry P. Lapham. Exhibit. German States.

March 6th. W. G. Hawkins. Exhibit. United States 20th Century and Carrier stamps.

March 20th. Providence (R. I.) Night. Members of the Providence Stamp Club will visit us and give a display.

April 3rd. Edward R. Wood, Jr. Exhibit. U. S. 1847-1869, mint, in singles and blocks and on covers.

April 17th. Joint Exhibit of Patriotic Envelopes of the United and Confederate States.

May 1st. O. A. Schenck. Exhibit. Mexico. Eagle Issues and their sub-consignment numbers. Outlining suggested arrangements.

May 15th. Ernest Wiltsee. Exhibit. Covers from correspondence of A. H. Stevens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy and Railway Express Covers.

June 5th. Albany Night. Members of The Fort Orange Stamp Club will visit us and give a display.

June 19th. Stephen D. Brown. Exhibit. New Orleans Stamps and U. S. Rarities, 1847-1861.

## COLLECTORS CLUB OUT-OF-TOWN VISITS.

Monday, November 19th. Waterbury, Conn.
Tuesday, February 19th. Providence, R. I.
Tuesday, April 16th. Albany, N. Y.

The Collectors Club Philatelist
Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB,
H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor
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## THE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

The splendid translation of the Kohl Handbook article devoted to the issues of France from 1849 to 1875, appearing in this issue, is entirely the work of L. Meinertzhagen of London who is also the author of the original article. The text has been revised to date and all information that has been secured since the original article appeared has been incorporated. It was Mr. Meinertzhagen's desire to have this material appear in one single installment and our ability to do this is due to the generosity of himself and Alfred F. Lichtenstein who provided the additional funds necessary. The publication of this outstanding work as a single installment in our magazine, we believe, marks a high water mark in philatelic journalism.

## 1000th MEETING OF THE C. P. S.

On Thursday October 4th, 1928 the Chicago Philatelic Society will celebrate its 1000th consecutive regular meeting, an event that will be fittingly commemorated with a philatelic exhibition, an auction sale and various kinds of entertainment culminating in a dinner at the Germania Club, Chicago.

The Chicago Philatelic Society has been a powerful factor in the philatelic world for a generation. It has developed some of our leading philatelists. P. M. Wolsieffer who has the distinction of being member No. 1 is without question one of the most respected dealers in the business and his active interest in everything worth while for the hobby has been an inspiration. C. E. Severn, the able editor of *Mekeel's,* traces his start directly to the contacts and knowledge he gained at the C. P. S. meetings, and the list could be extended indefinitely.

A medal commemorating the 500th meeting was struck and another in honor of this latest achievement will be given to each person in attendance.

## ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY.

The long list of additions to the library appearing in this issue was the work upon which Dr. Chittenden was engaged at the time of his death. He had worked upon this on the very day that he was stricken and it has now been completed and brought up to date, although late additions will be included in the next report which we hope to publish in our next issue and make a regular feature hereafter. This list, large as it is, is only part of the story for it does not include the hundreds of current publications which reach us regularly and does not take into account the additions to the Ricketts Library which is to be merged with our own. We hope that it will prove an incentive to all members to send their philatelic literature to our club where it will be of permanent value to philately.

## A NEW INTERNATIONAL STAMP FIRM.

Ernest Muller of Basle, Switzerland, after several years of experience, have come to the conclusion that an international organization can best serve their growing clientele and in the furtherance of this idea have opened offices in Paris and in Stuttgart. They report that these new branches have been successful from the start and that they look forward to a substantial development as a result of them.

Their activities will also be widely broadened and they have just published the first issue of ''La Colombe de Bale,'' a philatelic magazine of general appeal. The first issue is printed in French and German but they will later add an English section as well. They will also enter the auction field in an important way and their announcements in this issue give details of some important offerings.

## THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH EXHIBITION.

In the 1928 International Exhibition of Antiques and Works of Art held under the auspices of *The Daily Telegraph,* London from July 19 to August 1st, the philatelic section under the supervision of Fred J. Melville was well represented. Forty-six exhibits were installed, covering a widely diversified field, and they would have been a credit to a strictly philatelic exhibition. The only American exhibitor was Alfred F. Lichtenstein who showed some of the rarities from his collection of Mauritius.

## TITLES OF COUNTRIES.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. just send us a copy of their new booklet of ''Titles of Countries''. This contains the names of all stamp issuing countries printed in a uniform block type on gummed paper, and are to be used for heading the pages in blank albums. There are 864 names in all, as the more popular countries are duplicated from 2 to 8 times.

## SOME INTERESTING COVERS.

One of the most interesting air mail covers we have received was mailed by John W. Haarer from Lansing, Mich. on the first flight from Bay City to Chicago, July 17, 1928. In addition to the usual postmark and the cachet showing the route of the flight, the cover is autographed by Fred W. Green, Governor of Michigan and Walter G. Rogers, Postmaster. We are also indebted to Mr. Haarer for a cover mailed by the Reo Motor Car Company on August 21st, as part of the largest single consignment of airmail in history. The shipment consisted of 350,000 letters, weighing 10 tons and required 19 planes. The postage amounted to $17,500. The record breaking shipment was widely featured in the press and as a publicity stunt was worth many times the amount spent upon it.

We are also indebted to Donald G. White, Pasadena, Calif. for an airmail cover sent from Vancouver, via San Francisco on August 20, and to Sydney B. Brown, of Los Angeles, Calif. for a cover bearing the Pine Valley postmark.

John W. Prevost of Springfield, Mass. is preparing an exhaustive article on the Paris Balloon Post which we hope to eventually publish in this magazine. He just writes us from St. Pierre where he stopped on his vacation, sending greetings in an artistically made cover.

# THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

## Officers and Committees, 1928

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Vice-President—Chas. Curie
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### Applications.

The following applications for membership are pending:

Paul Hahn, Toronto, Canada
  Proposed by C. J. Phillips
  Seconded by T. E. Steinway
Chas. H. Vaughan, Washington, D. C.
  Proposed by V. Weiergang
  Seconded by H. M. Konwiser
W. A. Johnson, Washington, D. C.
  Proposed and seconded by Membership Committee
J. D. M. Phillips, Cleveland, Ohio
  Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
  Seconded by H. M. Konwiser
A. Wm. Bork, Prescott, Ariz.
  Proposed by K. N. Woodward
  Seconded by H. L. Lindquist
T. R. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa.
  Proposed and seconded by Membership Committee
Donald King, Halifax, N. S.
  Proposed by A. F. Lichtenstein
  Seconded by C. J. Phillips
G. W. Nowell Usticke, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
  Proposed and seconded by Membership Committee
E. H. A. R. Searl, College Park, Maryland
  Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
  Seconded by H. M. Konwiser
Ing. Giukio Tedeschi, Torino, Italy
  Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
  Seconded by H. M. Konwiser
B. M. Clark, Elkins, West Virginia
  Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
  Seconded by H. M. Konwiser
J. R. W. Purvess.
  Proposed and seconded by Membership Committee.

### MAJOR STEINMETZ DIES.

Philately has lost another of its shining lights in the death of Major Joseph A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia who passed away Wednesday July 11, 1928. Mr. Steinmetz was intensely interested in aviation as well as in philately and the following excerpt from the **Evening Bulletin-Philadelphia** of July 11, 1928 sent us through the courtesy of Eugene Klein, dwells largely upon his achievements in this field.

"Major Joseph A. Steinmetz, former president of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania and inventor of anti-aircraft devices, died at his home Westview and Wayne aves., Germantown, July 11. He was fifty-eight.

"An aeronautical pioneer, Major Steinmetz had made a study of both airplane and dirigible types of construction and is regarded in aviation circles as one of the foremost Pennsylvanians in the advancement of air travel since 1910.

"Major Steinmetz was born in this city March 22, 1870, and after studying in the public schools took courses in engineering and acquired an extensive reputation before his specialized study in aviation.

"Major Steinmetz, when the World War began in 1914, began to work out his theories in a series of inventions designed to protect cities from air attacks.

"The 'Steinmetz hook bomb,' which he devised, was adopted by the French and used in repelling attacks by the Zeppelins. The bombs, attached to wires, were carried by airplanes and the bombs' hooks were arranged to catch in the covering of the big dirigibles, and explode.

"Later Major Steinmetz worked out a plan of lights and anti-aircraft guns designed to lure air raiders into certain places where they could be destroyed. He also took out a patent for hydrogen balloons designed to fly at great height and fastened to wires. These balloons exploded on contact at a height of two miles.

"When the United States entered the war Major Steinmetz was too old for active aviation service but was appointed a member of the National Research Counsel after being commissioned as an officer.

"He toured France and England studying the progress of the Alies in airplane construction. The military rank of major in the ordinance reserve was bestowed shortly before the armistice."

Major Steinmetz had several interesting collections which were familiar to our members and to attendants at the various exhibitions where he frequently showed his stamps. He was an advocate for building collections that told a story in themselves and his method of presentation was extremely interesting.

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### DR. CARL LINDENBURG.

Dr. Carl Lindenburg is known best to the collectors in this country on account of the "Lindenburg Medal" established by the Berlin Philatelic Club in 1905 "For Conspicious Service to Philately". The medal was illustrated in Volume V (page 81 of this magazine) upon the occassion of its award to Charles Lathrop Pack, the first American to be so honored, and a complete list of the awards to date was given at that time.

His death on July 15, 1928 leaves a void that will be difficult to fill for he was the active head of the Berlin Postal Museum which owes its present importance almost solely to his efforts.

The following article from "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" mentions the outstanding accomplishments of his philatelic career.

"Germany has lost, through the death on 15th July last, of Dr. Carl Lindenburg, her most distinguished philatelist. Born on 1st May, 1850, he started collecting as a boy, and as he had, by the age of seventeen, formed a collection of about 1,400 stamps—an important collection for those days—he was prominently identified with the earliest days of stamp collecting. In 1884 he succeeded his uncle as expert advisor to the Berlin Government Postal Museum, a post which he held until 1889, when he went to Posen to take up an official appointment. On his return to Berlin in 1918 he again became Curator of the collection, and prosecuted his duties with zest and vigor until his death. A most knowledgable and able philatelist, he contributed many valuable articles to the German Philatelic press, and was the author of the celebrated monographs on the Envelopes of the German States, and on those of Prussia and the German Empire. These works gave rise to a tremendous uproar in German philatelic coteries, as they denounced as spurious several envelopes which, until then, had been amongst the most prized and sought-after items in a collection. His articles on The Stamps of Baden first appeared in the **Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung,** and were afterwards published in book form. In 1888 he published his "Katalog der Markensammlung des Reichs-Postmuseums," and as lately as last year he produced a detailed descriptive catalogue of the finest collection of entires in the world, under the title—"Die Ganzsachen-sammlung der Bruder Petschek." This was, unfortunately, not completed, since only volume 1, covering the letters A—L, has appeared.

"Since Dr. Lindenburg's special studies were, for many years, almost entirely confined to stamped stationery, and especially that of Germany, he was not brought very generally into touch with leading collectors in other lands, but his name assumed a world-wide significance when, in 1905, the Berlin Philatelic Club instituted, in his honour, the Lindenburg Medal. The bestowal of this award is a recognition in others of the philatelic eminence to which Lindenburg himself had attained, as exemplified by his wide knowledge and profound works.

"Many other honours fell to Dr. Lindenburg during his long and fruitful life, the last being timely enough, the bestowal upon him, on the occasion of the Vienna Philatelists' Day only last month, of the newly established Medal for distinguished philatelic merit, given by the Union of Austrian Philatelic Societies."

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## PHILATELIC LIBRARY OF HENRY COLE QUINBY DONATED TO THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Henry Cole Quinby the Philatelic library of her late husband Henry Cole Quinby has been donated to the Collectors Club. The library consists of a considerable quantity of philatelic publications running back to 1880 and Mr. Konwiser who is now sorting it reports that it will fill out many vacancies in incomplete volumes now in our possession. Mr. Quinby was an active member of the *Collectors Club* a number of years ago and published *"The Stamp Collectors Journal"* at Lake Village, N. H. in 1890 and it is fitting that his philatelic publications should find a resting place in the Club that was close to his heart for many years. The donation was made at the suggestion of Theodore E. Steinway who has done so much to make our library of outstanding importance.

# Report on the Permanent Home Fund

The Board of Trustees of the Collectors Club submit the following report of the present status of the fund for a Permanent Home:

### THE COLLECTORS CLUB

### Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements—Permanent Home Fund From January, 1924 to July 10, 1928

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Receipts:** | | |
| Collection of Pledges made at Annual Dinner in January, 1924 | $16,123.35 | |
| Other Donations | 225.00 | |
| Interest on Securities, etc., from January, 1924 to July 1, 1928 | 2,046.05 | |
| Total Receipts | | $18,394.40 |
| **Disbursements** | | |
| Purchases of Securities as Follows: | | |
| $5,000 Union Pacific R. R. 4s of 2008 | $ 4,823.89 | |
| $4,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 4½s of 1965 | 4,208.51 | |
| $5,000 Delaware & Hudson R. R. 4s of 1943 | 4,874.17 | |
| $4,500 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4s of 1948 | 4,444.25 | |
| Total Disbursements | | $18,350.82 |
| Balance on deposit—July 10, 1928 | | $ 43.58 |

### PLEDGES TO PERMANENT HOME FUND MADE AT COLLECTORS' CLUB ANNUAL DINNER, JANUARY 1924.

**A**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ackerman, E. R. | $500.00 |
| Adler, Siegmund | 25.00 |
| Allen, T. | 10.00 |
| Ams, Charles M. | 313.35 |
| Andreini, J. M. | 250.00 |
| Austin, Grafton T. | 10.00 |

**B**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barr, H. C. | 10.00 |
| Barrett, Sidney F. | 20.00 |
| Bartels, J. M. | 50.00 |
| Benkard, J. P. | 100.00 |
| Berg, Thorwald | 100.00 |
| Blair, J. Insley | 150.00 |
| Bleibtru, F. | 50.00 |
| Bradbury, Lewis E. | 25.00 |
| Brown, George R. | 25.00 |

**C**

| | |
|---|---|
| Calder, J. A. | 100.00 |
| Chittenden, J. B. | 100.00 |
| Clark, Hugh M. | 250.00 |
| Coit, John T. | 150.00 |
| Collins, Ernest H. | 50.00 |
| Crane, Frank W. | 10.00 |
| Curie, Charles | 100.00 |

**D**

| | |
|---|---|
| Doane, Percy | 100.00 |
| Domanski, V. | 10.00 |
| Duveen, G. E. | 100.00 |

**E-F**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fried, Emil | 25.00 |

**G**

| | |
|---|---|
| Galbraith, J. A. | 10.00 |
| Green, E. H. R. | 2500.00 |
| Griebert, Hugo | 50.00 |
| Godden, Frank | 50.00 |
| Guest, J. Eustace | 10.00 |
| Guy, A. W. | 10.00 |

**H**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hackmeier, Chas. M. | 20.00 |
| Hall, Thos. W. | 50.00 |
| Hatfield, A. | 500.00 |
| Henry, T. Charlton | 250.00 |
| Hind, Arthur | 250.00 |
| Hitt, Henry C. | 20.00 |
| Hoffman, Joseph | 10.00 |
| Huberich, V. H. | 10.00 |

**I-J**

| | |
|---|---|
| Imhoff, Chas. H. | 25.00 |

**K**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kelleher, Daniel F. | 25.00 |
| Kissinger, C. W. | 50.00 |
| Klemann, J. A. Jr. | 100.00 |
| Klemann, John | 100.00 |
| Knapp, E. C. | 50.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Konwiser, Harry M. | 10.00 |
| Krassa, A. | 125.00 |

**L**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lamborn, A. H. | 1000.00 |
| Lehman, R. | 10.00 |
| Leijonhufvud, Baron Erik G. B. | 45.00 |
| LeRoy, Louis C. | 10.00 |
| Lichtenstein, A. F. | 1000.00 |
| Lichtenstein, Oscar | 500.00 |
| Lindquist, H. L. | 10.00 |
| Lotze, Philip | 10.00 |
| Luff, John N. | 250.00 |
| Lynn, R. W. | 25.00 |

**M**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mozian, V. | 10.00 |
| Mac Donell, Fred. C. | 10.00 |
| Mason, Lawrence B. | 25.00 |
| Meissner, W. C. | 25.00 |
| Meyer, H. C. | 10.00 |
| Morgenthau, J. C. | 1000.00 |

**N**

| | |
|---|---|
| Nissen, Charles | 10.00 |
| Newburg, Carl | 500.00 |

**O**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohlman, Max | 50.00 |
| Owens, A. E. | 15.00 |

**P**

| | |
|---|---|
| Pack, Chas. Lathrop | 200.00 |
| Perry, Elliott | 100.00 |
| Phillips, Chas. J. | 1000.00 |
| Philatelic Society of Pittsburg | 25.00 |
| Power, E. B. | 150.00 |

**R**

| | |
|---|---|
| Rich, Joseph S. | 1000.00 |
| Reford, Lewis L. | 15.00 |
| Reinschild, Carl R. | 25.00 |
| Riesco, R. F. A. | 50.00 |
| Roberts, Richard | 20.00 |
| Robinson, H. E. | 10.00 |
| Ropes, Horace | 10.00 |

**S**

| | |
|---|---|
| Schlesinger, Baldwin | 10.00 |
| Scott, Walter, S. | 100.00 |
| Sefi, A. J. | 100.00 |
| Seipp, Philip W. | 25.00 |
| Sloane, George B. | 10.00 |
| Steinway, T. E. | 1000.00 |
| Sterling, E. B. | 10.00 |
| Stern, Edward | 250.00 |

**T**

| | |
|---|---|
| Taussig, N. W. | 100.00 |
| Texas Philatelic Assn. | 10.00 |

**U to Z**

| | |
|---|---|
| Vogt, Adolph W. | 25.00 |
| Walcott, George | 100.00 |
| Watson, G. S. | 25.00 |
| Wheless, D. F. | 10.00 |
| Williams, Blair S. | 250.00 |
| Wolsieffer, P. M. | 100.00 |
| Wormser, Moritz | 10.00 |
| Würtele, Ernest F. | 10.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Pledges Collected | $16,123.35 |
| Various Cash Donations | 225.00 |
| Total permanent Home Fund | $16,348.35 |

# Additions to the Library

Compiled by J. Brace Chittenden

Since making the last particularized report we have received by gift or otherwise in addition to the thousands of volumes in the Rich Library the following items, for which we desire to express our deep appreciation to the respective donors. Names of donors are in parenthesis.)

Postage Stamp Printing, F. J. Melville, (F. J. Melville.)

Essays, Proofs etc., Georgian Issues of Great Britain, London, 1925, reprint (50 copies only) from the London Philatelist, by A. S. Bates, (Lt. Col. A. S. Bates.)

Natural History as Shown in Postage Stamps, J. H. Lyon, 1916, (Scott Stamp & Coin Co.)

One large box of current magazines, (Scott Stamp & Coin Co.)

Descriptive Catalog, Stamps Siam, Siam Phil. Soc. (Scott Stamp & Coin Co.)

Plating of the Penny Black of Great Britain, 40 pls. C. Nisson, (A. Lichtenstein.)

Coin and Stamp Journal of Chicago, 1864, No. 4, (purchased.)

Stamp Argus, New Brunswick, 1865, Nos. 4, 5, (purchased.)

Postman's Knock, No's. 3, 12, (purchased.)

Standard Catalog, Stamps of Japan, V. Kimura, 5th Ed. 1925, (V. Kimura.)

Curacao Specialized, C. W. Hennan, (Chicago Phil. Soc.)
Briefmarken in Dienst der Wohltatigkeit, C. F. Lucke, (Dr. E. Meyer.)
Forty-five numbers of the Phil. Stamp Club Bulletin, (Mr. McNabb.)
Junior Stamp Magazine, No's 1-3, Harris Publication, (Publisher.)
Kleiner Special-Katalog Schweiz, Zumstein, (Mr. Zumstein.)
Commercial and Historical Atlas, J. Field (Publisher.)
Catalogue de Cartes Postales et Cartes-Lettres, first part, (J. S. Rich.)
Prix-Courant de Timbres Poste Syrie, M. J. Ziegler, (J. S. Rich.)
Vortrag, Mai 10, 1924, "Braunschweig", W. Herzog, (J. S. Rich.)
Poststempel auf den Braunschweiger Marken, Die Postmarke, (J. S. Rich.)
Sp. Katalog Ceskoslovensky Postov. etc. K. Kaplank, (J. S. Rich.)
Am. Postkarts Emessionen, 1881-1883, jBorkquist, (Geo), 1925, (J. S. Rich.)
Forkal Catalog, 52 pages, all printed, R. R. Bogert, etc. (J. S. Rich.)
Bibliography 1923, W. Hersog (J. S. Rich.)
Annuaire de la Fed. Royal des Circles Phil. Belge, 1923 (J. S. Rich.)
Catalogo-D'Italia-Fiume-S-Marino, F. Gri
Catalogo D'Italia Fiume, S. Marino, F. Grioni, 1926 (J. S. Rich.)
Catalogo de Sellos Postales de Portugal E Colonies, 1923, A. S. Ferreira (J. S. Rich.)
Aircraft Yearbook, 1923, C. E. Lee (J. S. Rich.)
Atlas Stamp Album (S. Gibbons) (J. S. Rich.)
Numbered Obliterations of the London Suburban Dist., C. F. Marshall (J. S. Rich.)
Leiddraad voor den special Verzamelaar van Nederland, bound, 1922 (J. S. Rich.)
Catalog (Japanese) (J. S. Rich.)
Catalogue King George Controls, O. Marsh. (J. S. Rich.)
Altdeutschland-Ganz Brief-Katalog, 1926, W. Schultz, (J. S. Rich.)
Irish Stamps in a Nutshell, Charlotte J. Cooke, (J. S. Rich).
Cat. New Zealand and Island Dependencies, 1925 Verne, Collins & Co. (J. S. Rich).
Catalog Znacakoff Pocztowych Polski, 1926, A. Pachonski (J. S. Rich).
Deutsches Reich (Spezial Katalog) 1924, H. E. Sieger, (J. S. Rich).
Special List of Rarest Polish Postage Stamps, 1919, U. E. Filatelejo, (J. S. Rich).
Timbres Poste pour Collections, Maison Romeko, (J. S. Rich).
Preisverzeichnis, 1924 (Deutschland Katalog) S. W. Hess, (J. S. Rich).
Katalog der Preussen Nummernstempel, G. Buelow, (J. S. Rich).
United States Two Cent 1893, Phil. Mag. H. No. 8, 1926, H. E. Colson, (J. S. Rich).
Postage Stamps of France, 1840-1925, P. M. H. No. 4, 1926, H. Ward, (J. S. Rich).
Philatelic Trader (missing numbers) (purchased).
Ausgabe Russischen Sovietstaates, O. Hartmann, 1925, (J. S. Rich).
Ueber Feldpostpackchenwertung, A. M. T. Richter, (J. S. Rich).
Concise Register (Oxford and Cambridge Stamps) F. A. Bellamy, (J. S. Rich).
Argentine Exchange, 1919-1925, 22 No's complete (purchased).
Revista Philatelica Americana, 1924, 6 Nos. complete (purchased).
Buenos Aires Filatelico, 1920-1925 (purchased).
Patagonia Filatelica I-II, 1924, (purchased).
Mundo Filatelico, 1924, 13 No's complete (purchased).
Comercio Filatelico, 1893, complete (purchased).
Buenos Aires Postale, 1894, compl. (purchased).
Argentino Filatelico, 1894-5, complete, (purchased).
Valija Postale, 31 Numbers, (purchased).
Labor, 44 numbers, complete except No. 4, (purchased).
Avisador Filatelico, 1919 complete, (purchased).
Mitteilungen des deutschen philatelisten Vereins, 1-14, (purchased).
Revista Philatelica, No. 1, only two copies known, (purchased).
Revista Postale, 1898, Vols. I-II, bound, (purchased).
Argentine Filatelica, 1903, bound, (purchased).
Revista de la Sociedad Fil. Argentina, 29 Vols. complete, (purchased).
Catalog de Estempillas Fiscales (Cordova) D. Menichelli, (purchased).
Guia Filatelica Centro y Sud Americana, ano 2, 1892, (purchased).
Reglemento de la Sociedad Fil. de Rosario, 1904, (purchased).
Catalogo, 1924, L. Rosauer, (purchased).
Buenos Aires Guia del Correo, 1914, (purchased).
Guia de Collectionista Buenos Aires, 1911, (purchased).
Price Lists, F. de Toro, Buenos Aires, 1923-4, (purchased).
Price Lists, Buenos Aires, L. E. Gomez, (purchased).
Reglement du Circle Francaise de I. P. Buenos Aires, 1902, (purchased).
1 ier Exposition Filatelica, May 1926, Buenos Aires, (purchased).
El. Macaucador, 1904 complete, (purchased).
Revista de Correos y Telegraphic, I, 1909, (purchased).
Revista de Postales, 1905, (purchased).

Tarjeta Postale Illustrada, 1903, (purchased).
Rosario Filatelico R. de S. F. 1893-7, (purchased).
Voz del Filatelista Americano R. de S. F. 1898 complete, (purchased).
Filatelico Americano 1897 complete, (purchased).
Hoja Filatelica 1917, (purchased).
Revista Filatelica Argentina (Correntes) 1921, (purchased).
Collectionista R. de S. F. 1904-7 bound complete, (purchased).
Filatelia Argenina, No's 1-33, (purchased).
Investigador Americano, 1903, (purchased).
Filatelia complete (purchased).
Eco Filatelico, 1915, (purchased).
Filatelista, 1920, I, (purchased).
Aguenaldo, 1897, (purchased).
Internale Post, 1891, (purchased).
Vida en el Hogar, 1897, Nos. 1-64 complete, (purchased).

All the above purchases were made possible by contributions as follows: T. E. Steinway, $100.00; J. S. Rich, $100.00; A. F. Lichtenstein, $50.00; and Felix Simon, $50.00. They form in the aggregate a practically complete collection of the journals issued in the Argentine Republic.

Histoire de la Creation du Timbre Grec, Nicolaids, (V. Mozian).
Postage Stamps of Buenos Aires, Author's Edition, Peplow, (M. Peplow).
The Mayfair Find, Harris Publications, (Harris Publications).
The Walter Scott Company Sales, 1-12 complete priced, (P. F. Brunner).
Three complete Editions of Am. Journal of Phil. Pub. binding, (Scott Stamp & Coin Co.).
One complete Edition of Am. Journal of Phil. Pub. binding, (P. F. Brunner).
Many Priced Auction Catalogs, Doane, Tuttle, etc. (P. F. Brunner).
Frimaerkerne fra Holland og dets Kolonies, A. Odfjell, (A. Odfjell).
History of Telephone and Telegraph in the Argentine Rep., V. M. Berthold, V. M. Berthold).
History of Telephone and Telegraph in Brazil, V. M. Berthold, (V. M. Berthold).
History of Telephone and Telegraph in Chile, V. M. Berthold, (V. M. Berthold).
History of Telephone and Telegraph in Columbian Rep., V. M. Berthold, (V. M. Berthold).
History of Telephone and Telegraph in Uruguay, V. M. Berthold, (V. M. Berthold).
Filatelista, 1925, Zagreb, Jugo Slav. (H. Fil. Society).
Many Priced Catalogs and many Journals, (P. F. Brunner).
Festschrift zur Feier des 25 jahrigen Bestehens des Berliner Ganzsachen-Vereins, (Dr. E. Stenger).
Many important articles, also illustrations, (Dr. E. Stenger).
Kohl's Briefmarken Handbuch, 11th Auflage, Band I, Dr. Munk, (Dr.H.Munk).
Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record, (P. F. Brunner).
S. G. Monthly Journal I-V, bound cloth, (P. F. Brunner).
London Philatelist I-VIII, bound, (P. F. Brunner).
Timbre Fiscale et Timbre-Poste, 1886-92, bound sep. (P. F. Brunner).
History of the P. O. and Postage Stamps of N. S. W., (J. S. Rich).
Guide to the Colors of Postage Stamps, C. Steward, (J. S. Rich).
Check List of Proofs, U. S., G. L. Toppan, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Catalog H. Gremmell, 5th Ed. (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Catalog La Fare, 1877, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Addressbook, Meekels, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Catalog and Platenumbers, 4th Ed. 1899, J. M. Bartels, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Supplement to British Isles, by Creek Jr., R.P.S.L., (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Stockholders APA. (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Reference List stamps of Panama, 1905, J. N. Luff, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Stamp Designs of Eastern Asia, Howes, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
List of Members, APA, 1891, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Special Perforation U. S. Postage Stamps, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Photograph of P. M. Wolsieffer and other Pioneer Stamp Dealers, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Supplement Platenumbers of U. S. Bartels 4th Ed. 1900, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Mexican Catalogue, 1890 by C. H. Mekeel, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Zur gefalligen Besprechung Fest BGV. 1926, Dr. Kalckhoff, (Dr. E. Stenger).
Bayern Marken mit doppelten Wertziffern, (Dr. E. Stenger).
Faber-Karten von Bayern (D. S. Z. 1925), (Dr. E. Stenger).
Ungeschnittene Ganzsachen-Bogen von Bayern, 1925, (Dr. E. Stengen).
Restbestaende der neueren Bogenmarken, (Dr. E. Stenger).
Deutsche Inflations-Marken, (Dr. E. Stenger).
Vereinsgeschichte (G. G. S. V.) 1926, (Dr. E. Stenger).
Missing numbers Phil. Journal of India, (Com. W. E. Eaton).
Many scarce Catalogs and Journals, 2 Crates, (Com. W. E. Eaton).

Deutsches Reich, Privat-Ganzsachen, Dr. Kalckhoff, 1926, (Dr. F. Kalckhoff).
Stamps of Ireland, 1922-25, W. S. Meredith, (Dr. F. Kalckhoff).
Standard Index, Phil. part I. A. H. Harris, (Dr. F. Kalckhoff).
Supplement of Cat. to Library of Earl of Crawford, E. D. Bacon with Signature, (E. D. Bacon).
Rich Library, 1400 bound volumes, many thousand items, (J. S. Rich).
Fice c. plate varieties, first type, from London Phil., (F. D. Willes).
Arithmatical Essentials, 4 vols. contain exercises on stamps, (S. G. Rich).
Suiss Postmarks, Jaeggli-Weber, 874 Ills., (Luder, Edelmann & Co.).
Library of E. B. Sterling, very many valuable papers, (E. B. Sterling).
Most of the Exhibits in Lit. Exchange, 1926, (E. B. Sterling).
Congresso Fil. Italiano, I-IV, IX-XII, (Dr. E. Diena).
Postage Stamps of Sweden, Ex. 1926, Postal Administration, (Baron J. Reichenbach).
Naples and Sicily, bound red cloth, Moens, (J. S. Rich).
Grand Duchy Luxemburg, bound, Moens, (J. S. Rich).
Tuscane St. Morin, des Etats de l'Eglise par Pio Fabri, 2nd Edition, 1878, (J. S. Rich).
Tour et Taxis, Russe, Moens (J. S. Rich).
Les Postes privees des Etats Units d'Amerique, Moens, (J. S. Rich).
Timbres Poste Rusaux de Russe, Koprowski, (J. S. Rich).
Timbres des Etats Units, Tiffany, (J. S. Rich).
Natal-Maurice, Moens, (J. S. Rich).
Argentine, Moens, (J. S. Rich).
Japon, 1878 by LeGrand, (J. S. Rich).
Egypt, 1880, Moens, (J. S. Rich).
Peru, second Edition, Moens, (J. S. Rich).
Schleswig Holstein, Bergedorf, Saxe, Mecklenburg Scherin and Strelitz, Moens, (J. S. Rich).
Belgique, Moens, (J. S. Rich).
Wurtemberg, Tom. premier, 1881, Moens, (J. S. Rich).
Turkey, randum notes, G. A. Higlett, (G. A. Higlett).
Index to Ferrari Catalogs, (J. S. Rich).
Christelijke Inspiratie in de Philatelie, V. Strowski, etc., (Auf der Heide).
Wat Elke Verzamelaar van Postzegels Moet, (Auf der Heide).
Postzegels en Albums, (Auf der Heide).
Wohltaetigkeits-Marken der Schweiz, 1912, 1926, Germ. Ring. 1927, (Carl Beck).
The British Lion, G. A. Higlett, (G. A. Higlett).
” and Revenue, Holney Catch, (G. A. Higlett).
Turkische Postwertzeichen von 1863, D. Passa, (D. V. F. B).
Polakie Marki, Warsaw, 1918, (R. Friedl.).
Magyarkiralyi—1909, (R. Friedl.).
Schwarzes Buch, G. Schaefers, 1ste Jahrgang, 1897, (R. Friedl.).
Neueste Preisliste, 1915, (R. Friedl.)
Wohin Treiben Wir. W. Selschopp, (R. Friedl.).
Monitor Marken Europa, (R. Friedl.).
Spezial Katalog fuer Belgien und Congo, Misson & Cie, (R. Friedl.).
Thirteen rare duplicate works, (R. Friedl.).
Briefmarken Katalog, 6te Auf. Michel, (J. S. Rich).
Katalogs, Gebrueder Senf, 3 Ed., (J. S. Rich).
Altdeutschland Gans-Briefmarken Katalog, 1926, W. Schultz, (J. S. Rich).
Catalogo Portugal e Colonies, 1923, A. S. Ferreira, (J. S. Rich).
Catalog Espana, 1916, F. de Tarre, (J. S. Rich).
Bayerische Feldpoststempel, 1919, Holzschuler, (J. S. Rich).
General Index (Germ. Period.) 1919, M. Block, (J. S. Rich).
Nederlandsch Adresbook, 1919, K. A. Heijmans Jr. 1919, (J. S. Rich).
Weka Katalog, Edition, 1921, (J. S. Rich).
Catalog, Whitfield, King, 1925.
Reports Philatelic Congress of G. B. 11th, 12th, 13th, (J. S. Rich).
Sarrgebiet, 1925, (J. S. Rich).
Catalogue Congo-Belge, 1925, Gelli, (J. S. Rich).
Catalog Australian Stamps, 1925, Nicolle, (J. S. Rich).
Timbres de guerre, 1919, Locher, (J. S. Rich).
Timbres de guerre, 1920, Locher, (J. S. Rich).
Stamps, War and After, 16th Ed. S. Gibbons, (J. S. Rich).
Timbres de la Guerre, 1st Ed. T. Champion, (J. S. Rich).
Timbres de la Guerre, 2nd Ed. T. Champion, (J. S. Rich).
Timbres de la Guerre, Ed. of 1921, T. Champion, (J. S. Rich).
Timbres de la guerre, 1921, Locher, (J. S. Rich).
Kriegsmarken, 1919, Kumen-Beul, (J. S. Rich).
Nederland and Colonien, 1925, Correlji, (J. S. Rich).
Catalog Japan, 1920, (J. S. Rich).
Handbuch bayerischer Briefmarken, 1922, Kurzl, (J. S. Rich).
Belgium, 20 centimes, perf. 15. de Beer, (J. S. Rich).
Leitfaden fuer Briefmarken-Sammler, 1921, L. Senf, (J. S. Rich).
Stamps and Postmarks of the Pacific War, Chile, (Renaut), (J. S. Rich).
Deutsche Kriegsmarken, 3te Lieferung, Richler, (J. S. Rich).
Postage Stamps of the Great War, Armstrong, (J. S. Rich).
Catalog of War Stamps, 2nd Ed. 1915, Melville, (J. S. Rich).
Union Sport Deutsch-Sudwest Africa, bound, 1919, Busch, (J. S. Rich).

Leeward Islands, author's Ed. No. 33, Hopkins, (J. S. Rich).
Postkarten von Norwegen, Costerus, (J. S. Rich).
Turkey, Higlett, (J. S. Rich).
Deutsche Feldpoststempel, 1914, 18, 20, Meister, (J. S. Rich).
Early British Colonies, Cropser, (J. S. Rich).
British books of stamps and rolls, W. Ward, (J. S. Rich).
Reconstruction of the Bordeaux Issue, 1870, Serrane, (J. S. Rich).
Premiers Surcharges de la Sarre, 1926, Lutz, (J. S. Rich).
Timbres de la Sarre, bound, Maury, (J. S. Rich).
(Stamp Collecting) Year Book, Vallencey, (J. S. Rich).
Twenty six handbooks and Catalogs, (J. S. Rich).
Albermarle Stamp Collector, V-VIII, bound, (A. A. Wasserscheid).
Chicago Briefmarken Zeitung, I, bound, (A. A. Wasserscheid).
Treaty Ports of China and Formosa, Oldfield, (Sefi, Pemberton & Co.).
Catalog of the Postage Stamps of the Russian Empire, 1924, F. G. Chuchin, (Russian Stamp Company).
Catalog, Rural Stamps of Russia, Eng. Ed. 1925, F. G. Chuchin, (Russian Stamp Company).
Catalog, of paper money (Russian) 1st, Ed. 1925, (Russian Stamp Company).
Catalog, Stamps of Civil War, (Russian) 1924, (Russian Stamp Company).
Catalog, Stamps of Ukranna, 1927, (Russian Stamp Company).
Catalog, Bonds and Paper Money, 3 Ed., (Russian Stamp Company).
Stamps of the Caucasus, 1926, F. G. Chuchin, (Russian Stamp Company).
Revista, Filatelica d'Italia, V-VIII & XIII, bound de Luxe, (Purchased).
Seventy four missing numbers of Italian journals, (D. E. Diena).
Stamps of the Electric Telegraph Company, E. D. Bacon, (E. D. Bacon).
Bergedorf, 1892, bound, Rommel), (J. S. Rich).
Connaissances Philateliques, bound, V. Flandrin, (J. S. Rich).
Uruguay, 1908, bound, S. Jean, (J. S. Rich).
Reimpressions, 1894, bound, Piet-Lataudra, (J. S. Rich).
Timbres grecs, 1909, bound, G. Brunnel, (J. S. Rich).
hu r
Peru, Catalog S.P.S.A. bound, S.P.S.A., (J. S. Rich).
Pageant of Civilization, World Romance in Postage Stamps, F. R. Waren, (J. S. Rich).
Postmarke, Volumes from 1919-1922, Nos. 1-45, bound, (Editor).
Nederland en zigne Kolonien deel I-III, bound, Ned. V. P. 1894, (J. S. Rich).
Antwerpen en proeven van Nederland, bound, Jonkher & Vankinschot, 1898, (J. S. Rich).
Afstempelungen-Nederland, bound, Schroders & Company, 1897, (J. S. Rich).
Ned. Oost Indische Frankeerzegels, bound, M. J. Mijer, 1889, (J. S. Rich).
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''  ?

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## MORE ON THE CANADA "1859 CENTS" PERFORATIONS.

The Editor

The Collectors Club Philatelist

Dear Sir:—

In your issue of April 1927, you published an article by me in the Canada "1859 Cents" Perforations.

I have since bought a parcel of over 250 entires of this issue, and have been able to check some of my previous "Findings." I am glad to say that there is no material alteration to the conclusions I came to, in the article mentioned, but there are some slight ones which you may like to publish, as I have reason to believe that many Canadian "Specialists" are interesting themselves in the Perforation Question.

My alterations are as follows:—

(a). **Perf. 11¾** lasted until April 21st, 1863, though I have one isolated copy dated May 5th, 1863. Result of inspection of over 200 Entires).

(b). **Perfs 11¾x12 and 12x11¾**
2 copies dated May 1862.
2 copies dated Jan. 1863.
Although my material dated June to Dec. '62 is rather scarce, I am sure about the two copies dated in May '62.

(c). **Perf. 12.** No alteration to conclusion in the article.

To Sum up.

(a). **Perf 11¾** lasted from beginning of issue until about early May '63.

(b). **Perfs 11¾x12 and 12x11¾** from May 1862 till end of 1864 or early 1865.

(c). **Perf 12.** Early 1864 until end of issue.

Finally I came across 5 cent stamps with the long edge Perf 12 and the short edge Perf. 11¾. So my contention that the short edges of the stamps with compound Perforation are always Perf. 12 is correct.

Yours faithfully,
LT. COL. M. A. STUDD.

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I stock all periods—**19th & 20th Century** and only stamps in the finest possible condition and at reasonable prices will be found in my books.

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL**

**Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention**

Below are a few items taken at random from my stock; if they do not interest you, then let me know your requirements, as I am sure to have something to interest you and you will find that I have the stamps that you have been seeking for years.

All numbers are from **Scott's 1928 catalogue.**

**CANADA.** 1851. **12d Black. Laid paper. Brilliant Mint. With the certificate of the Royal Philatelic Society. Scott's No. 3.**
6d. An immaculate **USED PAIR. Scott's No. 2.**
1857. 7½d DEEP Green. A magnificent unused copy. **Scott's No. 9a.**
**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.** 1861. **ERROR.** 4d Red. A fine used copy. **Scott's No. 11.**
**CEYLON.** 1857-58. Imperf. ½d **Mint BLOCK of 4. Scott's No. 14.**
1922-25. 1000 Rs. Superb **Mint. Scott's No. 247.**
**GIBRALTAR.** 1889. Nov. 10c. Value Omitted. Mint. **Scott's No. 23a.**
**Cook ILS.** 1902. **2d. Value omitted.** Superb Used. **Scott's No. 33a.**
**GOLD COAST.** 1889. £1 Green & Red. Mint. **Scott's No. 24.**
**MAURITIUS. Early Impression. 2d Blue. An immaculate used copy on entire original. A perfect gem.. Scott's No. 3a.**
**MESOPOTAMIA.** 1918. 2a on 1 P. Mint. **Scott's No. 9.**
1a on 20 P. Mint. **Scott's No. 18b.**
**NATAL.** 1904-08. £1-10-0. Superb Mint. **Scott's No. 109.**
**NEW BRITAIN.** 1914-15. 5/- on 5 M. Mint. **Scott's No. 15.**
**NEW BRUNSWICK.** 1851. 1/- Both shades; superb used copies. **Scott's Nos. 3 & 4.**
**NEW FOUNDLAND.** 1857. 4d. Superb Used. **Scott's No. 4.**
1/- **Unused. Scott's No. 9.**
1/- **Used. Scott's No. 15.**
**NEW SOUTH WALES. 1854-55. 8d Orange. Brilliant Mint. With the certificate of the Royal Philatelic Society. Scott's No. 30.**
**NEW ZEALAND.** 1855. **London. Print.** 1d Dull Carmine. Used. **Scott's No. 1.**
**NOVA SCOTIA.** 1851-53. 1/- Dull Violet. Superb Used. **Scott's No. 7.**
**NYASALAND.** 1908. £10. Brilliant Mint. **Scott's No. 11.**
**QUEENSLAND.** 1860. **1d Superb Used PAIR. Scott's No. 1.**
1868-74. 6d Deep Green. Perf 12. Superb Mint. with the certificate of the Royal Philatelic Society. **Scott's No. 35.**
**RHODESIA.** 1901. £10. Superb Mint. **Scott's No. 68.**
1909. £2. Mint. **Scott's No. 100b.**
1910. 5d Error of Colour. Mint. **Scott's No. 107a.**
1924. £1. Mint. **Scott's No. 141.**
**ST. HELENA. 1863. Imperf. 6d Carmine (4d Surcharge omitted). A brilliant mint copy of this rarity. With the certificate of the Royal Philatelic Society. Scott's No. 10a.**
**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.** 1894. 32c. Surcharge omitted. Mint. **Scott's No. 80a.**
**1902. 100 Dols. Superb Mint. Scott's No. 104a.**
1921-22. 500 Dols. Mint. **Scott's No. 169.**
**ZANZIBAR.** 1908-09. 100 Rs. Superb Mint. **Scott's No. 118.**
200 Rs. Superb Mint. **Scott's No. 119.**
**ZULULAND.** 1894-96. £5. Mint. **Scott's No. 24.**

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**GUAM, 1899—All Mint.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1c, green | $ .75 | 6c, magenta | $2.50 |
| 2c, carmine | .50 | 8c, violet brown | 2.50 |
| 3c, purple | 3.00 | 10c, brown | 2.00 |
| 4c, brown | 2.50 | 15c, olive green | 3.00 |
| 5c, blue | .60 | 50c, orange | 4.50 |
| $1.00 black | $6.00 | | |

**PANAMA—1894 Provisionals—All Mint.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1c on 2c rose, error centavo, Scott 23a | $ 1.50 |
| 5c on 20c lilac, type c. (24) | .30 |
| 5c on 20c lilac type d. (25) | .40 |
| 5c on 20c lilac type e. (26) | .60 |
| horizontal strip showing the three types | 1.50 |
| 10c on 50c brown, type f. (27) | .30 |
| 10c on 50c brown, type g. (28) | 2.50 |
| vertical pair showing both types | 3.00 |

**SIAM.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1890, 1 on 2 atts, Scott 46a, mint | 5.00 |
| 1893-94, 1 Atts (variety, #46a, mint) | 2.50 |
| 1893-94, 2 Att (error without S) #48a, mint | 4.50 |
| 1889 2A. Green and red, used #71 used | 4.25 |
| 1899, 3 A. red and blue, used #72, used | 9.00 |

**IRISH FREE STATE—All Mint—1922—Dollard Overprint.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 sh 6 p. brown, #12 | 4.50 |
| 5 sh. carmine, #13 | 9.50 |
| 10 sh. gray blue #14 | 17.00 |

**Thorn Overprint.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 sh. 6p, brown | 25.00 |
| 5 sh, carmine | 17.00 |
| 10 sh, gray blue | 27.50 |

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If you are interested in this country send 10 cents in unused U. S. postage stamps for the April number of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN which contains, in addition to much other interesting matter, an article by P. L. Pemberton on the Double Strikes of the 4 r. b. s. stamps of 1851, with enlarged illustration of the varieties and a full account of the way in which they occurred.

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We offer many of the first flights of 1918 and subsequent official flights. Also a fine lot of Lindbergh covers and Contract Route inaugural flights.

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Still in the market for the unusual in Patriotic covers, either Union or Southern States Civil War covers; Spanish American War, or World War covers of unusual interest.

Our stocks of these covers are away above the average, and the prices are not based on hysterical regard for their prospective value. Sent on approval to those known to us or against customary trade references.

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# Straits Settlements

## PURCHASE OF THE "FORREST" COLLECTION

We have just purchased the ''Forrest'' collection of Straits Settlements and Native States, the value of which is over $10,000.

The collection contains a large number of first class rarities, which seldom come on the market, and a fine selection of the ordinary items.

Prompt attention can be given to special want lists.

## OTHER COLLECTIONS BEING DISPERSED.

We have on hand fine stocks or collections of the following countries (apart from our fine all-round general stock(, and shall be pleased to fill want lists or to send selections on approval.

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**New Zealand.**
**North Borneo.**
**Orange Free State.**
**Papua.**
**Rhodesia.**
**S. W. Africa.**
**Trinadad.**
**Victoria.**
**Argentina (modern)**
**Corrientes.**
**Mexico.**

## GIBBONS CATALOGUE, 1929.

The price alterations in this new edition, which will be ready early in October, are more numerous and vital than in any previous edition.

A new method of pricing has been introduced which shows the value of early Imperf. issues of the British Empire according to condition.

Lists of Hong Kong, Bechuanaland, Palestine and Trans-Jordan have been re-written, and those of India and Indian States improved.

**PRICES (FOR CANADA AND ELSEWHERE):**
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Through a fortunate purchase "Emco" has scored a distinct "scoop" and offers below various imperforates many of which have not been previously recorded. The list below is all of the lot available so early ordering is not only advisable but NECESSARY.

**ONLY ONE OR TWO OF MOST ITEMS IN STOCK**

### 1898 QUEEN NUMERAL ISSUE

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| | |
|---|---|
| Set in pairs containing ½c, 1c, 2c red, 5c, 6c, 8c & 10c values—7 varieties full O.G. | Net $250.00 |
| A block of four of the 7 varieties—Beautiful thus | 500.00 |

### ODD VALUES NUMERAL ISSUES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1c Green, Hor., Pair at | $40.00 | Block of four at | $ 75.00 |
| 2c Red, Hor., Pair at | 32.50 | Block of four at | 70.00 |
| 5c Blue, Hor., Pair at | 35.00 | Block of four at | 75.00 |
| 5c Blue, Vert., Pair at | 30.00 | Same, one stamp cut at | 20.00 |
| 6c Brown, Hor., Pair at | 32.50 | Block of four at | 62.50 |
| 6c Brown, Single, with half of next stamp at | | | 17.50 |
| 8c Orange, Hor., Pair at | 32.50 | Block of four at | 70.00 |
| 8c Orange, Block of 4 thinned at | 60.00 | Block of eight at | 150.00 |
| 10c Lilac, Hor., Pair at | 32.50 | Block of four at | 75.00 |

All the above full O.G. None of the following have gum.

7c Numeral Queen, Olive Yellow, A Real Rarity—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hor. Pair at | $35.50 | Block of four at | $ 70.00 |
| Same, Creased at | 25.00 | Same, Creased at | 50.00 |

### 1903 KING EDWARD IMPERFS.

No Gum

| | |
|---|---|
| Set of 1c, 5c, 7c and 10c, in Pairs—Perfect | $ 60.00 |
| Same, in Blocks of four | 125.00 |

### ODD VALUES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1c Green, Hor., Pair at | $12.50 | Block of four at | $ 25.00 |
| 5c Blue, Hor., Pair at | 15.00 | Block of four at | 30.00 |
| 7c Olive Yellow, Hor., Pair at | 12.50 | Block of four at | 25.00 |

One or two larger Blocks of 1c and 7c—correspondence invited

### 1908 QUEBEC TERCENTENARY IMPERFS.

No Gum

| | |
|---|---|
| Complete set ½c, 20c Incl.—Vert. Pair at | $100.00 |
| Same, Blocks of four—Beautiful | 200.00 |
| Same, Blocks of eight—Largest known—One set only | 400.00 |

### ODD VALUES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½c Dark Brown, Vert. Pair at | $15.00 | Block of four at | $ 30.00 |
| 2c Carmine, Vert. Pair at | 15.00 | Block of four at | 30.00 |
| 7c Olive Green, Vert. Pair at | 15.00 | Block of four at | 30.00 |
| 15c Vermilion, Vert. Pair at | 10.00 | Block of four at | 22.50 |

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**South Australia.** The finest lot ever offered for Public Sale, many pairs and strips of the imperfs 1d to 1/- the extreme rarity 4d blue, many stamps printed both sides, three copies of the 10d on 9d wmk Crown and S. A. etc.

**Tasmania.** 1st issue 1d strips pairs and singles unused and used and superb collections of the imperfs including 4d orange on laid paper (two) etc. **November 15th & 16th.**

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**West Australia.** 4d **with frame inverted**, superb 1st issue 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d, and 1sh **blocks, pairs** etc. etc. **November 29th & 30th.**

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# IRISH FREE STATE

It is a pleasant surprise, indeed, to see that Scott's are now giving us a complete listing of the different printings of these very popular stamps. This is bound to further increase the interest—and to create many new collectors of Irish. This will mean a heavy demand during the coming season—quite apart from the demand created by collectors who now will find that their collections are far from complete.

The hitherto unlisted varieties will bear the brunt of the onslaught, and I particularly believe that the high values of the two Thom printings—which until now have been passed up by many American collectors—are excellent investments at the present prices. The numbers and cat. prices are taken from Scott's advance sheets:—

## RIALTAR

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dollard, 2sh6d, No. 12, (cat. 6.00)** | **$ 3.70** |
| **Dollard, 5sh, No. 13, (cat. 12.00)** | **7.00** |
| **Dollard, 10sh, No. 14 (cat. 22.50)** | **13.25** |
| **Thom, 2sh6d, No. 36 (cat. 35.00)** | **23.50** |
| **Thom, 5sh, No. 37, (cat. 20.00)** | **15.00** |
| **Thom, 10sh, No. 38, (cat. 35.00)** | **26.00** |

## SAORSTAT

| | |
|---|---|
| **Thom wide o'print, 2sh6d, No. 56, (cat. 2.50)** | **$ 1.80** |
| **Thom wide o'print, 5sh, No. 57 (cat. 5.00)** | **3.25** |
| **Thom wide o'print, 10sh, No. 58 (cat. 15.00)** | **9.00** |
| **Govt. narrow o'print 2sh6d, No. 77, (cat. 1.25)** | **.80** |
| **Govt. narrow o'print, 5sh, No. 78, (cat. 2.50)** | **1.60** |
| **Govt. narrow o'print, 10sh, No. 79, (cat. 5.00)** | **3.20** |

My stock of twentieth century British Colonials alone has a market value running way into six figures—figured on a very conservative basis, and with no freak varieties or stamps of doubtful value to bolster these figures. In other words, an active stock—consisting of stamps in choice condition. Collectors should not overlook the advantages had in buying from such a property—unquestionably the most valuable stock of modern British Colonials ever brought together.

**12½% BRITISH EMPIRE NEW ISSUE SERVICE—**

**PROSPECTUS ON REQUEST.**

**TH. BERG, High View, N. Y.**

# New Approval Books

**The following new books have just been repriced for the Summer season. Rates will be found very moderate for superb condition.**

**PERSIA & SIAM**—A nice little lot of early issues only.

**PHILIPPINES**—Two fine books. The early issues are a fine lot with many rarities, blocks and scarce provisionals. The second book contains issues 1880-1906, priced half catalogue and less.

**ROUMANIA**—Fine book of early issues, many fine blocks and pairs in the Imperf. issues. Very strong in the "large head" types Nos. 37 to 49 inclusive.

**CEYLON**—Three very fine books divided as follows: Issues 1857-1863, 1863-1867, 1867-1890. The "pence" issues are an exceptionally choice lot.

**LUXEMBURG & MONACO**—The Luxemburg comprise a fine lot of the early issues. Several 10c. and 1sgr. of the 1st issue, unused. Some extra fine Imperf. of the 1859-63 issues including an exceedingly rare used block of 4 of the 40c, also a superb 1874, 1 franc, error "PRANC" and several of the scarce rouletted 37½c bistre.

In Monaco there is a fine 1st issue 5 franc with gum; not too dear at $65.00 considering it is priced $125.00 in catalogue.

**PORTUGAL**—Good books of early issues, unused and used. I find good copies with large margins of the 1866-67 issue getting scarce and have been buying what I could find. Here are some fine singles, pairs and even a block of four of these desirable issues. The early Portugal are interesting and scarce and worth far more attention than they receive in this country. The early varieties are properly catalogued in Stanley Gibbons Foreign Countries catalogue, but rare and common are jumbled together in Scott's catalogue in the issue 1870 to 1880 in particular, but this has some advantages as it enables some of us who "know" to pick up many rare items at ordinary price.

**AZORES, MADEIRA & GUINEA**—A very fine book of early Azores and Madeira, and a few first issue Guinea (small surcharge only).

I find both the Imperf. and Perf. 1st type of Azores and Madeira to be really good stamps in fine condition, and am always glad to have the opportunity to purchase any of these.

In Azores a set of the scarce "St. Anthony" is also included.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA & VANCOUVER ISLAND**—Three new books have just been made up from the balance of the collection I recently purchased in B. C. These are grouped as follows:—**1.** Unused, finest shades and varieties. **2.** Used, finest and rarest cancellations and one or two early covers. **3.** General, Used and unused, the cheaper copies.

**ITALIAN STATES**—Three good books comprising Modena, Two Sicilies, Sicily, Parma, Roman States, Sardinia, San Marino, Tuscany and Italy. A number of rare stamps are included, Naples ½ torn. Arms, and ½ torn, Cross, but most of the stamps are priced half catalogue or less.

**AFGHANISTAN**—Two fine books of early issues only, 1870 to 1878 inclusive. Most are unused and cut square. This book is priced at one-half to one-third of catalogue prices. It contains many rare stamps mostly from the Ferrary collection.

**TASMANIA**—Rare and Early Issues only, 1853 to 1871, etc. Includes 1st issue 1d blue, one unused, and used on letter, three singles and a pair. 4d orange and orange-yellow, plates I. and II. all fine copies cut square, 2 pairs and 19 singles. Many of the rarest varieties in the perforated issues.

**CURACAO**—A fine book of early issues strong in the rare perforations. Among the great rarities there are Perf. 11½x12, 5c. and 25c unused, and 2½c, 10c and 50c used. Also a few early unpaid and a fine lot of color trials.

**HAWAII**—Three books are now ready. No. 1 contains a nice lot of 5c and 13c of 1853-1868 and about fifty of the "large figure" type, including a number of rare cancellations. The other books have a good lot of the later issues, in particular the issue of 1864-71 have been divided into stamps on various papers and with varieties of gum. In the later issues there is a fine copy of the error, overprinted in red on 10c red brown. No. 61b, not too dear at $120.00 mint being listed $250.00.

**SHANGHAI**—A fine lot of early types and some very rare provisionals. 2 books of unused and used.

**PORTUGUESE INDIA**—A very fine lot of early issues only up to No. 108 in the catalogue. In this book there are no less than 24 copies of the scarce 300, 600 and 900 reis in many varieties, also some rare provisionals on these first type stamps only.

**GERMAN STATES**—Four new books. Baden to Wurtemburg. Many fine unused and used scarce issues and all priced very low, mostly at 35 to 50% below catalogue prices.

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|---|---|
| **ITALY**—1890-91 No. 58 to 63 (set 6) | $ .55 |
| 1910 "Garibaldi" (set 4) | 1.50 |
| 1911 "Jubilee of the Kingdom" (set 4) | .15 |
| 1912 "Campanile of Venice" (set 2) | .10 |
| 1913 No. 107 to 109 (set 3) | .07 |
| 1915-16 "Red Cross" (set 4) | .18 |
| 1921 "Reunion of Venezia Giulia" (set 3) | .25 |
| 1921 "Dante" (set 3) | .40 |
| 1921 "Victory" (set 4) | .12 |
| 1922 No. 117 to 120 (Yvert) (set 4) | 1.40 |
| 1922 "Mazzini" (set 3) | .30 |
| 1922 "Propaganda Fide" (set 4) | 1.00 |
| 1923-24 No. 142 to 145, 158, 159 (set 6) | .35 |
| 1923 "Fascisti—March on Rome" (set 6) | .90 |
| 1923 "Fascisti—Black Shirt" (set 3) | .45 |
| 1923 "Manzoni" (set 6) | 2.80 |
| 1924 No. 160 to 163 (set 4) | 1.50 |
| 1924 "Crociera Italiana" (set 7) | 2.90 |
| 1924 "Holy Year" (set 6) | .85 |
| 1924-25 No. 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 174 (set 6) | .35 |
| 1925-26 "Royal Jubilee" (set 3) | .35 |
| 1926 "St. Francis" (set 6) | .90 |
| 1926 No. 553 to 557 (set 5) | .65 |
| 1926 "National defence" (set 4) | 1.00 |
| 1927 "Volta" (set 4) | .25 |
| 1921 B.L.P. complete as by Yvert Frs. 2670 (set 14) | 62.00 |
| 1928 "National defence" (set 4) | .80 |
| **DALMATIA** 1921-23 No. 1 to 8, 51, 52, 100 to 103 (complete) (set 13) | 5.00 |
| **FIUME** 1920 No. 86 to 99 (set 14) | 3.80 |
| 1921 No. 134 to 148 (set 15) | 6.00 |
| 1921 No. 149 to 160 (set 12) | 7.10 |
| 1923 No. 172 to 183 (set 12) | 4.25 |
| **TRENTINO** 1918 No. 1401 to 1417 (set 17) | 124.00 |
| 1918 No. 1421 to 1431 (set 9) | 3.60 |
| **TRIESTE** 1918 No. 1351 to 1363, 1365, 1366, 1368 and 90h (set 17) | 18.50 |
| **ITALIAN P. O. IN CHINA:** | |
| Pekin 1918 No. 1, 3, 4, (set 3) | 14.00 |
| Tientsin 1918 No. 1, 3, 4, (set 3) | 19.00 |
| **CASTEIROSSO** No. 51, to 74 (complete) (set 24) | 3.00 |
| **CORFU,** No. 101 to 108, 111 to 116 (complete) (set 14) | 5.70 |
| **CRETE-Italian Offices** No. 1 to 19, 51 (complete) (set 20) | 18.00 |
| **EGEO-Italian Offices** No. 1 to 652 (complete) (set 148) | 16.00 |
| **SASENO** No. 1 to 8 (complete) (set 8) | 1.90 |
| **ITALIAN COLONIES:** | |
| 1916 "Red Cross" (3 Col.) (set 12) | .85 |
| 1922 "Victory" (3 Col.) (set 12) | .45 |
| 1923 "Propaganda Fide" (4 Col.) (set 16) | 5.25 |
| 1923 "Fascisti—March on Rome" (4 Col.) (set 24) | 4.80 |
| 1924 "Manzoni" (4 Col.) (set 24) | 15.00 |
| 1925 "Holy Year" (4 Col.) (set 24) | 4.50 |
| 1925-26 "Royal Jubilee" (5 Col.) (set 15) | 1.20 |
| 1925-26 "St. Francis" (5 Col.) (set 25) | 3.30 |
| 1926 "Colonial propaganda" (5 Col.) (set 30) | .80 |
| 1927 "National defence" (4 Col.) (set 16) | 3.50 |
| 1927 "Volta" (4 Col.) (set 12) | .65 |
| **SAN MARINO** 1894 No. 26 to 28 (set 3) | 1.50 |
| 1899 No. 29, 30 (set 2) | .30 |
| 1917 No. 351, 352 (set 2) | 1.80 |
| 1918 No. 353 to 361 (set 9) | 1.75 |
| 1918 No. 362 to 367 (set 6) | 1.25 |
| 1918 No. 362a, 363a, 364a (set 3) | 7.80 |
| 1921-23 No. 50 to 60, 67, 68 (set 13) | 1.80 |
| 1922 No. 61 to 66 (set 6) | .25 |
| 1923 "Red Cross" (set 7) | .50 |
| 1924 "Garibaldi" (set 5) | .50 |
| 1924 No. 77 to 80 (set 4) | 1.50 |
| 1925 No. 82 to 93 (set 12) | 2.80 |
| 1926 No. 94 to 97 (set 4) | .65 |
| 1926 No. 98 to 103 (set 6) | .60 |
| 1927 "Ara dei Volontari" (set 3) | .80 |
| 1928 "St. Francis" (set 4) | .70 |

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